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Feigenbaum 方程的一类精确解的凹凸性

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摘要 研究 Feigenbaum 方程的一类简单的精确解的性质, 它为分段分式线性函数. 采用分析的方法, 对其各段凹凸性进行充分讨论. 从而, 完成对其解曲线的整体凹凸性进行研究.
关键词 Feigenbaum 方程, 分段分式线性函数, 准确解, 单调性, 凹凸性
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1 问题的提出

在动力系统的研究中, 为了解释众所周知的 Feigenbaum 现象^[1], Feigenbaum 等人提出许多假设. 其中一个重要的假设为如下方程解的存在性的假设, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(x) &= -\frac{1}{\lambda}g(g(-\lambda x)), \quad \lambda \in (0, 1) (\text{待定}), \\ g(0) &= 1, \quad g'(0) = 0, \quad |g(x)| \leq 1, \quad x \in [-1, 1]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

关于该函数方程的解的性质的研究, 已得到许多数学家和物理学家所关注, 并且得到了不少成果^[2-5]. 如解的存在性、解的局部唯一性、连续可微性等, 并且建立了一些不同的构造方程(1)的解的方法. 文[2]更是将方程(1)转化为如下方程(2)进行研究, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= -\frac{1}{\lambda}\varphi(\varphi(\lambda x)), \quad \lambda \in (0, 1) (\text{待定}), \\ \varphi(0) &= 1, \quad \varphi'(0) = 0, \quad |\varphi(x)| \leq 1, \quad x \in [-1, 1]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

通过构造方程(2)的递减连续解, 并令 $g(x) = \varphi(x)$, $x \in [0, 1]$, 且 $g(x) = \varphi(-x) = 1$, $x \in [-1, 0]$, 便可得到方程(1)的单峰偶解. 由对称性, 只要研究方程(2)便可很方便研究方程(1). 文[2]构造出方程(2)的一个准确解的解析表达式, 它为式(3)这种形式的分段分式线性函数, 即

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi_k(x), & x \in \Delta_k, \quad k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\varphi_k(x) = \frac{a_k x + b_k}{c_k + d_k}, \quad x \in \Delta_k, \quad k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} a_k \\ c_k \end{bmatrix} &= A \begin{bmatrix} a_{k-1} \\ c_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} b_k \\ d_k \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} b_{k-1} \\ d_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4 & \alpha \\ -\frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ \Delta_1 &= [\alpha, 1], \quad \Delta_k = [\lambda^{k+1}\alpha, \lambda^k\alpha], \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \\ a_0 &= 1, \quad b_0 = -\alpha, \quad c_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}, \quad d_0 = \lambda(1-\lambda) - 1, \\ a_{-1} &= 1, \quad b_{-1} = -\alpha, \quad c_{-1} = -\frac{\lambda^3}{\alpha}, \quad d_{-1} = \lambda^3 - (1-\lambda)^2. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

在式(5)中, 有

$$(\alpha, \lambda) \in I = \{(\lambda, \alpha) \mid 0 < \lambda \leq 1 - \sqrt{1 - \alpha}, \alpha^2 + [\lambda(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^4 - 1]\alpha + \lambda^4 = 0, 0 < \alpha < 1\}. \quad (6)$$

由于该类解是迄今为止方程(1)的能用初等函数表示的最为简单形式的解,因而对其性质的研究显得尤为重要.该解的连续可微性在文[2]中已得到证明,但该解曲线的凹凸性并未得到证明.本文将通过分析的方法,对这一性质进行讨论.

2 相关引理

定义 1 设 f 为定义在 I 上的函数^[6].若对 I 上任意两点 x_1, x_2 和任意的 $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, 总有

$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) \leq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2),$$

则称 f 在 I 上为凸函数.反之,如果总有

$$f(\lambda x_1 + (1 - \lambda)x_2) \geq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_2),$$

则称 f 在 I 上为凹函数.

引理 1 设 f 为 I 上的二阶可导函数^[6], 则 I 在上 f 为凸(凹)函数的充要条件是 $f''(x) \geq 0, f''(x) \leq 0, x \in I$.

引理 2 若 $\varphi(x)$ 为方程(2)的递减连续可微解^[2], 则满足如下两个条件. (1) 存在 $\alpha, \lambda, \alpha < 1, \varphi(\alpha) = 0, \varphi(\lambda\alpha) = \alpha, \lambda < \varphi(\lambda) < \alpha$. (2) $\varphi(1) = -\lambda, \varphi(\varphi(\lambda)) = \lambda^2, \varphi'(\lambda\alpha) = -1$.

3 主要结果及其证明

定理 1 设 $\varphi(x)$ 为方程(2)的满足式(3)的递减连续解, 则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $\Delta_1 = [\alpha, 1]$ 上为凸函数, 在 $[0, \alpha]$ 上为凹函数.

在给出这个定理的证明之前, 先给出两个有用命题.

(1) 命题 1. 设 a_k, b_k, c_k, d_k 为式(4)定义的系数, 则对任意的 $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 有 $a_k, c_k > 0, b_k, d_k < 0$, 且 $\lambda a_k < \alpha c_k, \alpha d_k < \lambda b_k$.

证明. 当 $k = 1$ 时, 有

$$a_1 = [\lambda(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^4]a_0 + \alpha c_0 = \lambda(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^4 + \lambda = \lambda(1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda^2) > 0,$$

$$c_1 = c_0 - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha}a_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}(1 - \lambda^3) > 0,$$

$$b_1 = [\lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^5](-\alpha) + \lambda\alpha(\lambda(1 - \lambda) - 1) = -\lambda\alpha(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda + \lambda^3) < 0,$$

$$d_1 = \lambda d_0 - \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha}b_0 = \lambda(\lambda(1 - \lambda) - 1) - \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha}(-\alpha) = -\lambda(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda^2 + \lambda^3) < 0,$$

$$\lambda a_1 = \lambda(1 - \lambda)(2\lambda + \lambda^3) < \lambda(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda + \lambda^2) = \alpha c_1,$$

$$\alpha d_1 = -\lambda\alpha(1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda^2 + \lambda^3) < -\lambda\alpha(1 - \lambda)(\lambda + \lambda^2 + \lambda^4) = \lambda b_1.$$

即当 $k = 1$ 时, 结论成立.

假设当 $k = m$ 时, 命题成立. 则当 $k = m + 1$ 时, 有

$$a_{m+1}[\lambda(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^4]a_m + \alpha c_m > \lambda(1 - \lambda)^2a_m + (\alpha c_m - \lambda a_m) \geq \lambda(1 - \lambda)^2a_m > 0, \quad (7)$$

$$c_{m+1} = c_m - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha}a_m = \frac{1}{\alpha}(\alpha c_m - \lambda^4a_m) > \frac{1}{\alpha}(\alpha c_m - \lambda a_m) > 0, \quad (8)$$

$$b_{m+1}[\lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^5]b_m + \lambda\alpha d_m \leq \lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2b_m + \lambda^2b_m - \lambda^5b_m < \lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2b_m < 0, \quad (9)$$

$$d_{m+1} = \lambda d_m - \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha}b_m \leq \lambda d_m - \lambda^4d_m < 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\lambda a_{m+1} - \alpha c_{m+1} = [\lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^5]a_m + \lambda\alpha c_m - \alpha c_m + \lambda^4a_m <$$

$$[\lambda^2(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^5 + \lambda^4]\frac{\alpha}{\lambda}c_m + \alpha(\lambda - 1)c_m = \quad (11)$$

$$\alpha c_m[\lambda(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + (\lambda - 1)] = -\alpha c_m(1 - \lambda)^2(1 + \lambda^2) < 0,$$

$$\alpha d_{m+1} - \lambda b_{m+1} = \lambda\alpha d_m - \lambda^5b_m - \lambda^2\alpha d_m - \lambda^2[\lambda(1 - \lambda)^2 - \lambda^4]b_m <$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda(1-\lambda)\lambda b_m + [-\lambda^5 - \lambda^3(1-\lambda)^2 + \lambda^6]b_m = \\ & \lambda^2 b_m [\lambda(1-\lambda) - \lambda^3 - \lambda(1-\lambda)^2 + \lambda^4] = \lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2(1+\lambda^2)b_m < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由归纳法可知, 结论成立.

(2) 命题 2. 设 a_k, b_k, c_k, d_k 为式(4)定义的系数, 则对任意的 $k = 1, 2, \dots$, 有

$$\lambda^k \alpha_{c_k} + d_k < \lambda^k \alpha_{a_k} + b_k < 0.$$

证明. 当 $k = 1$ 时, 易得

$$\lambda \alpha_{a_1} b_1 = \lambda [\lambda(1-\lambda)(2+\lambda)^2] - \lambda \alpha(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda+\lambda^3) = -\lambda \alpha(1-\lambda)^2 < 0,$$

$$\lambda \alpha_{c_1} + d_1 = \lambda \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} (1-\lambda^3) - \lambda(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda^2+\lambda^3) =$$

$$\lambda(1-\lambda) [\lambda(1+\lambda+\lambda^2) - (1+\lambda^2+\lambda^3)] = -\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 < 0,$$

$$\lambda \alpha_{c_1} + d_1 - (\lambda \alpha_{a_1} + b_1) = -\lambda(1-\lambda)^2(1-\alpha) < 0.$$

假设当 $k = m$ 时, 命题成立. 那么, 当 $k = m+1$ 时, 有两种情况. (i) 记 $\lambda^k \alpha_{c_k} + d_k \stackrel{\Delta}{=} u$, $\lambda^k \alpha_{a_k} + b_k \stackrel{\Delta}{=} v$, 则有 $u < v < 0$. 于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{a_{m+1}} + b_{m+1} &= \lambda^{m+1} \alpha [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] a_m + \lambda^{m+1} \alpha^2 c_m + [\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^5] b_m + \lambda \alpha d_m = \\ &= \lambda \alpha (\lambda^m \alpha_{c_m} + d_m) + \lambda [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] (\lambda^m \alpha_{a_m} + b_m) = \lambda \alpha u + [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] v. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

如果 $[\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] \geq 0$, 则显然

$$\lambda \alpha u + [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] v < 0.$$

如果 $[\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] < 0$, 由于 $[\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] > -\lambda^4$, 且由引理 2 知 $\frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} < 1$, 所以

$$\lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{a_{m+1}} + b_{m+1} = \lambda \alpha u + [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] v < \lambda \alpha u - \lambda^4 v < \lambda \alpha(u - v) < 0 \quad (14)$$

(ii) 由引理 2, 易得 $\frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} < 1$. 因此, 容易计算得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{c_{m+1}} + d_{m+1} &= \lambda^{m+1} \alpha (c_m - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} a_m) + \lambda d_m - \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha} b_m = \lambda (\lambda^m \alpha_{c_m} + d_m) - \\ &= \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha} (\lambda^m \alpha_{a_m} + b_m) = \lambda (u - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} v) < \lambda (u - v) < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{c_{m+1}} + d_{m+1} - (\lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{a_{m+1}} + b_{m+1}) = \lambda^{m+1} \alpha (c_m - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} a_m) + \lambda d_m - \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha} b_m -$$

$$\{ \lambda^{m+1} \alpha [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] a_m + \lambda^{m+1} \alpha^2 c_m + [\lambda^2(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^5] b_m + \lambda \alpha d_m \} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda (\lambda^m \alpha (c_m + d_m) - \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha} (\lambda^m \alpha_{a_m} + b_m) - \lambda \alpha (\lambda^m \alpha_{c_m} + d_m) - \lambda [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] (\lambda^m \alpha_{a_m} + b_m)) = \\ & \lambda (1-\alpha) u - \{ \frac{\lambda^5}{\alpha} + \lambda [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4] \} v. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

又因为由式(6)知

$$\alpha^2 + [\lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4 - 1] \alpha + \lambda^4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(1-\lambda)^2 - \lambda^4 = 1 - \alpha - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{c_{m+1}} + d_{m+1} - (\lambda^{m+1} \alpha_{a_{m+1}} + b_{m+1}) &= \lambda(1-\alpha) u - \lambda (\frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha} + 1 - \alpha - \frac{\lambda^4}{\alpha}) v = \\ &= \lambda(1-\alpha)(u - v) < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

综上所述, 命题结论成立.

证明 显然对 $\varphi_k(x)$ 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_k(x) &= \frac{a_k d_k - b_k c_k}{(c_k x + d_k)^2}, \quad \varphi_k''(x) = \\ &= -2(a_k d_k - b_k c_k) c_k \frac{1}{(c_k x + d_k)^3}, \quad k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

(i) 当 $x \in \Delta_{-1} = [\alpha, 1]$ 时, 将式(5)的已知条件代入式(7), 得

$$\varphi'_{-1}(x) = -2(a_{-1}d_{-1} - b_{-1}c_{-1})c_{-1} \frac{1}{(c_{-1}x + d_{-1})^3} = \frac{-2\lambda^3(1-\lambda)^2}{\alpha(c_{-1}x + d_{-1})^3}. \quad (19)$$

令

$$h_{-1}(x) = c_{-1}x + d_{-1} = -\frac{\lambda^3}{\alpha}x + \lambda^3 - (1-\lambda)^2, \quad (20)$$

则由单调性可以得到

$$h_{-1}(x) \leq h_{-1}(\alpha) = -(1-\lambda)^2 < 0.$$

所以, $\varphi'(x) > 0$, 即当 $x \in \Delta_{-1} = [\alpha, 1]$ 时, $\varphi(x)$ 为凸函数. (ii) 当 $x \in [0, \alpha]$ 时, 记 $A \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$. 由式(5)知, 当 $k=0$ 时, 有

$$a_0d_0 - b_0c_0 = \lambda(1-\lambda) - 1 + \lambda = -(1-\lambda)^2 < 0. \quad (21)$$

当 $k=1, 2, \dots$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} a_kd_k - b_kc_k &= \lambda(bc(b_{k-1}c_{k-1} - a_{k-1}d_{k-1}) + ad(a_{k-1}d_{k-1} - b_{k-1}c_{k-1})) \\ &= \lambda(ad - bc)(a_{k-1}d_{k-1} - b_{k-1}c_{k-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

因为 $ad - bc = \lambda(1-\lambda)^2$, 所以递推可得对任意的 $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 时, 有

$$a_kd_k - b_kc_k = \lambda^{2k}(1-\lambda)^{2k}(a_0d_0 - b_0c_0) = -\lambda^{2k}(1-\lambda)^{2(k+1)} < 0, \quad (23)$$

因而

$$\varphi'_k(x) = 2\lambda^{2k}(1-\lambda)^{2(k+1)} \frac{c_k}{(c_kx + d_k)^3}. \quad (24)$$

记 $h_k(x) = c_kx + d_k$, $x \in \Delta_k$, 再由命题 1 可知 $c_k > 0$, 所以由单调性和命题 2 可得

$$h_k(x) \leq h_k(\lambda^k\alpha) = \lambda^k\alpha_k + d_k < 0. \quad (25)$$

于是, 立即有 $\varphi''_k(x) < 0$. 即当

$$x \in \Delta_k = [\lambda^{k+1}\alpha, \lambda^k\alpha]$$

时, $\varphi(x)$ 为凹函数. 显然由引理 2, $0 < \lambda < \alpha < 1$, 所以 $\lambda^k\alpha \rightarrow 0$ (当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时). 由文[2]知 $\varphi(x)$ 是连续可微, 所以当 $x \in [0, \alpha]$ 时, $\varphi(x)$ 为凹函数. 证毕.

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Concavity-Convexity of a Class of Accurate Solutions to Feigenbaum Functional Equation

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Abstract A study is made on the property of a class of simple and accurate solutions to Feigenbaum functional equation, which is piecewisely and fractionally linear function. By adopting analytical method, the authors fully discuss the concavity-convexity of its each piece; and thus accomplish the study of the global concavity-convexity of its solution curve.

Keywords Feigenbaum functional equation, piecewisely and fractionally linear function, accurate solution, monotonicity, concavity-convexity