

## 双曲方程的一个反问题\*

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### 摘 要

用 $(E_{phH})$ 代表如下的双曲方程的初一边值问题:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + (p(x) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2})u = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty, 0 < x < 1),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - hu|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Hu|_{x=1} = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty),$$

$$u|_{t=0} = a(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1).$$

设 $u(x, t)$ 是其解, 求满足

$$u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi) \quad (0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1)$$

的所有 $(q, i, I, b)$ , 其中 $v(t, x)$ 是 $(E_{qHb})$ 的解.

主要结果是如下的定理

定理 1 设 $u(t, x), v(t, x)$ 分别是 $(E_{phH})$ 和 $(E_{qHb})$ 的解, 则

$$u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi) \quad (0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1)$$

的充要条件是 $(q, i, I)$ 满足关系式

$$q = p + 2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi),$$

$$i = h + (G \cdot \Phi)(0),$$

$$I = H - (G \cdot \Phi)(1),$$

其中 $G, \Phi$ 文中所示.

考查如下问题:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + (p(x) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2})u = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty, 0 < x < 1), \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - hu|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Hu|_{x=1} = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty), \quad (1.2)$$

$$u|_{t=0} = a(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1), \quad (1.3)$$

此处 $p(x) \in C^1[0, 1], h \in R, H \in R, a(x) \in L^2(0, 1)$ . 为简单计, 用 $(E_{phH})$ 代表(1.1), (1.2), (1.3),

用 $(A_{phH})$ 代表具有边界条件(1.2)的微分算子 $(p(x) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2})$ 在 $L^2(0, 1)$ 中的映射.  $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0, 1, \dots}$ ,  $\{\varphi(\cdot, \lambda_n)\}_{n=0, 1, \dots}$ , 分别代表它的特征值和特征函数.

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定义 1 对  $a(x) \in L^2(0,1)$ , 若存在  $N$  个  $\lambda_n$ , 使  $(a, \varphi(\cdot, \lambda_n)) = 0$ , 则称  $N$  为  $a$  关于  $(A_{\text{phH}})$  的退化数字, 其中  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  表示内积.

以下考虑  $1 \leq N < \infty$  为有限数的情形. 设  $(a, \varphi(\cdot, \lambda_{n_j})) = 0, (1 \leq j \leq N)$

$$\Phi = \Phi(x) = (\varphi(x, \lambda_{n_1}), \dots, \varphi(x, \lambda_{n_N})),$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{n_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_{n_N} \end{bmatrix}.$$

考虑常微分方程组

$$\frac{d^2 G}{dx^2} = [(2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p)E - A]G, \quad (1.4)$$

此处  $E$  为单位矩阵,  $G \cdot \Phi = \sum_{j=1}^N g_j(x) \varphi(x, \lambda_{n_j})$ ,  $G = (g_1, \dots, g_N)$

定理 1 设  $u(t, x), v(t, x)$  分别是  $(E_{\text{phH}})$  和  $(E_{\text{qHb}})$  的解, 则

$$u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi) \quad (0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1) \quad (1.5)$$

的充要条件是  $(q, i, I)$  满足关系式

$$q = p + 2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi),$$

$$i = h + (G \cdot \Phi)(0),$$

$$I = H - (G \cdot \Phi)(1),$$

其中  $G$  为 (1.4) 的解.

设  $\{\mu_m\} m=0, 1, \dots, \{\psi(\cdot, \mu_m)\} m=0, 1, \dots$  分别为  $(A_{\text{qH}})$  的特征值和特征函数, 将特征函数正规化, 使

$$\varphi(0, \lambda_n) = \psi(0, \mu_m) = 1, n, m = 0, 1, \dots.$$

记

$$\rho_n = \int_0^1 \varphi^2(x, \lambda_n) dx,$$

$$\sigma_m = \int_0^1 \psi^2(x, \mu_m) dx.$$

将  $(E_{\text{phH}})$  及  $(E_{\text{qHb}})$  的解  $u(t, x)$  和  $v(t, x)$  分别用特征函数展开, 得

$$u(t, x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda_n}t} + e^{\sqrt{-\lambda_n}t}) (a, \varphi) / 2\rho_n \varphi(x, \lambda_n),$$

$$v(t, x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\sqrt{-\mu_m}t} + e^{\sqrt{-\mu_m}t}) (b, \psi) / 2\sigma_m \psi(x, \mu_m).$$

由 (1.5), 有

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda_n}t} + e^{\sqrt{-\lambda_n}t}) (a, \varphi) / 2\rho_n = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\sqrt{-\mu_m}t} + e^{\sqrt{-\mu_m}t}) (b, \psi) / 2\sigma_m \quad (0 < t < \infty)$$

及

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda_n}t} + e^{\sqrt{-\lambda_n}t}) (a, \varphi) / 2\rho_n \varphi(1, \lambda_n)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (e^{-\sqrt{-\mu_m}t} + e^{\sqrt{-\mu_m}t}) ((b, \psi)/2\sigma_m) \psi(1, \mu_m) \quad (0 < t < \infty)$$

因  $\lambda_n$  为单根, 且  $(a, \varphi(\cdot, \lambda_n)) \neq 0$ , 当  $n \neq n_j$  时, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_n &= \mu_{m(n)} \\ (a, \varphi)/\rho_n &= (b, \psi)/\sigma_{m(n)} \neq 0 \quad (n \neq n_j). \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{2}} &= n\pi + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad n \rightarrow +\infty, \\ \mu_m^{\frac{1}{2}} &= m\pi + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \quad m \rightarrow +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} m(n) &= n, \\ \varphi(1, \lambda_n) &= \psi(1, \mu_n) \quad (n \neq n_j). \end{aligned}$$

为证定理 1, 需如下几个引理.

**引理 1** 设  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < y < x < 1\}$ , 则对任意的  $p, q \in C^1(0, 1]$ , 及  $i, h \in R$ , 存在唯一的  $k = k(x, y) \in C^1(\bar{D})$  满足

$$k_{xx} - k_{yy} + p(y)k = q(x)k \quad (x, y) \in \bar{D}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$k_{xx} = (i - h) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q(s) - p(s)) ds \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1), \quad (2.2)$$

$$k_y(x, 0) = hk(x, 0) \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1). \quad (2.3)$$

**引理 2** 对引理 1 中的  $k$ , 记

$$\Psi(x, \lambda) = \varphi(x, \lambda) + \int_0^x k(x, y) \varphi(y, \lambda) dy \quad (\lambda = \lambda_n), \quad (2.4)$$

则  $\Psi = \Psi(x, \lambda)$  满足

$$(q(x) - \frac{d^2}{dx^2})\Psi = \lambda\Psi \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1), \quad (2.5)$$

$$\Psi(0, \lambda) = 1, \quad \Psi'(0, \lambda) = i. \quad (2.6)$$

**引理 3**  $u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi)$  ( $0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1$ ) 的充要条件是存在某  $\{c_j\} \ j=1, \dots, N, \{d_j\} \ j=1, \dots, N, c_j, d_j \in R$  ( $j=1, 2, \dots, N$ ) 及  $k = k(x, y) \in C^2(\bar{D})$  使

$$k_{xx} - k_{yy} + p(y)k = q(x)k, \quad (2.7)$$

$$k_{xx} = (i - h) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (p(s) - q(s)) ds, \quad (2.8)$$

$$k_y(x, 0) = hk(x, 0), \quad (2.9)$$

$$k(1, y) = \sum_{j=1}^N c_j \varphi(y, \lambda_{n_j}), \quad (2.10)$$

$$k_x(1, y) = \sum_{j=1}^N d_j \varphi(y, \lambda_{n_j}). \quad (2.11)$$

**引理 4** 对给定的  $p, q, h, i, c_j$  及  $d_j$ , 方程 (2.7), (2.9), (2.10), (2.11) 的解  $k \in C^2(\bar{D})$  唯一, 且  $k(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^N g_j(x) \varphi(y, \lambda_{n_j})$ . 此处  $g_j = g_j(x)$  ( $1 \leq j \leq N$ ) 是如下问题的解:

$$(\lambda_{n_j} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2})g_j = q(x)g_j, \quad (2.12)$$

$$g_j(1) = c_j, \quad (2.13)$$

$$g_j'(1) = d_j. \quad (2.14)$$

以上引理的证明,可参考[1].

**定理 1 的证明** 由引理 3 和引理 4 知,

$$u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi) \quad (0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1)$$

的充要条件是存在(2.12)–(2.14)的解  $g_j \in C^2(0, 1)$ , 使

$$\sum_{j=1}^N g_j(x) \varphi(x, \lambda_{n_j}) = (i - h) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q(s) - p(s)) ds.$$

记  $G = (g_1, \dots, g_N)$ , 则上式右端为  $G \cdot \Phi$ , 故有

$$G \cdot \Phi = (i - h) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q(s) - p(s)) ds.$$

于是  $\frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) = \frac{1}{2}(q(x) - p(x))$ , 从而

$$q = p + 2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi),$$

$$i = h + (G \cdot \Phi)(0),$$

$$(G \cdot \Phi)(1) = (i - h) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (q(s) - p(s)) ds = k(1, 1).$$

由[1]知

$$I = II - K(1, 1).$$

故  $I = II - (G \cdot \Phi)(1)$ .

将  $q = 2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p$  代入  $(\lambda_{n_j} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2})g_j = q(x)g_j$  中, 得

$$(\lambda_{n_j} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2})g_j = (2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p)g_j.$$

即

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}G = (2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p)E - A]G.$$

反之, 设  $G$  是(1.4)的某个解, 即

$$\frac{d^2 G}{dx^2} = [(2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p)E - A]G,$$

亦即

$$\frac{d^2 g_j}{dx^2} = [(2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p - \lambda_j)]g_j.$$

而  $q = 2 \frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) + p$ , 故有  $\frac{d^2 g_j}{dx^2} = (q - p + p - \lambda_j)g_j = (q - \lambda_j)g_j$ . 即  $(\lambda_j + \frac{d^2}{dx^2})g_j = qg_j$ , 又  $\frac{d}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi) =$

$\frac{1}{2}(q - p)$ , 积分得

$$G \cdot \Phi(x) - G \cdot \Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q(s) - p(s)) ds,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^N g_i p(x, \lambda_{a_i}) &= G \cdot \Phi = G \cdot \Phi(0) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q(s) - p(s)) ds. \\ &= i - h + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (q(s) - p(s)) ds.\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

**定义 2** 在定义 1 中, 若  $N=0$ , 即  $a$  与  $A_{\text{pH}}$  的任何特征函数不正交, 则称  $a$  是  $(A_{\text{pH}})$  的生成元.

**定理 2** 由  $u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi)$  ( $0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1$ ) 有  $(q, i, I, b) = (p, h, II, a)$  的充要条件是  $a$  是  $(A_{\text{pH}})$  的生成元.

证明类似于 [1] 的推论 1, 略.

对  $a \in C_+^3[0, 1] = \{a \in C^3(0, 1], a(x) > 0, x \in [0, 1]\}$  及  $a \in L^2(0, 1)$ , 考查方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( a(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \quad (0 < t < \infty, 0 < x < 1), \quad (3.1)$$

边界条件为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty), \quad (3.2)$$

初始条件为

$$u|_{t=0} = a(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1), \quad (3.3)$$

为简单记, 用  $(E_a)$  记问题 (3.1)–(3.3),  $(A_a)$  代表具有边界条件 (3.2) 的微分算子  $-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( a(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$  在  $L^2(0, 1)$  中的映射.

**定义 3** 如果  $a \in L^2(0, 1)$  与常数函数以外的其他特征函数都不正交, 则称  $a$  是  $A_a$  的弱生成元.

**定理 3** 设  $a, \beta \in C_+^3[0, 1] \times L^2(0, 1)$ ,  $a$  是  $(A_a)$  的弱生成元,  $u = u(t, x)$  是  $(E_a)$  的解, 则对任何  $(\beta, b) \in C_+^3[0, 1] \times L^2(0, 1)$ , 当

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a(x)}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\beta(x)}}, \quad (3.4)$$

时, 若

$$u(t, \xi) = v(t, \xi) \quad (0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1), \quad (3.5)$$

则  $(\beta, b) = (a, a)$ . 此处  $v(t, x)$  是  $(E_{\beta, b})$  的解.

**证明** 令

$$z = z(x) = \int_0^x \frac{ds}{\sqrt{a(s)}}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\tilde{u}(t, z) = u(t, x) a(x)^{1/4}, \quad (3.7)$$

则

$$u(t, x) = \tilde{u}(t, z) a(x)^{-1/4}.$$

经过简单计算, 可知  $(E_a)$  变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial t^2} + (p(z) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2})\bar{u} = 0 & (0 < t < \infty, 0 < z < l), \\ \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - h\bar{u}|_{z=0} = 0 & (0 < t < \infty), \\ \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} + H\bar{u}|_{z=l} = 0 & (0 < t < \infty), \\ \bar{u}|_{t=0} = \bar{a}(z), \bar{u}_t|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 < z < l), \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} p(z) = f''(z)/f(z), \\ f(z) = \alpha(x)^{1/4}, \\ \bar{a}(z) = a(x)f(z), \\ h = \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)}, \\ H = -\frac{f'(l)}{f(l)}, \\ l = \int_0^1 \frac{ds}{\sqrt{\alpha(s)}}. \end{cases} \quad (\triangle)$$

同样,令

$$w = w(y) = \int_0^y \frac{ds}{\sqrt{\beta(s)}},$$

$$\bar{v}(t, w) = v(t, y)\beta(y)^{1/4},$$

则

$$v(t, y) = \bar{v}(t, w)\beta(y)^{-1/4}.$$

于是可变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial t^2} + (q(w) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial w^2})\bar{v} = 0 & (0 < t < \infty, 0 < w < l), \\ \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial w} - i\bar{v}|_{w=0} = 0 & (0 < t < \infty), \\ \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial w} + I\bar{v}|_{w=l} = 0 & (0 < t < \infty), \\ \bar{v}|_{t=0} = \bar{b}(w), \bar{v}_t|_{t=0} = 0 & (0 < w < l), \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} q(w) = g''(w)/g(w), \\ g(w) = \beta(y)^{1/4}, \\ \bar{b}(w) = b(y)g(w), \\ i = g'(0)/g(0), \\ I = -g'(l)/g(l). \end{cases} \quad (\triangle\triangle)$$

由(3.5)式有

$$\alpha(0)^{-1/4}\bar{u}(t, 0) = \beta(0)^{-1/4}\bar{v}(t, 0) \quad (0 < t < \infty), \quad (3.6)$$

$$\alpha(1)^{-1/4}\bar{u}(t, l) = \beta(1)^{-1/4}\bar{v}(t, l) \quad (0 < t < \infty). \quad (3.7)$$

设  $\lambda_n$  及  $\varphi(\cdot, \lambda_n)$   $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 分别为  $(A_n)$  的特征值和特征函数;  $\mu_m$  及  $\psi(\cdot, \mu_m)$   $m=0, 1, 2, \dots$ , 分别为  $(A_p)$  的特征值和特征函数. 将特征函数正规化为

$$\varphi(0, \lambda_n) = \psi(0, \mu_m) = 1, \quad n, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

则  $(A_{\text{phH}})$  的特征值为  $\lambda_n$ , 特征函数为

$$\tilde{\varphi}(z, \lambda_n) = \varphi(x, \lambda_n) \alpha(x)^{1/4} / \alpha(0)^{1/4}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots;$$

则  $(A_{\text{qil}})$  的特征值为  $\mu_m$ , 特征函数为

$$\tilde{\psi}(z, \mu_m) = \psi(x, \mu_m) \cdot \beta(x)^{1/4} / \beta(0)^{1/4}, \quad m = 0, 1, \dots.$$

又有  $(\tilde{u}, \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, \lambda_n))_{L^2(0,1)} = \alpha(0)^{-1/4} (u, \varphi(\cdot, \lambda_n))_{L^2(0,1)} \neq 0$ .

将  $\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}$  按特征函数展开, 利用 (3.6), (3.7) 可得  $\mu_n = \lambda_n, n=1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$\left(\frac{\beta(0)}{\beta(1)}\right)^{1/4} \tilde{\psi}(l, \mu_n) = \left(\frac{\alpha(0)}{\alpha(1)}\right)^{1/4} \tilde{\varphi}(l, \lambda_n) \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

因为

$$\tilde{\varphi}(l, \lambda_n) = (-1)^n + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(l, \mu_n) = (-1)^n + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

故有

$$\left(\frac{\beta(0)}{\beta(1)}\right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{\alpha(0)}{\alpha(1)}\right)^{1/4},$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(l, \mu_n) = \tilde{\varphi}(l, \lambda_n) \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

注意

$$\lambda_0 = \mu_0 = 0,$$

$$\psi(1, \mu_0) = \varphi(1, \lambda_0) = 1,$$

便有

$$\mu_n = \lambda_n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

由 [2] 的定理 1 可得出

$$q(z) = p(z) \quad (0 \leq z \leq l),$$

$$i = h,$$

$$I = II.$$

注意到  $(\Delta)$  及  $(\Delta\Delta)$ , 由微分方程定解问题的解的唯一性, 可得出

$$g(z) = f(z).$$

又

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{f^2(z)} \quad z(0) = 0,$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = \frac{1}{g^2(w)} \quad w(0) = 0,$$

所以  $w(x) = z(x)$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ), 故有  $\beta(x) = \frac{1}{w'^2(x)} = \frac{1}{z'^2(x)} = \alpha(x)$ . 由  $\lambda_n = \mu_n, q(z) = p(z)$ , 可知  $\tilde{\varphi} = \tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\rho}_n = \tilde{\sigma}_n$ . 由  $u(l, 0) = v(l, 0)$ , 得

$$\tilde{u}(l, 0) \alpha(0)^{-1/4} = \tilde{v}(l, 0) \beta(0)^{-1/4},$$

于是  $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{\varphi})\alpha(0)^{-1/4} = (\tilde{b}, \tilde{\psi})\beta(0)^{-1/4}$ , 故  $\tilde{a}\alpha(0)^{-1/4} = \tilde{b}\beta(0)^{-1/4}$ , 即  $a(x) = b(x)$ . 证毕.

## 参 考 文 献

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## An Inverse Problem for a Hyperbolic Equation

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### Abstract

Let  $(E_{phHa})$  denote the Hyperbolic Equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + (p(x) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2})u = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty, 0 < x < 1),$$

with the boundary condition

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - hu|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - Hu|_{x=1} = 0 \quad (0 < t < \infty)$$

and the initial condition

$$u|_{t=0} = a(x), \quad u_t|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (0 < x < 1)$$

for given  $(p, h, H, a)$ . Let  $u = u(tx)$  be the solution of  $(E_{phHa})$ . We show the following results:

**Theorem 1** *Let  $u(tx)$  and  $V(tx)$  be the solution of  $(E_{phHa})$  and  $(E_{qiIb})$ . Then*

$$u(t, \xi) = V(t, \xi) \quad (0 < t < \infty, \xi = 0, 1)$$

holds if and only if  $(q, i, I)$  satisfies

$$q = p + 2 \frac{c}{dx}(G \cdot \Phi), \quad i = h + (G \cdot \Phi)(0)$$

and  $I = H - (G \cdot \Phi)(1)$ . For the  $G_{ohd\Phi}$ , see present article.