

第5讲: 二阶线性常系数常微分方程的一般解法

(1) 预备知识:

(1) 设线性代数方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

令 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$, $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$

当 $D \neq 0$ 时, 有 $x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}$, $x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}$. (唯一解)

(2) 线性代数齐次方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $D \neq 0$ 时有唯一解 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$; 当 $D = 0$ 时, 有非零解。

以上结论可推广到 n 个变量, n 个方程的情况。

(3) 一阶线性 ODE 初值问题是
$$\begin{cases} y' + p(x)y = Q(x), p, Q \in C(I) \\ y(x_0) = \alpha_0, x_0 \in I \end{cases}$$

具有唯一解: $y = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s)ds} \left(\int_{x_0}^x Q(s) e^{\int_{x_0}^s p(s)ds} ds + \alpha_0 \right)$

(4) 二阶线性 ODE 初值问题是
$$\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = S(x), p, q, S \in C(I) \\ y(x_0) = \alpha_0, y'(x_0) = \beta_0, x_0 \in I \end{cases}$$

存在唯一解。

(5) 高阶线性 ODE 初值问题是
$$\begin{cases} y^{(n)} + p_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + p_1(x)y' + p_0(x)y = S(x) \\ y(x_0) = \alpha_0, y'(x_0) = \alpha_1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = \alpha_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

存在唯一解。

(一) 复习: (设 $p, q, f \in C(I)$)

$$\text{设 } y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) \neq 0. \quad (*)$$

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \quad (**)$$

LODE 的叠加原理!

且 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是 (**) 的一个基解组, $y^*(x)$ 是 (*) 的一个特解.

$$\text{则 (**) 的通解为 } \bar{y}(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x), \quad (**)$$

$$\text{(*) 的通解为 } y = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x) + y^*(x). \quad (**)$$

(二) 求 (**) 特解 $y^*(x)$ 的变分法: (Lagrange)

设 $y(x) = c_1(x)y_1(x) + c_2(x)y_2(x)$ 是 (**) 的特解, 代入 (**) 可定出 $c_1(x), c_2(x)$.

$$\text{由 } y' = c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 + c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2', \text{ 为简便计, 令 } c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 = 0 \dots (*)$$

$$\text{则 } y' = c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2' \Rightarrow y'' = c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1 y_1'' + c_2 y_2'' \text{ 将 } y, y', y''$$

代入 (**):

$$c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1 y_1'' + c_2 y_2'' + p(c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2') + q(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2) = f \Leftrightarrow$$

$$c_1 (y_1'' + p y_1' + q y_1) + c_2 (y_2'' + p y_2' + q y_2) + c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' = f \dots (**)$$

(1)

已知 $\begin{cases} C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = 0 \\ C_1 y_1' + C_2 y_2' = S \end{cases}$ 且 $\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = W(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in I$.

$$\Rightarrow C_1(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2(x) \\ f(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix} / W(x) = -\frac{y_2(x)f(x)}{W(x)} \Rightarrow C_1(x) = -\int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_2(t)f(t)}{W(t)} dt$$

$$C_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & 0 \\ y_1'(x) & f(x) \end{vmatrix} / W(x) = \frac{y_1(x)f(x)}{W(x)} \Rightarrow C_2(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)f(t)}{W(t)} dt$$

代入得特解 $y^*(x) = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x) = -\int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(x)y_2(t)}{W(t)} f(t) dt + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x) - y_2(t)y_1(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt. \quad (*)$$

(E) 求下列方程的通解

(1). $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 2023$; (2). $y'' + 3y' - 4y = e^{2x}$

(3). $y'' + 2y' + 5y = \alpha_0$ (α_0 是常数)

解 (1): 显然, (1) 有特解 $y^*(x) = \frac{2023}{9}$.

(2). $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$ 猜想有解形如 $y(x) = e^{\lambda x}$ (λ 是常数),

$$\Rightarrow (e^{\lambda x})'' + 6(e^{\lambda x})' + 9e^{\lambda x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + 6\lambda e^{\lambda x} + 9e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9) \cdot e^{\lambda x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \quad (**)$$

特征 AE: $\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9 = 0$ 是齐次 ODE: $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$ 的特征方程

并解 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -3$ 为特征根 (2)

• $y'' + by' + ay = 0$ 齐次方程 $y_1(x) = e^{-3x}$ 用 Liouville 法

$$y_2(x) = y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx = e^{-3x} \int \frac{e^{-5bx}}{e^{-6x}} dx = e^{-3x} \int \frac{e^{-bx}}{e^{-6x}} dx =$$

xe^{-3x} 是 $y'' + by' + ay = 0$ 的与 $y_1(x)$ 线性无关的另一个解,

即 $y_1(x) = e^{-3x}$, $y_2(x) = xe^{-3x}$ 是 $y'' + by' + ay = 0$ 的基础解组.

• 齐次解 $\bar{y}(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 x e^{-3x} = e^{-3x} (c_1 + c_2 x)$,

由 LODE 的叠加原理知, 非齐次解为

$$y(x) = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = e^{-3x} (c_1 + c_2 x) + \frac{2023}{9}.$$

例(2): (1) 齐次方程 $y'' + 3y' - 4y = 0$ 的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = 1. \text{ 从而}$$

$y_1(x) = e^{-4x}$, $y_2(x) = e^x$ 是 $y'' + 3y' - 4y = 0$ 的基础解组. $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} e^{-4x} & e^x \\ -4e^{-4x} & e^x \end{vmatrix} = e^{-3x} + e^{-3x} = 2e^{-3x} \neq 0. \text{ 且 } f(x) = e^{2x} \Rightarrow$$

齐次解 $\bar{y}(x) = c_1 e^{-4x} + c_2 e^x$, 非齐次解 $y^*(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x) - y_2(t)y_1(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{e^{-4t} e^x - e^t e^{-4x}}{2e^{-3t}} e^{2t} dt = \frac{e^x}{2} \int_0^x e^t dt - \frac{e^{-4x}}{2} \int_0^x e^{6t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{2} (e^x - 1) - \frac{e^{-4x}}{2 \times 6} (e^{6x} - 1) = \frac{5}{12} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{12} e^{-4x}.$$

(3).

故原方程的通解为:

$$y(x) = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = c_1 e^{-4x} + c_2 e^x + \frac{5}{12} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-4x}$$

解(3): (10) 原方程的特解 $y^*(x) = \frac{x_0}{5}$,

(11) 齐次方程 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$ 的通解,

特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^2 = -4 \Rightarrow \lambda + 1 = \pm 2i$

$\lambda_1 = -1 - 2i, \lambda_2 = -1 + 2i \Rightarrow y_1(x) = e^{(-1-2i)x}, y_2(x) = e^{(-1+2i)x}$ 是

$y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$ 的基础解组. 利用 $\begin{cases} y_1(x) = e^{-x} e^{-2ix} = e^{-x} (\cos 2x - i \sin 2x) \\ y_2(x) = e^{-x} e^{2ix} = e^{-x} (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) \end{cases}$

取 $z_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} y_1(x) + \frac{1}{2} y_2(x) = e^{-x} \cos 2x$ 及 $z_2(x) = \frac{1}{2i} y_2(x) - \frac{1}{2i} y_1(x) = e^{-x} \sin 2x$

z_1, z_2 是 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$ 的一个基础解组, 从而齐次通解为

$$\bar{y}(x) = c_1 z_1(x) + c_2 z_2(x) = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x),$$

原方程的通解是: $y = \bar{y} + y^* = e^{-x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) + \frac{x_0}{5}$.

(12) 求(11)方程的通解:

(1) $\begin{cases} y y'' - (y')^2 = y^4 \\ y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1, \end{cases}$

(2) $x^2 y'' - 2xy' - 4y = x^4 \quad (x > 0)$

(4)

- 解(1). 这是非线性方程, 属于 $y'' = S(y, y')$ 缺 x 型.

令 $y' = u$, 则 $y'' = \frac{d(y')}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \cdot u$, 原方程化为

$$y u \cdot u_y - u^2 = y^4 \Rightarrow u_y - \frac{1}{y} u = y^3 u^{-1} \text{ 是 } n=1 \text{ 的 Bernoulli'}$$

各项同乘以 u^1 : $u u_y - \frac{1}{y} u^2 = y^3$. 令 $u^2 = V(y)$, 则 $2u u_y = V'(y)$

- $u u_y = \frac{1}{2} V' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V' - \frac{1}{y} V = y^3$, 标准型: $V' - \frac{2}{y} V = 2y^3$.

此为 $P(y) = -\frac{2}{y}$, $Q(y) = 2y^3$ 的一阶线性ODE. 由公式法:

$$V(y) = e^{-\int P(y) dy} \left(\int Q(y) e^{\int P(y) dy} dy + C \right) = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \left(\int 2y^3 e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy + C \right)$$

$$= y^2 \left(\int 2y^3 \frac{1}{y^2} dy + C \right) = y^2 (y^2 + C) \text{ 即 } u^2 = y^2 (y^2 + C)$$

- 利用 $y=1$ 时, $u=y'=1 \Rightarrow 1^2 = 1^2 + C \Rightarrow C=0 \Rightarrow u^2 = y^4$.

$$\Rightarrow u = \pm y^2 \text{ 即 } y' = \pm y^2, \quad y' = -y^2 \text{ 不合题意 (舍去)}$$

解 $y' = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2} = dx \Rightarrow \int_1^y y^{-2} dy = \int_0^x dx = x$

$$-y^{-1} \Big|_1^y = 1 - \frac{1}{y} = x \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{1-x} \text{ 为所求特解.}$$

- 解(2): 这是 Euler 方程, 只令 $x = e^t$ 或 $t = \ln x$, 则

$$y'_x = y'_t \cdot t'_x = y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x y'_x = y'_t, \text{ 而 } y''_{xx} = (y'_t \frac{1}{x})'_x =$$

$$y''_{tt} t'_x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + y'_t \frac{1}{x^2} = y''_{tt} (\frac{1}{x})^2 - y'_t \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 y''_{xx} = y''_{tt} - y'_t.$$

$$\text{原方程化为: } y''_{tt} - 3y'_t + 4y = (e^t)^4 = e^{4t}, \text{ 而}$$

$$y''_{tt} - 3y'_t + 4y = 0 \text{ 有基础解组 } y_1(t) = e^{-t}, y_2(t) = e^{4t},$$

$$W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} & e^{4t} \\ -e^{-t} & 4e^{4t} \end{vmatrix} = 5e^{3t} \neq 0, f(t) = e^{4t} \Rightarrow$$

$$y^*(t) = \int_1^t \frac{y_1(s)y_2(t) - y_2(s)y_1(t)}{W(s)} f(s) ds = \int_1^t \frac{t e^{-s} e^{4t} - e^{4s} e^{-t}}{5e^{3s}} e^{4s} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} e^{4t} \int_1^t 1 ds - \frac{1}{5} e^{-t} \int_1^t e^{5s} ds = \frac{1}{5} t e^{4t} - \frac{6}{25} e^{4t} + \frac{e^5}{5} e^{-t}$$

$$y(t) = \bar{y}(t) + y^*(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{4t} + \frac{1}{5} t e^{4t} - \frac{6}{25} e^{4t} + \frac{e^5}{5} e^{-t} =$$

$$k_1 e^{-t} + k_2 e^{4t} + \frac{1}{5} t e^{4t} \quad (k_1 = c_1 + \frac{e^5}{5}, k_2 = c_2 - \frac{6}{25})$$

$$y(x) = \frac{e^t = x}{x} = k_1 \frac{1}{x} + k_2 x^4 + \frac{1}{5} (\ln x) x^4 \text{ 为所求通解. } (x > 0)$$

习题: exb1/8; 9; 10, 12/2; exb12/4; 5.

第36讲: 第6章复习小结与习题课