

第47讲: 常微分方程复习

(一) 设 $a(x), b(x) \in C(I)$, $y_1(x), y_2(x), y_3(x)$ 是二阶线性非齐次

方程: $y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = f(x)$ 的三个线性无关解, $f \in C(I)$.

(1). 求 $y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = f(x)$ 的通解;

(2). 确定函数 $a(x), b(x), f(x)$.

解(1). 先求齐次线性方程 $y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = 0$ 的基础组.

显然, $y_3(x) - y_1(x), y_2(x) - y_1(x)$ 都是齐次方程的解, 且

$y_3(x) - y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x) - y_1(x)$ 在区间 I 上线性无关. 对任意常数 C_1, C_2

设 $C_1(y_3(x) - y_1(x)) + C_2(y_2(x) - y_1(x)) = 0, \forall x \in I$. 则

$(C_1 - C_2)y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) + C_1 y_3(x) = 0, \forall x \in I$. 由 $y_1(x), y_2(x), y_3(x)$ 在 I

上线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow C_1 - C_2 = 0, C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$ 从而 $y_3(x) - y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x) - y_1(x)$ 在

I 上线性无关. 因此, $y_3(x) - y_1(x), y_2(x) - y_1(x)$ 是 $y'' + ay' + by = 0$ 的一个

基础组. 齐通解 $\bar{y}(x) = C_1(y_3(x) - y_1(x)) + C_2(y_2(x) - y_1(x)), x \in I$.

再取 $y^*(x) = y_2(x)$, 是 $y'' + a(x)y' + b(x)y = f(x)$ 的一个特解为

(1)



$$y(x) = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = C_1(y_3(x) - y_1(x)) + C_2(y_2(x) - y_1(x)) + y_1(x).$$

注: $y(x) = C_1(y_2(x) - y_3(x)) + C_2(y_1(x) - y_3(x)) + y_1(x)$ 也是所求的通解。

例(2) 不妨设 $a(x), b(x), f(x)$. 将 $y_1(x), y_2(x), y_3(x)$ 看作已知函数:

$$\begin{cases} y_1'' + a(x)y_1' + b(x)y_1 = f(x) \\ y_2'' + a(x)y_2' + b(x)y_2 = f(x) \\ y_3'' + a(x)y_3' + b(x)y_3 = f(x) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y_1' a(x) + y_1 b(x) - f(x) = -y_1'' \\ y_2' a(x) + y_2 b(x) - f(x) = -y_2'' \\ y_3' a(x) + y_3 b(x) - f(x) = -y_3'' \end{cases}$$

这是关于 $a(x), b(x), f(x)$ 的线性代数方程组, 且系数行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_1 & -1 \\ y_2' & y_2 & -1 \\ y_3' & y_3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_1 & -1 \\ y_2' - y_1' & y_2 - y_1 & 0 \\ y_3' - y_1' & y_3 - y_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1) \begin{vmatrix} y_2' - y_1' & y_2 - y_1 \\ y_3' - y_1' & y_3 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \forall x \in I.$$

($y_2(x) - y_1(x), y_3 - y_1$ 在 I 上线性无关, 对应的 Wronsky 行列式 $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_2 - y_1 & y_3 - y_1 \\ y_2' - y_1' & y_3' - y_1' \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow W(x) = - \begin{vmatrix} y_2' - y_1' & y_2 - y_1 \\ y_3' - y_1' & y_3 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} = D \neq 0, \forall x \in I$) 用 Cramer 法则.

$$a(x) = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad b(x) = \frac{D_2}{D}, \quad f(x) = \frac{D_3}{D}, \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} -y_1'' & y_1 & -1 \\ -y_2'' & y_2 & -1 \\ -y_3'' & y_3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_1 & -1 \\ y_2' & y_2 & -1 \\ y_3' & y_3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_1 & -y_1'' \\ y_2' & y_2 & -y_2'' \\ y_3' & y_3 & -y_3'' \end{vmatrix}$$

同理若 $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_m(x)$ 是 $y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = f(x)$ 的

$n+1$ 个线性无关解. 则对 $\forall C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n \in \mathbb{R}$, $y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1(y_{m+1}(x) - y_1(x)) + C_2(y_{m+2}(x) - y_1(x)) + \dots + C_n(y_{m+n}(x) - y_1(x)) + y_1(x)$ 为所求的通解.

(2).



⇒ 线性ODE初值问题是可解的，存在唯一解。证明如下：

$$\text{Th1: } \begin{cases} y' + p(x)y = Q(x), & p, Q \in C(I) \\ y(x_0) = y_0, & x_0 \in I. \end{cases} \quad \text{该方程存在唯一解。为}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \left(\int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt + y_0 \right) \quad (1)$$

证：由 $y' + p(x)y = Q(x)$ 两边同乘积分因子 $e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt}$ ：

$$y' e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} + p(x)y e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} = Q(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left(y(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \right)' = Q(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \Rightarrow \int_{x_0}^x \left(y(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \right)' dx = \int_{x_0}^x Q(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} dx$$

$$y(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \Big|_{x_0}^x = \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} - y(x_0) e^{\int_{x_0}^{x_0} p(t)dt} = \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x) e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} - y_0 = \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \left(\int_{x_0}^x Q(t) e^{\int_{x_0}^t p(s)ds} dt + y_0 \right)$$

$$\text{Th2: } \begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x), & p, q, f \in C(I) \\ y(x_0) = a_0, & y'(x_0) = a_1, & x_0 \in I \end{cases} \quad \text{该方程存在唯一解。}$$

证：设 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的一个基函数组，且 y_1, y_2 线性无关。

$$y_0(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x), \quad \text{设 } y^*(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x) - y_2(t)y_1(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt$$

$$\text{且对任意函数 } y(x) = y_0(x) + y^*(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) + y^*(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$y'(x) = C_1 y_1'(x) + C_2 y_2'(x) + (y^*(x))' \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = y(x_0) = C_1 y_1(x_0) + C_2 y_2(x_0) + y^*(x_0) \\ a_1 = y'(x_0) = C_1 y_1'(x_0) + C_2 y_2'(x_0) + (y^*(x_0))' \end{cases}$$

(3).



$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} C_1 y_1(x_0) + C_2 y_2(x_0) = a_0 - y^*(x_0) \\ C_1 y_1'(x_0) + C_2 y_2'(x_0) = a_1 - y^{*\prime}(x_0) \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } D = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x_0) & y_2(x_0) \\ y_1'(x_0) & y_2'(x_0) \end{vmatrix} = W(x_0) \neq 0, \forall x_0 \in I.$$

用Cramer法则, $C_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, C_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 - y^*(x_0) & y_2(x_0) \\ a_1 - y^{*\prime}(x_0) & y_2'(x_0) \end{vmatrix} \dots$

把定出的 C_1, C_2 代回 $y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) + y^*(x)$. 且初值条件

之解由条件 $p(x), q(x), x_0, a_0, a_1$ 唯一确定。

Th3: $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0, p, q \in C(I)$ 的基解组的存在性证明:

证: $\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \\ y(x_0) = 1, y'(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$ 之解存在唯一, 记作 $y_1(x)$, 且 $y_1(x) \neq 0$.

否则, 与 $y(x_0) = 1$ 矛盾!, $x_0 \in I$.

又 $\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \\ y(x_0) = 0, y'(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$ 之解存在唯一, 记作 $y_2(x)$, 且 $y_2(x) \neq 0$.

则 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 在 I 上线性无关. $\forall W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix}, x \in I$.

且 $W(x_0) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x_0) & y_2(x_0) \\ y_1'(x_0) & y_2'(x_0) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \Rightarrow W(x) = W(x_0) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx} \neq 0, \forall x \in I$.

故 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 在 I 上线性无关, 从而, $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$

的一个基解组. 事实上, 对 $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0, \alpha y_1(x)$ 与 $\beta y_2(x)$ 仍是

$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的基解组. 因此, 基解组一旦存在, 则有无穷多个.

(A).



7.4. 求解线性 ODE 初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = f(x), & a_i \in C(I). \\ y(x_0) = a_0, y'(x_0) = a_1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = a_{n-1} & x_0 \in I \end{cases}$$

之解存在且唯一。

(三) 用变量代换法求解下列 ODE:

(1) $y' + x = \sqrt{x^2 + y}$, (2) $y' = \cos(x-y)$, (3) $y' - e^{x-y} + te^x = 0$

(4) $y' + \sin y + x \cos y + x = 0$, (5) $y^3 dx + z(x^2 - xy^2) dy = 0$.

(6) $xyy'' + x(y')^2 - yy' = 0$, (7) $xy'(e^{xy}) \sin y + (1 - x \cos y) \cos y = 0$

解(1) 令 $\sqrt{x^2 + y} = u$, 则 $y + x^2 = u^2 \Rightarrow y' + 2x = 2uu' \Rightarrow y' = 2uu' - 2x = u^2 - 2x$
 $\Rightarrow 2uu' - x = u \Rightarrow u' = \frac{x+u}{2u} = \frac{1 + \frac{u}{x}}{2 \frac{u}{x}}$ 令 $\frac{u}{x} = v \Rightarrow u = xv \Rightarrow$

$$u' = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+v}{2v} \Rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+v}{2v} - v = \frac{1-v^2}{2v} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{2v dv}{2v^2 - 1} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \left(\int \frac{dv}{v-1} + \int \frac{dv}{2v+1} \right) = -\ln|x| + \ln|C_1|$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (\ln|v-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|2v+1|) = -\ln|x| + \ln|C_1| = \ln \frac{C_1}{x} = \ln \left(\frac{v-1}{2v+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\left(\frac{v-1}{2v+1} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{C_1}{x}, \text{ 将 } v = \frac{u}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y}}{x} \text{ 代入化简得:}$$

$$4(x^2+y)^3 = (2x^3 + 3xy + C)^2 \text{ 为所求通解.}$$

解(2) 令 $x-y = u$, 则 $1-y' = u' \Rightarrow y' = 1-u' = \cos u \Rightarrow u' = 1 - \cos u$

(5).



① 若 $u=2kz$ 即 $x-y=2kz$ 时, $y=x-2kz$ 是无解的特解.

② 若 $u \neq 2kz$ 时, $\int \frac{du}{1-\cos u} = \int dx = x+C_1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{2\sin^2 \frac{u}{2}} = x+C_1$

$-\cot \frac{u}{2} = x+C_1 \Rightarrow \cot \frac{x-y}{2} = -x+C$ ($C=-C_1$) 为通解.

解(3): 令 $e^y = u \Rightarrow y = \ln u, y' = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{e^x}{e^y} e^x = \frac{e^x}{u} e^x \Rightarrow$

$u' + ue^x = e^x$. 这是 u 关于 x 的一阶线性方程, 有公式解.

解法(2): 从 $y' = e^{x-y} e^x = e^x(e^y+1)$ 知, 原方程是可分离变量.

① 若 $y=0$ 时, (原方程), $y=0$ 是特解.

② 若 $y \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{dy}{e^y-1} = e^x dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{e^y dy}{1-e^y} = \int e^x dx = e^x + C \Rightarrow$

$\int \frac{d(e^y-1)}{e^y-1} = e^x + C \Rightarrow \ln(e^y-1) = e^x + C$ 为所求通解.

解(4): 令 $\tan \frac{y}{2} = u$ (万能代换), 且 $y = 2 \arctan u \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2u'}{1+u^2}$

$\sin y = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \cos y = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$, 原方程化为:

$\frac{2u'}{1+u^2} + \frac{2u}{1+u^2} + \frac{x(1-u^2)}{1+u^2} + x = 0 \Rightarrow u' + u = -x$, 这是 $p(x)=1, Q(x)=-x$

的一阶线性 ODE, $u = e^{-\int p(x) dx} (\int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C) = e^{-x} (\int -x e^x dx + C)$

$= e^{-x} (-x e^x + e^x + C) = C e^{-x} + 1 - x$, 即 $\tan \frac{y}{2} = e^{-x} C + 1 - x$ 为所求通解.

解(5): 从 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2(x^2-y^2-x^2)}{y^3} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x = \frac{1}{y^3}x^2$, 这是 $n=2$ 且

$P(y) = \frac{2}{y}, Q(y) = \frac{1}{y^3}$ 的 Bernoulli. 方程两边同除以 $x^2 \dots$ (6).



解法(b): 令 $y^2 = u$, 则 $2yy' = u' \Rightarrow 2((y')^2 + yy'') = u'' \Rightarrow (y')^2 + yy'' = \frac{u''}{2}$

原方程 $x(yy'' + (y')^2) = yy' \Rightarrow x \frac{u''}{2} = \frac{u'}{2} \Rightarrow u'' = \frac{1}{x} u'$

令 $u' = V$, 则 $u'' = V' = \frac{1}{x} V$, ① $V=0 \Rightarrow u'=0 \Rightarrow u=C_1 \Rightarrow y^2=C_1$

$\Rightarrow y=C_0$ 是特解. ② $V \neq 0$ 时, $\int \frac{dV}{V} = \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln V = \ln x + \ln C_2$

$V = xC_2 \Rightarrow u' = xC_2 \Rightarrow \int du = \int xC_2 dx \Rightarrow u = \frac{C_2}{2}x^2 + C_3 = y^2$ 为通解.

解法(d): 令 $\cos y = u$ 则 $(-\sin y)y' = u'$, 原方程化为:

$x \ln x (-u') + (1-xu)u = 0 \Leftrightarrow u' - \frac{1}{x \ln x} u = \frac{1}{\ln x} u^2, (x \neq 1)$

这是 $n=2$ 的 Bernoulli. 同样令 $u^2 = v$: $u^2 u' - \frac{1}{x \ln x} u^2 = \frac{1}{\ln x}$

令 $u^2 = v$ 则 $-u^2 u' = v' \Rightarrow v' + \frac{1}{x \ln x} v = \frac{1}{\ln x}$ $\mu(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln x}$

$v(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx} (\int \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx} dx + C) = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}} (\int \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx} dx + C)$

$= e^{-\ln \ln x} (\int \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{\ln \ln x} dx + C) = \frac{1}{\ln x} (\int \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} dx + C) = \frac{1}{\ln x} (x + C)$

即 $u^2 = \frac{1}{\ln x} (x + C) \Rightarrow (\cos y)^2 = \frac{1}{\cos y} = \frac{1}{\ln x} (x + C)$ 为通解.

(四) 求下列一阶线性非齐次方程:

(1). $x^2 y'' - xy' = 3x^3$; (2). $x^2 y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 2x \ln x + x - 2, (x > 0)$

解(1): 这是 Euler 方程. 令 $x = e^t$, 则 $t = \ln x, xy' = y_t = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} y \equiv Dy$. 其中, $D = \frac{d}{dt}$ 是微分算子.

(1).



$$x^2 y'' = y''_{tt} - y'_t = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} = \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^2 - \frac{d}{dt} \cdot y = (D^2 - D)y = D(D-1)y.$$

同理, $x^3 y''' = D(D-1)(D-2)y = (D^2 - D)(D-2)y = (D^3 - 3D^2 + 2D)y = y'''_{ttt} - 3y''_{tt} + 2y'_t$

余类推。原方程化为常系数方程: $y''_{tt} - y'_t - y_t = 3e^{3t}$ 即

$$y''_{tt} - 2y'_t = 3e^{3t}, \text{ 而 } y''_{tt} - 2y'_t = 0 \text{ 的特征方程: } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2$. $y_1(t) = e^{0t} = 1, y_2(t) = e^{2t}$ 是 $y''_{tt} - 2y'_t = 0$ 的基础解。

$$\bar{y}(t) = c_1 \cdot 1 + c_2 e^{2t}, W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & y_2(t) \\ y_1'(t) & y_2'(t) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^{2t} \\ 0 & 2e^{2t} \end{vmatrix} = 2e^{2t} \neq 0.$$

设 $y^*(t)$ 是 $y''_{tt} - 2y'_t = 3e^{3t}$ 的一个特解, 则

$$y^*(t) = \int_0^t \frac{y_1(s)y_2(t) - y_2(s)y_1(t)}{W(s)} \cdot 3e^{3s} ds = \int_0^t \frac{1 \cdot e^{2t} - e^{2s} \cdot 1}{2e^{2s}} \cdot 3e^{3s} ds$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} e^{2t} (e^t - 1) - \frac{3}{2 \times 3} (e^{3t} - 1) = e^{3t} - \frac{3}{2} e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y''_{tt} - 2y'_t = 3e^{3t} \text{ 的通解: } y(t) = \bar{y}(t) + y^*(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{2t} (e^t - 1)$$

$$- \frac{3}{2 \times 3} (e^{3t} - 1). \text{ 即解: } y \stackrel{e^t = x}{=} c_1 + c_2 x^2 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 (x-1) - \frac{3}{2 \times 3} (x^3 - 1)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 x^2 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为所求通解.}$$

(1) 解法二: 从 $x^2 y'' - x y' = 3x^3 \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{1}{x} y' + 3x = f(x, y')$, 属于缺 y

的可降阶型, 令 $y' = u$, 则 $y'' = u' = \frac{1}{x} u + 3x \Rightarrow u' + \frac{1}{x} u = 3x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ Q(x) = 3x \end{cases}$

$$u(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int 3x e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = e^{-\ln x} \left(\int 3x e^{\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (3x + C) = 3 + \frac{C}{x}, \text{ 即 } y' = 3x + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dy = \int (3x + \frac{C}{x}) dx \Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{3}{2} x^2 + C \ln x + D \text{ 为所求通解.}$$

(2) 解法三: 令 $y = u(x)$, 从 $x^2 y'' - x y' = 3x^3$ 可知可设多项式

$$y = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 \text{ 为方程的特解. 代入方程定出 } (8).$$



C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3 即可. 由 $y' = C_0 + 2C_1x + 3C_2x^2, y'' = 2C_1 + 6C_2x \Rightarrow$
 $x^2(2C_1 + 6C_2x) - x(C_0 + 2C_1x + 3C_2x^2) = 3x^3 \Leftrightarrow -C_0x + 3C_2x^3 = 3x^3 \Rightarrow$

$C_0 = 0, C_2 = 1. C_1, C_3$ 任意. 故 $y(x) = C_0 + C_1x^2 + x^3$ 为所求通解.

解(2): Euler 方程, $x > 0, \ln x = t \Leftrightarrow x = e^t \Rightarrow xy'_x = y'_t,$
 $x^2 y''_{xx} = y''_{tt} - y'_t, \text{ 原方程化为: } y''_{tt} + 2y'_t - y_t = 2 \Rightarrow$
 $y'' + y' - 2y = e^t(2t+1) - 2 = f_1(t) + f_2(t), f_1(t) = e^t(2t+1), f_2(t) = -2.$

齐次方程: $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ 的特征方程: $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$ 有特征根
 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1, y_1(t) = e^{2t}, y_2(t) = e^{-t}$ 是 $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ 的基础解组.

$W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2t} & e^{-t} \\ -e^{2t} & e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} = 3e^{-t} > 0,$ 对 $y'' + y' - 2y = f_1(t) = e^t(2t+1)$ 而言.

$y_1^*(t) = \int_0^t \frac{y_1(s)y_2(t) - y_2(s)y_1(t)}{W(s)} f_1(s) ds = \int_0^t \frac{e^{2s}e^{-t} - e^{-s}e^{2t}}{3e^{-s}} e^s(2s+1) ds$

$= e^t(\frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{1}{9}t);$ 对 $y'' + y' - 2y = f_2(t) = -2$ 而言, $y_2^*(t) = 1$ 是特解.

齐次方程 $y'' + y' - 2y = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$ 的特解 $y^*(t) = y_1^*(t) + y_2^*(t) = e^t(\frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{1}{9}t) + 1.$

原方程的解 $y(t) = y(t) + y^*(t) = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{-t} + e^t(\frac{1}{3}t^2 + \frac{1}{9}t) + 1.$

即原方程的解: $y(x) = \frac{t = \ln x}{e^t = x} C_1 \frac{1}{x^2} + C_2 x + x(\frac{1}{3} \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{9} \ln x) + 1$

注: $y^*(t) = \int_0^t \frac{y_1(s)y_2(t) - y_2(s)y_1(t)}{W(s)} f_2(s) ds = \int_0^t \frac{e^{2s}e^{-t} - e^{-s}e^{2t}}{3e^{-s}} (-2e^s) ds.$

同样得出原方程的特解.

