

第三章

1. 将第二章习题 1 ~ 3 中的“函数”改成“向量函数”，则这些命题仍成立，试叙述并证明这些命题。

2. 对于非齐次线性方程组，叙述并证明与第二章习题 4 相应的习题。

3. 设 $X(t)$ 是齐次线性方程组 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x$ 的一个基本解矩阵， $A(t)$ 在区间 (a, b) 内连续， $W(t)$ 是 $X(t)$ 的朗斯基行列式。试证明下述刘维尔公式：

$$W(t) = W(t_0)e^{\int_{t_0}^t \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}(\tau) d\tau}, t_0 \in (a, b), t \in (a, b).$$

并证明：如果所给的齐次线性方程组是由高阶齐次线性方程经变换 (3.3) 得到的，则上述刘维尔公式与第二章习题 5 的刘维尔公式一致。

1, 2, 3 证明同第二章，略。

4. 设 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 分别是 $\frac{dx}{dt} - A(t)x = f_1(t)$ 和 $\frac{dx}{dt} - A(t)x = f_2(t)$ 的解，试证明 $x_1 + x_2(t)$ 是 $\frac{dx}{dt} - A(t)x = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$ 的解。

证明： $\frac{d(x_1(t) + x_2(t))}{dt} - A(t)(x_1(t) + x_2(t)) = \frac{dx_1}{dt} - A(t)x_1 + \frac{dx_2}{dt} - A(t)x_2 = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$ 。

5. 设 $A(t)$ 是实矩阵， t 是实变量， $x(t) = u(t) + iv(t)$ 是方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} - A(t)x = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$ 的解，其中 $u(t)$ ， $v(t)$ ， $\varphi(t)$ ， $\psi(t)$ 都是实函数， $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 是虚单位。试证明 $u(t)$ 和 $v(t)$ 分别满足 $\frac{du(t)}{dt} - A(t)u(t) = \varphi(t)$ 和 $\frac{dv(t)}{dt} - A(t)v(t) = \psi(t)$ 。

证明：将 $x(t) = u(t) + iv(t)$ 代入 $\frac{dx}{dt} - A(t)x = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dt} - A(t)u(t) + (\frac{dv}{dt} - A(t)v(t))i = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} - A(t)u(t) = \varphi(t) \\ \frac{dv}{dt} - A(t)v(t) = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow u(t)$ ， $v(t)$ 分别是 $\frac{du(t)}{dt} - A(t)u(t) = \varphi(t)$ ， $\frac{dv(t)}{dt} - A(t)v(t) = \psi(t)$ 的解。

求下列方程组的解 (6 ~ 20)：

$$6. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y - 3x, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 8x - y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -3-\lambda & 1 \\ 8 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3+\lambda)(1+\lambda) - 8 = (\lambda+5)(\lambda-1) =$$

$$0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -5, \quad \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = 0 \\ 8\alpha_1 + 4\beta_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 8 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4\alpha_2 + \beta_2 = 0 \\ 8\alpha_2 - 2\beta_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^{-5t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$7. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x - y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 + 1 =$$

$$2 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 + i, \quad \lambda_2 = 1 - i.$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -i\alpha_1 - \beta_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - i\beta_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^t(\cos t + i \sin t) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + i \sin t \\ -i \cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = e^t \left(c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ -\cos t \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$8. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x - 5y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x - y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -5 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(1-\lambda^2) + 10 =$$

$$\lambda^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 3i.$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1-3i & -5 \\ 2 & -1-3i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1-3i)\alpha_1 - 5\beta_1 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 - (1+3i)\beta_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1-3i \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\cos 3t + i \sin 3t) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 - 3i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cos 3t + 5i \sin 3t \\ \cos 3t + 3 \sin 3t + (\sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t)i \end{pmatrix} \\
\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cos 3t \\ \cos 3t + 3 \sin 3t \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \sin 3t \\ \sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$9. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = z, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = x. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 1 =$$

$$-(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = 0 \\ -\beta_1 + \gamma_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - \gamma_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \alpha_2 + \beta_2 = 0 \\ \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \beta_2 + \gamma_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 + \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \gamma_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} \\ \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) i \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \end{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{t}{2}}.$$

$$10. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x - y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + 3y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + 1 =$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = (\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 (\text{二重})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$v_1^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v_2^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_1^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_1 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) e^{2t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-t \\ t \end{pmatrix} e^{2t},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_2 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) e^{2t} = \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ 1+t \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1-t \\ t \end{pmatrix} e^{2t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ 1+t \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}.$$

$$11. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y + z, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = z + x, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = x + y. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 1 + 1 + \lambda + \lambda + \lambda = -\lambda^3 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1 (\text{二重}), \lambda_2 = 2.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow v_1^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_1^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \\
&\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha - 2\beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + \beta - 2\gamma = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\
&v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix})e^{-t} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{2t}. \\
&12. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x + y - z, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + y + z, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = x - y + z. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \\
&(1-\lambda)^3 + 1 - 1 + (1-\lambda) + (1-\lambda) + (1-\lambda) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = 1 + \sqrt{3}i, \quad 1 - \sqrt{3}i. \\
&v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3}i & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -\sqrt{3}i & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -\sqrt{3}i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\cos \sqrt{3}t + \sin \sqrt{3}ti) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \sqrt{3}t + \sin \sqrt{3}ti \\ (-\frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t) + (-\frac{1}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t)i \\ (-\frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t) + (-\frac{1}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t)i \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + (c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos \sqrt{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \sqrt{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin \sqrt{3}t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \sqrt{3}t \end{pmatrix}) e^t
\end{aligned}$$

$$13. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{dz}{dt} + x - 2z = 0, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dt} + x = 0, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{dz}{dt} + x + 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

解：原方程组可以化为 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -x - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -y - z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -z \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1-\lambda)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 (\text{三重}).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^3 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_3^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$v_1^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_3^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$v_1^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_3^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t^2}{2} \\ -t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = (c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t^2}{2} \\ -t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) e^{-t}$$

$$14. \begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = y, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = x. \end{cases}$$

解： $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = p \\ \frac{dp}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = q \\ \frac{dq}{dt} = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} =$

$$\lambda^4 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \quad \lambda_3 = i, \quad \lambda_4 = -i$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \\ \eta_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \\ \gamma_1 \\ \eta_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_3 \\ \beta_3 \\ \gamma_3 \\ \eta_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_3 \\ \beta_3 \\ \gamma_3 \\ \eta_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\cos t + i \sin t) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + i \sin t \\ -\sin t + i \cos t \\ -\cos t - i \sin t \\ \sin t - i \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -\cos t \end{pmatrix} + c_4 \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ -\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$15. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2y - 5x + e^t, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x - 6y + e^{-2t}. \end{cases}$$

解：由第二个方程 $x = \frac{dy}{dt} + 6y - e^{-2t}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2e^{-2t} = 2y - 5 \frac{dy}{dt} - 30y + 5e^{-2t} + e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 11 \frac{dy}{dt} + 28y = 3e^{-2t} + e^t.$$

$$\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 28 = 0, \quad (\lambda + 4)(\lambda + 7) = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = -4, \quad \lambda_2 = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{齐次方程的通解为 } \tilde{y} = c_1 e^{-4t} + c_2 e^{-7t},$$

$$y_0 = A e^{-2t} + B e^t, \quad y'_0 = -2A e^{-2t} + B e^t, \quad y''_0 = 4A e^{-2t} + B e^t.$$

$$\text{代入得 } A = \frac{3}{10}, \quad B = \frac{1}{40}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{-4t} + c_2 e^{-7t} + \frac{3}{10} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{40} e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -4c_1 e^{-4t} - 7c_2 e^{-7t} - \frac{3}{5} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{40} e^t \\ + 6c_1 e^{-4t} + 6c_2 e^{-7t} + \frac{3}{5} e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{20} e^t - e^{-2t}$$

$$= 2c_1 e^{-4t} - c_2 e^{-7t} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2t} + \frac{7}{40} e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2c_1 e^{-4t} - c_2 e^{-7t} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2t} + \frac{7}{40} e^t \\ c_1 e^{-4t} + c_2 e^{-7t} + \frac{3}{10} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{40} e^t \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$16. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + y + 3, \\ \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y - 3. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x'' = y' = -x + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t + 3, \quad y = -c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t.$$

$$17. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + 4y - e^{-t}, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + 2y - 4e^{-t}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda_{1,2} = 2 \pm 2i, \quad v_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -2i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \sin 2t & -2 \cos 2t \\ \cos 2t & \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{特解为 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} + c_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \sin 2t \\ \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \cos 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$18. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} - y = \cos t, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} + x = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } x'' = -x - \sin t + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t + At \cos t + 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t + \frac{t}{2} \cos t + 1$$

$$y = -c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t - \frac{t}{2} \sin t - \frac{\cos t}{2}.$$

$$19. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + y = e^t, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} - x + 3y = e^{2t}. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow v_0^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_0^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_1^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_1^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{特}$$

$$\text{解为 } e^t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{25} \\ \frac{1}{25} \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{36} \\ \frac{1}{36} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{25} \\ \frac{1}{25} \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{36} \\ \frac{7}{36} \end{pmatrix} + c_1 e^{-4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-4t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$20. \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} - x + 2y = 1 + e^t, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dz}{dt} + 2y + z = 2 + e^t, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dt} - x + z = 3 + e^t. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } x' + y' + z' - x + 2y + z = 3 + \frac{3}{2}e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow x' = x + 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow x = c_1 e^t - 1 + \frac{1}{2}te^t$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -2y + \frac{1}{2}e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_2 e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{6}e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow z' = -z + 2 + \frac{1}{2}e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow z = c_3 e^{-t} + 2 + \frac{1}{4}e^t.$$

21. 试证明, 对于高阶线性方程 (3.9), 按第二章 §4 中二的变动任意常数法得到的通解, 与用变换 (3.3) 将 (3.9) 化成线性方程组 (3.9)' 之后, 按本节的变动任意常数法得到的通解 (3.42) 是一致的 (以你 n=2 情形证明之).

$$\text{解: } n=2, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + P_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + P_2 x = f(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x'_1 = x_2 \\ x'_2 = -P_1 x_2 - P_2 x_1 - f \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -P_2 & -P_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda^2 + P_1 \lambda + P_2.$$

易证相应的齐次方程的解是一致的, 只需证特解即可。

因为齐次方程解一致, 所以基本解矩阵与逆矩阵都一致, 特解也一致。得证。

22. 飞机在空中沿水平方向等速飞行, 速度为 v_0 , 一重为 mg 的炸弹从飞机上下落, 设空气的阻力为 R (常数), 试求炸弹运动规律。

$$\text{解: 设水平为 } x, \text{ 垂直为 } y, \text{ 则 } x(0) = y(0) = y'(0) = 0, \quad x'(0) = v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow mx'' = -R_x, \quad my'' = mg - R_y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{R_x}{2} + c_1 t + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0, \quad c_1 = v_0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(g - \frac{R_y}{m})t^2 + c_3 t + c_4 \Rightarrow c_3 = c_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{R_x}{2m}t^2 + v_0t, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}\left(g - \frac{R_y}{m}\right)t^2.$$

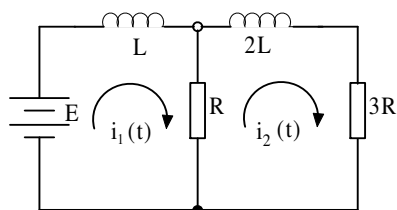


图 3-1

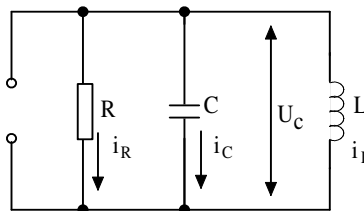


图 3-2

23. 设二电流回路如图 3-1, 电动势 E 为常数。若开始时电流 $i_1 = i_2 = 0$, 试求电流 $i_1(t)$, $i_2(t)$ 随时间 t 的变化规律。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \begin{cases} 2Li_2' + 3Ri_2 = R(i_3 - i_2) \\ Li_1' + R(i_1 - i_2) = E \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + \frac{3}{2} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad i_1(0) = 0, \quad i_2(0) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{\frac{-3+\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})E}{3R} \\ -\frac{(1+\sqrt{3})E}{6R} \end{pmatrix} + e^{\frac{-3-\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{(2-\sqrt{3})E}{3R} \\ -\frac{(1-\sqrt{3})E}{R} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4E}{3R} \\ \frac{E}{3R} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

24. 一电路如图 3-2 所示, 输入电压为零, 电路参数 $C = 1$ 法, $L = 1$ 亨, $R = 1$ 欧。试写出以电容上的电压 U_c 和电感上的电流 i_L 为未知函数, 以时间 t 为自变量的微分方程组。并设 $U_c(0) = U_{c0}$, $i_L(0) = i_{L0}$, 求方程组的特解。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \begin{cases} Li_L' = -U_c \\ cU_c' = i_c = i_L - i_R = i_L - \frac{U_c}{R} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} Li_L' = -U_c \\ U_c' = i_L - U_c \end{cases} \\ & U_c(0) = U_{c0}, \quad i_L(0) = i_{L0} \\ \Rightarrow & \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \\ \Rightarrow & U_c(t) = U_{c0}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{2i_{L0} + U_{c0}}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \\ i_L(t) = & \frac{1}{2}U_{c0}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(-\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) + \frac{2i_{L0} + U_{c0}}{2\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \right. \\ & \left. \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right). \end{aligned}$$

25. 质量为 m_1 和 m_2 的两个小球，穿在一光滑水平杆上，由一轻质弹簧连接，且可沿杆移动。当弹簧不受力时，两小球重心间的距离为 l 。若用 x_1 ， x_2 分别表示两小球的位移，并设 $x_1(0) = 0$ ， $\dot{x}_1(0) = v_0$ ， $x_2(0) = l$ ， $\dot{x}_2(0) = 0$ 。试求两球的运动规律（这里记号 \cdot 表示 $\frac{d}{dt}$ ）。

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} m_1 x_1'' = -k[l - (x_2 - x_1)] \\ m_2 x_2'' = k[l - (x_2 - x_1)] \end{cases}$$

$$x_1(0) = 0, \quad x_2(0) = l, \quad \dot{x}_1 = v_0, \quad \dot{x}_2(0) = 0.$$

添加未知元 y_1 ， y_2 ，其中 $y_1 = x_1'$ ， $y_2 = x_2'$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 y_1' = -k[l - (x_2 - x_1)] \\ x_1' = y_1 \\ m_2 y_2' = k[l - (x_2 - x_1)] \\ x_2' = y_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = 0 \\ x_2(0) = l \\ y_1(0) = v_0 \\ y_2(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 0, \quad \lambda_{3,4} = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_1} + \frac{k}{m_2}}.$$

$$\text{令 } w^2 = \frac{k}{m_1 m_2} (m_1 + m_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \left(m_1 t + \frac{v_0}{w} \sin wt \right) \\ x_2 &= \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \left(m_1 t - \frac{v_0}{w} \sin wt \right) + l. \end{aligned}$$