大綱

Review: Differential and Integral (Week 1)

Chapter 1: Introduction to differential equations (Week 2)

Chapter 2: First-Order Ordinary Differential Equations (Week 3~4)

Chapter 3: Higher-Order Differential Equations (Week 4~8)

- 微分方程式解 y_p
 - <u>Undetermined Coefficient</u>
 - Order Reduction
 - Differential Operator
 - Variation of Variable
- <u>Euler-Cauchy Differential Equation</u>
- Bernoulli Equation

Appendix

- 泰勒展開式

Review: Differential and Integral (Week 1)

微分方程式分類 1

- 變數個數
 - 單變數 → ODE (常微分方程式)
 - 多變數 → PDE (偏微分方程式)
- 幾階幾次

判斷之前必須將每項的次方化為整數。N 階 M 次即為最高微 N 次, 且那一項次方為 M 次。

$$y' = \sqrt{y} + 5y \rightarrow \sqrt{y} = y' - 5y \rightarrow y = (y' - 5y)^2$$
 是一階二次 ODE

微分技巧

- 一般微分
- N 次微分

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}}(fg) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} f^{n-k} g^{k}$$

● 對數微分

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}\ln f(x) \quad \text{(Chain Rule)}$$

積分技巧

- 變數代換
- 分部積分 利用表格法簡化過程 (左邊微分 右邊積分 正負相間)
- 尤拉公式

$$\begin{cases} e^{\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ e^{-i\theta} = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos \theta = \frac{e^{\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{e^{\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2} \end{cases}$$

Chapter 1: Introduction to differential equations (Week 2)

微分方程式分類 2

- 線性 / 非線性微分方程式 當滿足以下任一條件時即為非線性方程式
 - 1. 應變數自乘項
 - 2. 應變數導數自乘項
 - 3. 應變數與其導數互乘項

例如:
$$y' + 5y'' = e^x \rightarrow$$
線性
$$y' + yy' = 0 \rightarrow$$
非線性
$$y'' + xy = 0 \rightarrow$$
線性

求微分方程式

● 有幾個常數就微幾次

例如: 1. $y = C \rightarrow y' = 0$ 2. $y = C_1 x + C_2 \rightarrow y' = C_1 \rightarrow y'' = 0$ 3. $y = Cx + C^2 \rightarrow y' = C \rightarrow y = xy' + (y')^2$ 4. $\begin{cases} y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x & \dots (a) \\ y' = 2C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x & \dots (b) \\ y'' = 4C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x & \dots (c) \end{cases}$ $(a) \times 2 + (b) \times (-3) + (c) \times 1 \rightarrow y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

Chapter 2: First-Order Ordinary Differential Equations (Week 3~4)

一階微分方程式表示法

N(x,y)dx + M(x,y)dy = 0

唯一解定理

ullet 若 $f(x_0,y_0)$ 及 $\frac{\partial f(x_0,y_0)}{\partial y}$ 均存在,則有唯一解

正合方程式 (Exact Equation)

● 判斷是否為正合

$$\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \to Exact$$

● 解正合方程式

$$u = \int M(x,y)dx + f(y) = \int N(x,y)dy + g(x)$$

非正合方程式

- 先求積分因子 I
 - 1. 算出 $\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial x}$
 - 2. 嘗試

除以
$$-N \to I(x)$$
 除以 $M \to I(y)$ 除以 $-N + M \to I(x+y)$ 除以 $-ayN + bxM \to I(x^ay^b)$

3. 求出 I 並乘回原方程式

$$\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial x} d \dots = \frac{dI}{I} \to \int \dots d \dots = \ln I \to I = e^{\int \dots d \dots}$$

4. 使用正合方程式解法

分離係數法

● 將方程式整理成 A(x)dx + B(y)dy = 0 後同時積分即可

● 在使用分離係數法之時必須要考慮到在運算過程中是否會造成減根之情況,必要時必須要 另外補上

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - 4 \to \frac{dy}{y^2 - 4} = dx \to \dots \to y = 2\frac{1 + 4^{4x + C}}{1 - e^{4x + C}}$$

因y有可能為 ± 2 ,因此最終答案應為 $y = 2\frac{1+4^{4x+c}}{1-e^{4x+c}}, \pm 2$

一階微分方程式公式解

● 當方程式為 y'(x) + p(x)y(x) = r(x) 時 若 r(x) = 0 稱之為齊性方程式,反之稱為非齊性

公式解為 $y = y_h + y_p = CI^{-1} + I^{-1} \int Ir(x) dx$ where $I = e^{\int p(x) dx}$ y_h 稱為通解, y_p 稱為特解 / 互補解

Chapter 3: Higher-Order Differential Equations

常係數齊性方程式解

- 當方程式為 $y^{(y)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \cdots + a_n y = 0$ 時
 - 1. 相異實根 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \cdots \neq \lambda_n \in R$ $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + \cdots + C_n e^{\lambda_n x}$
 - 2. 相等實根 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = \alpha \in R$ $y = C_1 e^{\alpha x} + C_2 x e^{\alpha x} + \dots + C_n x^{n-1} e^{\alpha x}$
 - 3. 共軛複數根 $\lambda_j = \alpha_j \pm \beta_j i, j = 1, 2, 3, ..., k$ $y = e^{\alpha_1 x} (C_1 \cos \beta_1 x + C_2 \sin \beta_1 x)$ $+ e^{\alpha_2 x} (C_3 \cos \beta_2 x + C_4 \sin \beta_2 x)$... $+ e^{\alpha_k x} (C_{2k-1} \cos \beta_k x + C_{2k} \sin \beta_2 x)$
 - 4. 共軛複數重根 $(\alpha \pm \beta i)^k$ $y = e^{\alpha x}(C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$ $+xe^{\alpha x}(C_3 \cos \beta x + C_4 \sin \beta x)$... $+x^{k-1}e^{\alpha x}(C_{2k-1} \cos \beta x + C_{2k} \sin \beta x)$

微分方程式解 y_p

- 各方法
 - 1. Undetermined Coefficient

依照下列表格自行組合猜測 y_p

(1)
$$e^{\alpha x} \leftrightarrow y_p = ke^{\alpha x}$$

(2)
$$\cos \beta x \& \sin \beta x \leftrightarrow y_p = k_1 \cos \beta x + k_2 \sin \beta x$$

(3)
$$\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{k}} \leftrightarrow y_p = k_0 \mathbf{x}^k + k_1 \mathbf{x}^{k-1} + \dots + k_k$$

(4)
$$k \leftrightarrow y_p = r$$

注意事項:

最高微分項係數必須為 1,且其他項係數必須為常數 若 y_p 與 y_h 有相同項的話,必須將相同的部分乘上 x,使其不再相同為止

2. Order Reduction

$$(D - \lambda_1)(D - \lambda_2) \dots (D - \lambda_n)y_p = r(x)$$

$$y_p = e^{\lambda_n x} \int e^{-\lambda_n x} (\dots \left(e^{\lambda_2 x} \int e^{-\lambda_2 x} \left(e^{\lambda_1 x} \int e^{-\lambda_1 x} r(x) dx \right) dx \right) \dots) dx$$

3. Differential Operator

利用以下特性求出 yp

(1)
$$L(D)e^{ax} = L(a)e^{ax}$$

(2)
$$L(D)[e^{ax}f(x)] = e^{ax}L(D+a)[f(x)]$$

(3)
$$L(D^2)\cos ax = L(-a^2)\cos ax$$
$$L(D^2)\sin ax = L(-a^2)\sin ax$$

例如:

$$1. \quad y'' + a^2y = \cos ax$$

$$\lambda = \pm ai, y_h = C_1 \cos ax + C_2 \sin ax$$

$$(D^2 + a^2)y_p = \cos ax \rightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + a^2}\cos ax$$

$$y_p = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{1}{-(a+\Delta)^2 + a} \cos(a+\Delta)x = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{1}{-2a\Delta - \Delta^2} \cos(a+\Delta)x$$

利用泰勒展開式將 $\cos(a + \Delta)x$ 展開

$$y_p = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{1}{-2a\Delta - \Delta^2} \cos(a + \Delta)x$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{1}{-2a\Delta - \Delta^2} \left[\cos ax - \Delta x \sin ax - \frac{1}{2!} (\Delta x)^2 \cos ax + \frac{1}{3!} (\Delta x)^3 \sin ax + \cdots \right]$$

(因為 y_h 中已經有 $\cos ax$ 了,所以這邊可以省略)

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \tfrac{1}{-(2a+\Delta)} \left[-x \sin ax - \tfrac{1}{2!} \Delta x^2 \cos ax + \tfrac{1}{3!} \Delta^2 x^3 \sin ax + \cdots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2a} \left[-x\sin ax \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \sin ax$$

2.
$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = x^2$$

 $\lambda = -3, -3, y_h = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$
 $(D^2 + 6D + 9)y_p = x^2 \to y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 6D + 9} x^2$
 $y_p = \frac{1}{9(1 + \frac{D^2 + 6D}{9})} x^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left[1 - \frac{D^2 + 6D}{9} + \left(\frac{D^2 + 6D}{9} \right)^2 + \cdots \right] x^2$
 $= \frac{1}{9} \left[1 - \frac{D^2 + 6D}{9} + \frac{D^4 + 12D^3 + 36D^2}{9} + \cdots \right] x^2$
 $= \frac{1}{9} \left[x - \frac{2 + 12x}{9} + \frac{36 \times 2}{81} \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{9} (x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3})$

- 3. 若遇到 $\frac{1}{(D-a)(D-b)}$... 之形式,則先轉變成 $[\frac{A}{D-a}-\frac{B}{D-b}]$... 再做運算
- 4. Variation of Variable

概念:

$$y' + p(x)y = r(x)$$

 $y = CI^{-1} + I^{-1} \int Ir(x)dx = y_h + y_p \to y_p = y_h \phi$

$$y' + 2y = e^{x}$$

 $y_h = Ce^{-2x} \rightarrow y_p = e^{-2x}\phi(x) \rightarrow y_p' = e^{-2x}\phi'(x) - 2e^{-2x}\phi(x)$
代入原方程式可得 $e^{-2x}\phi'(x) - 2e^{-2x}\phi(x) + 2e^{-2x}\phi(x) = e^{x}$
解得 $\phi'(x) = e^{3x} \rightarrow \phi(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} + k$ (k可省略)
 $y = y_h + y_p = Ce^{-2x} + \frac{1}{3}e^{x}$

二階常係數微分方程式:

定義
$$Wranski = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = W(y_1, y_2)$$

$$y_P = y_1 \int \frac{-ry_2}{w} dx + y_2 \int \frac{ry_1}{w} dx$$

例如:
$$y'' + 8y' + 16y = 3e^{-4x}$$

$$\lambda = -4, -4 \rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 x e^{-4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = e^{-4x}, y_2 = x e^{-4x}$$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-4x} & x e^{-4x} \\ -4e^{-4x} & e^{-4x} - 4x e^{-4x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-8x}$$

$$y_p = y_1 \int \frac{-ry_2}{W} dx + y_2 \int \frac{ry_1}{W} dx$$

$$= e^{-4x} \int \frac{-3e^{-4x}}{e^{-8x}} dx + x e^{-4x} \int \frac{3e^{-4x}}{e^{-8x}} e^{-4x} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{-4x}$$

注意事項:

最高微分項係數必須為1,且其他項係數必須為常數

線性獨立與相依

- 假設 $C_1u_1(x) + C_2u_2(x) + \cdots + C_nu_n(x) = 0$ where $C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_n \in const.$ 若上式成立且 $C_1 = C_2 = \cdots = C_n = 0$ 則 $u_1(x), u_2(x), \ldots, u_n(x)$ 為線性獨立 若上式成立且 $\exists C_i \neq 0$ 則 $u_1(x), u_2(x), \ldots, u_n(x)$ 為線性相依
- 若 $W(u_1, u_2, ..., u_n) = 0 \leftrightarrow$ 線性相依若 $W(u_1, u_2, ..., u_n) \neq 0 \leftrightarrow$ 線性獨立

變係數微分方程式

Euler-Cauchy Differential Equation

想辦法將變數變成常係數 \rightarrow 令 $x = e^t$

總結: (詳細推導過程請參考投影片第12頁之後)

$$x^3y''' = D(D-1)(D-2)y$$

$$x^2y^{\prime\prime} = D(D-1)y$$

$$xy' = Dy$$

Bernoulli Equation

通式:

$$y'(x) + p(x)y = r(x)y^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = y^{1-n}$$
 ,代換後可得 $\frac{1}{1-n}\frac{dz(x)}{dx} + p(x)z(x) = r(x)$

例如:

$$x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y = xy^2 = xy^n \to n = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow z = y^{1-n} = y^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dz(x)}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}z(x) = -x$$

利用公式解解出 $z = \cdots = y^{-1}$

型式一:

$$f'(y)\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)f(y) = g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = f(y) \to \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df(y)}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(y) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

原式可替換成
$$\frac{dz}{dx} + p(x)z = g(x)$$

例如:

$$x^2 \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \sin y - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = \sin y \text{ } \iint \frac{dz}{dx} = \cos y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$x^{2} \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}z = -\frac{1}{x^{2}} \rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2}{x^{3}}z = -\frac{1}{x^{4}}$$

利用公式解計算答案

型式二:

即 Bernoulli

型式三: Riccati

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) = q(x) + y^2 r(x)$$

若 y_1 為上式之一特解,則令 $y = y_1 + \frac{1}{z}$ 得 Z 的線性 DE

例如:

$$y' + (2x - 1)y = x^2 - x + 1 + y^2$$

$$p = 2x - 1, q = x^2 - x + 1, r = 1$$

尋找適合 y_1 → guess? $1, x, x^2, sinx, cosx, ...$

$$\therefore y_1 = x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = y_1 + \frac{1}{z}$$
 代入原方程式令 $z' + z = -1$

$$z = Ce^{-x} - 1 \rightarrow y = x + \frac{1}{Ce^{-x} - 1}$$

Appendix

泰勒展開式

•
$$f(t) = f(a) + f'(a)(t-a) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(a)(t-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(a)(t-a)^n$$

$$\cos t = \cos ax - \sin ax (t - ax) - \frac{1}{2!}\cos ax (t - ax)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}\sin ax (t - ax)^3 + \cdots$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = (a + \Delta)x$$

$$\cos(a+\Delta)x = \cos ax - \Delta x \sin ax - \frac{1}{2!}(\Delta x)^2 \cos ax + \frac{1}{3!}(\Delta x)^3 \sin ax + \cdots$$