

Engineering Mathematics Homework 5 Solution

1. Find y_p : $y'' - 5y' + 4y = 8e^x$

Sol:

$$y'' - 5y' + 4y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{4x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$\text{猜 } y_p = kxe^x$$

$$y_p' = kxe^x + ke^x$$

$$y_p'' = kxe^x + 2ke^x$$

$$y_p'' - 5y_p' + 4y_p$$

$$= (kxe^x + 2ke^x) - 5(kxe^x + ke^x) + 4kxe^x = 8e^x$$

$$-3ke^x = 8e^x$$

$$k = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = -\frac{8}{3}xe^x$$

2. Find y_p : $y'' + 4y = x \cos x$

Sol:

$$\text{Assume } y_p = (Ax + B) \cos x + (Cx + E) \sin x$$

$$y_p' = A \cos x - (Ax + B) \sin x + C \sin x + (Cx + E) \cos x$$

$$y_p'' = -A \sin x - A \sin x - (Ax + B) \cos x + C \cos x \\ + C \cos x - (Cx + E) \sin x$$

$$y_p'' + 4y_p = -2A \sin x - (Ax + B) \cos x + 2C \cos x - (Cx + E) \sin x \\ + 4(Ax + B) \cos x + 4(Cx + E) \sin x \\ = (-(Ax + B) + 2C + 4(Ax + B)) \cos x \\ + (-2A - (Cx + E) + 4(Cx + E)) \sin x \\ = (3Ax + 3B + 2C) \cos x + (-2A + 3Cx + 3E) \sin x \\ = x \cos x$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}, B = 0, C = 0, E = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{3} x \cos x + \frac{2}{9} \sin x$$

3. Solve: $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 3e^{-2x}$

Sol:

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ (重根)}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{猜 } y_p = k_1 x^2 e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p' = 2k_1 x e^{-2x} - 2k_1 x^2 e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p'' = 2k_1 e^{-2x} - 4k_1 x e^{-2x} - 4k_1 x e^{-2x} + 4k_1 x^2 e^{-2x}$$

$$(2k_1 e^{-2x} - 4k_1 x e^{-2x} - 4k_1 x e^{-2x} + 4k_1 x^2 e^{-2x}) +$$

$$4(2k_1 x e^{-2x} - 2k_1 x^2 e^{-2x}) + 4(k_1 x^2 e^{-2x}) = 3e^{-2x}$$

$$2k_1 e^{-2x} = 3e^{-2x} \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x} + \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{-2x}$$