



$$\Rightarrow z'(x) - \lambda_1 z(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z(x) = e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (D - \lambda_2)z = z(x) = k_1 e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$z' - \lambda_2 z = k_1 e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = CI^{-1} + I^{-1} \int I r dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^{-\int \lambda_2 dx} = e^{-\lambda_2 x}$$

$$= C e^{\lambda_2 x} + e^{\lambda_2 x} \int k_1 e^{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x} dx$$

$$= C e^{\lambda_2 x} + e^{\lambda_2 x} \cdot \frac{k_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} e^{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x}$$

$$= C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + \frac{k_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

起先是用猜的去求解，但在遇到重根時會發現有些矛盾  $\Rightarrow$  才用微分運算子的觀念

3.  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \alpha$  (重根)

$$\therefore (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \alpha) = 0 \quad (\text{特性方程式})$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\alpha\lambda + \alpha^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' + 2\alpha y' + \alpha^2 y = 0 \quad (\text{原 D.E.})$$

$$\Rightarrow D^2 y + 2\alpha D y + \alpha^2 y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (D - \alpha)(D - \alpha)y = 0$$

$$\text{令 } (D - \alpha)y = z.$$

$$\Rightarrow z' - \alpha z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z = C_1 e^{\alpha x} \quad \text{代回去}$$

$$\Rightarrow (D - \alpha)y = C_1 e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' - \alpha y = C_1 e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\alpha x} + e^{\alpha x} \int e^{-\alpha x} C_1 e^{\alpha x} dx$$

$$= C_2 e^{\alpha x} + C_1 x e^{\alpha x}$$



$$\text{ex. } y'' - 2y' + y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$$

$$\text{ex. } y'' + 4y' + 13y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 13 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = -2 \pm 3i$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-2x} (C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x)$$

$$\text{ex. } y'' + 6y' + 8y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 8 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = -4, -2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{ex. } y'' + 10y' + 25y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 25 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = -5, -5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{-5x} + C_2 x e^{-5x}$$

推廣：n 階常係數 O.D.E

$$\text{def. } y^{(n)} = \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_n y = 0$$

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \text{const.}$$

$$\text{case 1: } \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \dots \neq \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + \dots + C_n e^{\lambda_n x}$$

$$\text{case 2: } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\alpha x} + C_2 x e^{\alpha x} + \dots + C_n x^{(n-1)} e^{\alpha x}$$



case 3.  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{2k}, n=2k$

$$\alpha_j \pm \beta_j i, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{\alpha_1 x} (C_1 \cos \beta_1 x + C_2 \sin \beta_1 x) \\ + e^{\alpha_2 x} (C_3 \cos \beta_2 x + C_4 \sin \beta_2 x)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$+ e^{\alpha_k x} (C_{2k-1} \cos \beta_k x + C_{2k} \sin \beta_k x)$$

case 4.  $(\alpha \pm \beta i)^k, k$  个重根

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) \\ + x e^{\alpha x} (C_3 \cos \beta x + C_4 \sin \beta x)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$+ x^{k-1} e^{\alpha x} (C_{2k-1} \cos \beta x + C_{2k} \sin \beta x)$$

ex. 設一微分方程式的特性方程式的根分別為

$$\lambda_1 \sim \lambda_{16} = 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, -2 \pm 3i, -3 \pm 2i, -1 \pm 5i, \\ -1 \pm 5i, -1 \pm 5i \quad \text{其微分方程式的解?}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{3x} + C_4 e^{4x} + C_5 x e^{4x} + C_6 x^2 e^{4x} \\ + e^{-2x} (C_7 \cos 3x + C_8 \sin 3x) + e^{-3x} (C_9 \cos 2x + C_{10} \sin 2x) \\ + e^{-x} (C_{11} \cos 5x + C_{12} \sin 5x) + x e^{-x} (C_{13} \cos 5x + C_{14} \sin 5x) \\ + x^2 e^{-x} (C_{15} \cos 5x + C_{16} \sin 5x)$$

若現在  $y'' + ay' + by = r \neq 0$

如何定義  $y_p(x)$ ?

$\Rightarrow$  Method 1: Undetermined coefficient 未定係數法  
(依照  $r(x)$  函數的型式決定  $y_p(x)$ )

$$\text{如 } y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h'' + 3y_h' + 2y_h = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, -2$$

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

how about  $y_p$ ?  $\rightarrow$  猜  $y_p = k e^x$

$$\Rightarrow y_p'' + 3y_p' + 2y_p = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow k e^x + 3k e^x + 2k e^x = e^x \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = \frac{1}{6} e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = y_h + y_p = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{6} e^x$$

其它猜法如下:

$r(x)$	$y_p$
1. $e^{\alpha x}$	$k e^{\alpha x}$
2. $\begin{cases} \cos \beta x \\ \sin \beta x \end{cases}$	$k_1 \cos \beta x + k_2 \sin \beta x$
3. $x^k$	$k_0 x^k + k_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + k_k \cdot 1$
4. $k$	$k$
5. $\begin{cases} e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \\ e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \end{cases}$	$e^{\alpha x} (k_1 \cos \beta x + k_2 \sin \beta x)$
6. $e^{\alpha x} \cdot x^k$	$e^{\alpha x} (k_0 x^k + k_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + k_k \cdot 1)$
7. $\begin{cases} (\cos \beta x) x^k \\ (\sin \beta x) x^k \end{cases}$	$\cos \beta x (k_0 x^k + k_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + k_k \cdot 1)$ $+ \sin \beta x (L_0 x^k + L_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + L_k \cdot 1)$



但是  $y' + ay = e^{-ax}$ .

$$\Rightarrow y_h = ce^{-ax}.$$

$y_p = ke^{-ax}$  相同 (未定係數法不適用).

$\Rightarrow$  引進 "D" 的方法.

$$\Rightarrow I = e^{\int a dx} = e^{ax}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = ce^{-ax} + e^{-ax} \int e^{ax} \cdot e^{-ax} dx$$
$$= ce^{-ax} + (x \cdot e^{-ax})$$

$$\hookrightarrow y_p = k \cdot x e^{-ax}, \quad k=1.$$

當我們依  $r(x)$  的函數型式決定  $y_p$  後, 將  $y_p$  與  $y_h$  比較是否有相同項, 若有, 必須將相同的部分乘上  $x$  的最低幂次, 使其不再相同為止, 之後再將修正後的  $y_p$  代入決定未定的係數

ex.  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^{-2x}$ .

$$y_h = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x} \rightarrow \text{相同}.$$

$$y_p = k e^{-2x}$$
$$= k e^{-2x} \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p' = k e^{-2x} - 2k x e^{-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p'' = -2k e^{-2x} - 2k e^{-2x} + 4k x e^{-2x}$$

將  $y_p, y_p', y_p''$  代回式子.

$$\Rightarrow k = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-2x} - x e^{-2x} \quad \#$$

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

$$y_h = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p = k e^{-2x} \rightarrow \text{相同}$$



$$= ke^{-2x} \cdot x^2$$

$$y' = 2xke^{-2x} - 2ke^{-2x} \cdot x^2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

ex.  $y'' + 4y = \cos 2x$

$$y_h = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x \quad \text{相同}$$

$$y_p = k_1 \cos 2x + k_2 \sin 2x$$

$$= (k_1 \cos 2x + k_2 \sin 2x) \cdot x$$

$$\vdots$$

上述方法需花較多時間

$\Rightarrow$  Method 2: Order reduction. 降階法.

如.  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^x$

$$\Rightarrow (D^2 + 3D + 2)y = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow (D+1)(D+2)y = e^x$$

$\hookrightarrow$  令為  $z_p$ .

$$\Rightarrow z_p' + z_p = e^x \quad \rightarrow \text{把該式視為新的一階式}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow z_p = C I_1^{-1} + I_1^{-1} \int I_1 \cdot e^x dx$$

$\hookrightarrow$  忽略不視,  $\because$  它會算在  $y_h$  裡

$$\Rightarrow (D+2)z_p = I_1^{-1} \int I_1 e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow z_p' + 2z_p = I_1^{-1} \int I_1 e^x dx \quad \rightarrow \text{此式又是新的式}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_p = C I_2^{-1} + I_2^{-1} \int I_2 (I_1^{-1} \int I_1 e^x dx) dx$$

$\hookrightarrow$  還是忽略

$$= e^{-2x} \int e^{2x} (e^{-x} \int e^x e^x dx) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} e^x \quad \#$$



ex.  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$

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

$$y_p = k e^{-2x} \cdot x^2$$

:

fol ②  $(D+2)(D+2)y = e^{-2x}$

~~$(D+2)(D+2)y = e^{-2x}$~~

$$I_1 = e^{2x}$$

$$I_2 = e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p = I_2^{-1} \int I_2 \cdot I_1^{-1} \int I_1 \cdot e^{-2x} dx dx.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \cdot x^2 \quad \#.$$

\*. 設某 $n$ 階微分方程式之特性方程式之根為  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

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

$$\Rightarrow y_p = \dots e^{\lambda_1 x} \int e^{-\lambda_1 x} \left[ e^{\lambda_2 x} \int e^{-\lambda_2 x} (e^{\lambda_3 x} \int e^{-\lambda_3 x} (e^{\lambda_4 x} \int e^{-\lambda_4 x} \cdot r(x) \cdot dx) dx) dx \dots \right] dx \dots$$

ex.  $y'' + 6y' + 11y = e^x$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + C_3 e^{-3x}$$

$$y_p = k e^x$$

用降階法即可得  $k = \frac{1}{24}$