

## ODE笔记9：变系数LODE、边值问题等

**Euler方程：**  $a_n x^n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + \cdots + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0 y = f(x)$

解：对于  $n = 2$ , 令  $x = e^t$ , 则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

原方程化为： $a_2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + (a_1 - a_2) \frac{dy}{dt} + a_0 y = f(e^t)$

下面考虑  $n$  阶Euler方程：令  $x = e^t$ ,  $\implies a_n \frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + b_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + b_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + a_0 y = f(e^t)$

令  $y = e^{\lambda t}$ , 特征方程： $a_n \lambda^n + b_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0$ , 左边  $= (a_n \lambda^n + \cdots + a_0) e^{\lambda t}$

代入  $y = x^\lambda$ , 方程  $= [a_n \lambda(\lambda-1) \cdots (\lambda-n+1) + \cdots + a_0] x^\lambda$

求解：(1)  $y = x^\lambda$  代入左边： $(a_n \lambda^n + \cdots + b_1 \lambda + a_0) x^\lambda$

(2) 令  $x = e^t$ , 原方程化为： $a_n \frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + b_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + b_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + a_0 y = f(e^t)$

通解： $y = c_1 y_1(t) + \cdots + c_n y_n(t) + y^*(t) = c_1 y_1(\ln x) + \cdots + c_n y_n(\ln x) + y^*(\ln x)$

**例1：**  $2x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 6 \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \quad (x < 0)$

解：令  $x = -e^t, t = \ln(-x)$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$

$$\implies 2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = 6t + e^{-t}, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + c_1$$

$$\implies y = \frac{1}{2} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + c_1 t + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln(-x))^3 - \frac{1}{2x} + c_1 \ln(-x) + c_2$$

### 降阶法：

$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \implies$  1阶LODE已知一个解  $y_1(x)$ . 令  $y = u(x)y_1(x)$ :

$$u''y_1 + 2u'y_1' + \underbrace{pu'y_1 + uy_1'' + py_1'u'}_{=0} = 0 \implies y_1 u'' + (2y_1' + py_1)u' = 0$$

$$\text{令 } z = u', y_1 z' + (2y_1' + 2py_1)z = 0 \implies z = c_1 e^{-\int (\frac{2y_1'}{y_1} + p) dx} = \frac{c_1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx}$$

$$\therefore u = c_1 \int \left( \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx} \right) dx + c_2 \implies y(x) = c_2 y_1(x) + c_1 y_1(x) \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx} dx$$

**Liouville公式：**  $W(t) = W(0) e^{\int_0^t \text{tr} A dt}$

$$y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = W(0) e^{-\int p dx}, \text{ 又左边} = y_1^2 \left( \frac{y_2}{y_1} \right)' \implies \frac{y_2}{y_1} = \int \frac{W(0)}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx} dx$$

**例2：**  $xy''' + 3y'' - xy' - y = 0$

解：首先可以看出  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  是该方程的解。

设  $y = \frac{1}{x} u(x)$ , 代入计算得： $u''' - u' = 0 \implies u(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 + c_3 e^x$

特解： $xy''' + 3y'' - xy' - y = e^{2x}$

设  $u^* = A e^{2x}$ , 代入得  $A = \frac{1}{6}$ .  $\implies y(x) = \frac{1}{x} (c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 + c_3 e^x + \frac{1}{6} e^{2x})$

## 幂级数法 (Cauchy定理) :

$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0, p, q$  在  $x_0$  点附近解析。  $\implies \exists$  2 个线性无关解  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-x_0)^n$

### 例3: Airy方程: $y'' = xy$

设解为:  $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ , 则  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_n \cdot n(n-1)x^{n-2} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$

$$\implies C_2 = 0, C_{m+2}(m+2)(m+1) = C_{m-1}, C_{3k+2} = 0, \forall k = 0, 1, \dots, C_{3k} = \frac{C_0}{(3k)!!!(3k-1)!!!}, C_{3k+1} = \frac{C_1}{(3k+1)!!!(3k)!!!}$$

$$\implies y = C_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3k}}{(3k)!!!(3k-1)!!!} + C_1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3k+1}}{(3k+1)!!!(3k)!!!}$$

## 广义幂级数法:

$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ , 若  $xp(x), x^2q(x)$  在零点附近解析  $\implies \exists$  解  $y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n, c_0 \neq 0$

### 例4: $2xy'' + y' + xy = 0$

解:  $\implies y'' + \frac{1}{2x}y' + \frac{1}{2}y = 0$

$$\text{设 } y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n, c_0 \neq 0 \quad 2x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(n+r)(n+r-1)x^{n+r-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(n+r)x^{n+r-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+r+1} = 0$$

$$\text{计算得: } r(2r-1) = 0, r = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{2} \quad c_1(1+r)(2r+1) = 0, c_1 = 0, c_{m+2}(m+2+r)(2m+2+2r+1) + c_m = 0$$

$$\text{当 } r = 0, c_{m+2} = -\frac{c_m}{(m+2)(2m+3)} \quad c_k = \frac{(-1)^k c_0}{(2k)!!(4k-1)!!} \implies y = c_0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!!(4k-1)!!}$$

$$\text{当 } r = \frac{1}{2}, c_{m+2} = -\frac{c_m}{(2m+5)(m+2)} \quad c_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^k c_0}{(2k)!!(4k+1)!!} \implies y = c_0 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!!(4k+1)!!}$$

## Sturn—liouville边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0, 0 < x < L \\ y(0) = 0 = y(L) \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

若当  $\lambda = \lambda_0$ ,  $\exists$  非零解  $y = \phi_{\lambda_0}(x)$ , 则称  $\lambda_0$  为 (\*) 的**特征值**, 称  $\phi_{\lambda_0}(x)$  为 (\*) 对应于  $\lambda_0$  的**特征函数**。

$$(1) \lambda < 0, \text{ 特征函数 } \alpha^2 + \lambda = 0, \alpha = \pm\sqrt{-\lambda} \implies y = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}, \text{ 代入:}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ y(L) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}L} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}L} = 0 \end{cases} \implies c_1 = c_2 \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$(2) \lambda = 0, y = c_1 x + c_2 \implies y \equiv 0 \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$(3) \lambda > 0, \alpha = \pm i\sqrt{\lambda} \implies y = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = c_1 = 0 \\ y(L) = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}L + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}L = 0 \end{cases} \implies \sin \sqrt{\lambda}L = 0, \sqrt{\lambda}L = k\pi, k = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$\implies \lambda_k = \left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)^2, k = 1, 2, \dots \quad y_k = \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}x\right), x \in (0, L)$$

## 边值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0 \\ y(a) = \alpha, y(b) = \beta \end{cases} \quad \Delta: \begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0 \\ y(a) = y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$$

" $\Delta$ "有非零解, 则称  $\{a, b\}$  为  $\Delta$  的**共轭点**

## Thm9.1:

$\{a, b\}$  为  $\Delta$  的共轭点  $\iff \begin{vmatrix} y_1(a) & y_2(a) \\ y_1(b) & y_2(b) \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 其中  $y'' + py' + qy = 0$  有通解:  $y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$

$$\begin{aligned} y(a) = 0 \\ y(b) = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1y_1(a) + c_2y_2(a) = 0 \\ c_1y_1(b) + c_2y_2(b) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{非零解} \iff c_1^2 + c_2^2 \neq 0$$

$$\lambda > 0, y_1 = \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x, y_2 = \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \sqrt{\lambda}a & \sin \sqrt{\lambda}a \\ \cos \sqrt{\lambda}b & \sin \sqrt{\lambda}b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \sqrt{\lambda}(b-a) = 0, (b-a)\sqrt{\lambda} = k\pi.$$

## Thm9.2:

$\{a, b\}$  不是  $\Delta$  的共轭点  $\iff \exists!$  解, 满足初值问题:  $\begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0 \\ y(a) = \alpha, y(b) = \beta \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda y = 0 \\ y(a) = \alpha, y(b) = \beta \end{cases} \quad \exists! \text{解: } b-a \neq \frac{k\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \text{ 或 } \lambda \leq 0$$

边值问题:  $\begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = f, a < t < b \\ y(a) = \alpha, y(b) = \beta \end{cases}$

$y = c_1y_1(t) + c_2y_2(t) + y^*(t)$ , 其中  $y_0 = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$  为 " $\Delta$ " 的解 ( $f \Rightarrow 0$ ),  $y^*$  为方程组  $\begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = f \\ y(a) = 0, y(b) = 0 \end{cases}$  的解。

$$\text{构造 } y_0 : y_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0 \\ y(a) = 0, y(b) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \exists! y_1 \neq 0, \quad y_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0 \\ y(a) = 1, y(b) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \exists! y_2 \neq 0$$

$$\implies y_0 = \beta y_1 + \alpha y_2$$

常数变易法: 对于  $y'' + py' + qy = f(t)$ , 令  $y = u_1y_1 + u_2y_2$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f \end{pmatrix} \implies u_1' = \frac{-y_2f}{W}, u_2' = \frac{y_1f}{W} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} y(a) = 0 \\ y_1(a) = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \implies u_1(b)y_1(b) = 0 \implies u_1(b) = 0$$

$$\implies u_1(t) = \int_t^b \frac{y_2f}{W} ds$$

## Thm9.3:

若  $\{a, b\}$  不是 " $\Delta$ " 的共轭点, 则 (\*) 存在唯一解。

$$y(t) = \beta y_1 + \alpha y_2 + \int_a^b G(t, s) f(s) ds$$
$$G(t, s) = \begin{cases} \frac{y_1(s) \cdot y_2(t)}{W(s)}, a \leq s \leq t \\ \frac{y_1(t) \cdot y_2(s)}{W(s)}, t \leq s \leq b \end{cases}$$