

# ODE笔记8：周期系数LODEs、n阶LODE、特征方程

## 周期系数LODEs (Floquet理论)：

$\vec{X}' = A(t)\vec{X}$ ,  $A(t+T) = A(t)$ . 若  $\Phi(t)$  为基解矩阵, 则:

$\Phi'(t+T) = A(t+T)\Phi(t+T) \implies \Phi(t+T)$  也是基解矩阵. 故

存在  $\vec{c}$  可逆,  $\Phi(t+T) = \Phi(t)\vec{c} = \Phi(t)e^{RT} \implies \Phi(t+T)e^{-R(t+T)} = \Phi(t)e^{-RT} \triangleq P(t)$

那么  $P(t)$  为周期函数, 可逆,  $\Phi(t) = P(t)e^{Rt}$

令

$$\vec{X}(t) = P(t)\vec{Y}(t), \vec{Y}' = R\vec{Y}, |c| \neq 0, c = PJP^{-1}, J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{pmatrix}, J_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_i & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_i E + D$$

$$\ln(J_i) = \ln(\lambda_i E) + \ln(E + \frac{D}{\lambda_i}) = (\ln \lambda_i)E + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{m} (\frac{D}{\lambda_i})^m = M_i, \ln J =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & M_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{结果不唯一: } \ln c = P \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & M_s \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} + 2\pi k i \cdot E$$

## n阶LODE:

$$\frac{d^n X(t)}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} X(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_n(t) X(t) = f(t)$$
$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = x' \\ \vdots \\ x_n = x^{(n-1)} \end{cases}, \vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有 } \vec{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \cdots & -a_1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

## 定理2.1:

$f(t), a_i(t) \in C(I), i = 1, \dots, n$ , 则:

$$\begin{cases} Lx = f(t) \\ X(t_0) = x_{01}, X'(t_0) = x_{02}, \dots, X^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_{0n} \end{cases}$$

其中  $t_0 \in I$ , 在  $I$  上  $\exists!$  解  $X(t)$ .

齐次:  $Lx = 0 \iff \vec{X}' = A\vec{X}$ . 基本解组:  $\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_n$

## 定理2.2:

$Lx = 0$  所有解构成的集合为  $n$  维线性空间, 设  $\phi_1(t), \dots, \phi_n(t)$  为  $n$  个线性无关解. 则通解:

$$x(t) = c_1 \phi_1(t) + \cdots + c_n \phi_n(t).$$

其中  $c_1, \dots, c_n$  为任意常数, 称  $\phi_1(t), \dots, \phi_n(t), t \in I$  为**基本解组**。

$$\vec{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_1' \\ \vdots \\ \phi_1^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \vec{X}_n = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_n \\ \phi_n' \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 定理2.3:

若  $Lx = 0$  有基本解组  $\phi_1(t), \dots, \phi_n(t), t \in I$ , 则  $Lx = f(t)$  的通解:

$$x(t) = c_1\phi_1(t) + \dots + c_n\phi_n(t) + \phi^*(t)$$

其中  $c_1, \dots, c_n$  为任意常数。

## 朗斯基行列式:

$$W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \phi_1 & \dots & \phi_n \\ \phi_1' & \dots & \phi_n' \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \phi_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & \phi_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

## 定理2.4:

若  $\phi_1(t), \dots, \phi_n(t)$  为  $Lx = 0$  在  $I$  上解,  $\phi_1(t), \dots, \phi_n(t)$  在  $I$  上:

线性相关  $\iff W(t) = 0, \forall t \in I \iff \exists t_0, \text{st. } W(t_0) = 0$

线性无关  $\iff W(t) \neq 0, \forall t \in I \iff W(t_0) \neq 0, \forall t_0 \in I$

$$\text{特征方程: } y'' + py' + qy = 0 \iff \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$$

解为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , 有以下结论:

(1)  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , 通解:  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

(2)  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$ , 通解:  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda x} + c_2 x e^{\lambda x}$

(3)  $\lambda = \alpha \pm i\beta, \alpha, \beta \in R, \beta \neq 0$ , 通解:  $y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$

通法:  $L(y) = y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = 0$  对应的特征方程:

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0$$

特征值:  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s, \alpha_1 \pm i\beta_1, \dots, \alpha_l \pm i\beta_l$  重数:  $n_1, \dots, n_s, m_1, \dots, m_l$

那么该方程的  $n$  个线性无关解:

$$\underbrace{e^{\lambda_1 t}, t e^{\lambda_1 t}, \dots, t^{n_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 t}}_{\text{对应特征值 } \lambda_1}, \dots, \underbrace{e^{\alpha_1 t} \cos \beta_1 t, e^{\alpha_1 t} \sin \beta_1 t, \dots, t^{m_1-1} e^{\alpha_1 t} \cos \beta_1 t, t^{m_1-1} e^{\alpha_1 t} \sin \beta_1 t, \dots}_{\text{对应特征值 } \alpha_1 \pm i\beta_1}$$

## 考虑 $y'' + py' + qy = f(t)$ (\*) 形式的问题:

解: 齐次方程通解:  $y = c_1 y_1(t) + c_2 y_2(t)$

令  $y(t) = u_1(t)y_1(t) + u_2(t)y_2(t)$ .

$$\begin{cases} y' = \underbrace{u_1' y_1 + u_2' y_2}_{=0} + u_1 y_1' + u_2 y_2' = u_1 y_1' + u_2 y_2' \\ y'' = u_1' y_1' + u_2' y_2' + u_1 y_1'' + u_2 y_2'' \end{cases} \quad \text{代入 (*) 中}$$

$$\implies u_1' y_1' + u_2' y_2' + \underbrace{u_1 y_1'' + p u_1 y_1' + q u_1 y_1}_{=0} + \underbrace{u_2 y_2'' + p u_2 y_2' + q u_2 y_2}_{=0} = f$$

设  $y = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$  为 (\*) 解, 其中  $u_1', u_2'$  使得:  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f \end{pmatrix}$

非齐次:  $\vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}, \vec{X}' = A\vec{X} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{X}(t) = \Phi(t)\vec{c} + \Phi(t) \int \Phi^{-1} B ds$ . 将  $\vec{X}(t) = \Phi(t)\vec{U}(t)$  代入LODE

$$\implies \cancel{\Phi' U} + \Phi U' = \cancel{A \Phi U} + B \implies \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

推广到  $n$  阶:  $Ly = f(t)$ .  $Ly = 0$  通解:  $y = c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n$

设  $Ly = f(t)$  解:  $y = u_1 y_1 + \dots + u_n y_n$ . 其中  $u_1', \dots, u_n'$  满足:  $\Phi(t) \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ \vdots \\ u_n' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ f(t) \end{pmatrix}$

接下来介绍几种特殊的题型:

$$(1) f(t) = P_m(t)e^{\alpha t} = (a_m t^m + \dots + a_0)e^{\alpha t}$$

猜测:  $y = Q(t)e^{\alpha t} = (b_k t^k + \dots + b_0)e^{\alpha t}$ . 代入:

$$e^{\alpha t} (Q'' + 2\alpha Q' + \alpha^2 Q + PQ' + P\alpha Q + qQ) = e^{\alpha t} \cdot P_m(t)$$

$$\text{左边} \begin{cases} k \text{次多项式, 当 } \alpha^2 + p\alpha + q \neq 0 & (\alpha \text{不是特征值}) \\ k-1 \text{次多项式, 当 } \alpha^2 + p\alpha + q = 0 \begin{cases} 1. \alpha \text{是单根} \\ 2. \alpha \text{是二重根} \end{cases} & (\alpha = -\frac{p}{2}) \end{cases}$$

当  $\alpha$  非特征值: 设  $y^*(t) = Q_m(t)e^{\alpha t}$

$$\alpha \text{ 单根: } y^*(t) = tQ_m(t)e^{\alpha t} \implies \text{通解: } y(t) = c_1 y_1 + c_2 e^{\alpha t} + tQ_m(t)e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\alpha \text{ 二重根: } y^*(t) = t^2 Q_m(t)e^{\alpha t} \implies \text{通解: } y(t) = c_1 e^{\alpha t} + c_2 t e^{\alpha t} + t^2 Q_m(t)e^{\alpha t}$$

注: 对于  $Lx = P_m(t)e^{\alpha t}$ ,  $\alpha$  为  $k$  重根. 设  $y^*(t) = t^k Q_m(t)e^{\alpha t}$ ,  $Q_m(t) = b_m t^m + \dots + b_0$ ,  $b_i$  待定, 代入方程求出  $b_0, \dots, b_m$ .

$$(2) f(t) = P_m(t)e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t = \text{Re}(P_m(t)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t})$$

解:  $Ly = P_m(t)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t}$ ,  $\alpha + i\beta$  为  $k$  重根.  $y^* = t^k Q_m(t)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t}$ ,  $Ly^* = P_m(t)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t}$

$$Ly = f(t) \text{ 特解: } y^* = \text{Re}(t^k Q_m(t)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t}) = t^k e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t R_m(t) + \sin \beta t Q_m(t)).$$

$$\implies L^* \text{Re } y^* = \text{Re } Ly^* = f(t)$$

## 定理5.3:

$Ly = P_m(t)e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$  或  $P_m(t)e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$  或  $e^{\alpha t}(P_m(t) \cos \beta t + \tilde{P}_m(t) \sin \beta t)$ . 若  $\alpha + i\beta$  为重根, 则LODE可取特解:

$$y^*(t) = t^k e^{\alpha t} ((b_m' t^m + \dots + b_0') \cos \beta t + (b_m'' t^m + b_0'') \sin \beta t)$$

其中系数  $b_0', \dots, b_m', b_0'', \dots, b_m''$  待定. ( $2m + 2$  个等式)

### 例1: $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3e^t - 10 \cos 3t$

解: 特征方程:  $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$ , 故齐次方程通解为:  $y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t}$

(1)  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3e^t$   $\because 1$  为单根, 设  $y_1^* = tAe^t$ , 代入计算得  $y_1^* = -3te^{3t}$

(2)  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = -10 \cos 3t$   $\because 3i$  不是特征值, 设  $y_2^* = A \cos 3t + B \sin 3t$ , 代入计算得  $y_2^* = \frac{7}{13} \cos 3t + \frac{9}{13} \sin 3t$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} - 3te^{3t} + \frac{7}{13} \cos 3t + \frac{9}{13} \sin 3t$$

### 例2: $$\begin{cases} 2x' + y' + y - t = 0 & (1) \\ x' + y' - x - y - 2t = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

解: (1) - (2):  $x' + x + 2y + t = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}(x' + x + t)$  (3)

(3) 代入 (1) 中:  $2x' - \frac{1}{2}(x'' + x' + 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x' + x + t) - t = 0 \Rightarrow x'' - 2x' + x = (-1 - 3t)e^{0t}$

特征方程:  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ , 齐次方程通解:  $y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t$

设  $x^* = At + B$ , 代入得  $x^* = -3t - 7 \Rightarrow$  通解为  $x = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} - 3t - 7$

代入 (3), 得:  $y = e^t(-c_1 - \frac{1}{2}c_2 - \frac{1}{2}c_2 t) + 5 + t$