

第八讲

Monday, April 23, 2018 1:51 PM

答疑是安排

时间: 5月1日上午 8:30 - 11:30
下午 1:30 - 4:30

地点: 东1A-204

助教: 137 7736 9814 (平时成绩)

给定: $\vec{y}' = A\vec{y}$

$A: n \times n$

$A = [a]$, $y = e^{at}$

A 是常数

$y = e^{At}$ (✓)

$$e^x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(At)^n}{n!} \quad (\checkmark)$$

~~$(e^{a_{ij}t})_{ij}$~~

$A^n = ?$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

如果 $A = U^T \Sigma U$

$$A^n = (U^T \Sigma U)^n$$

其中: U 是单位正交阵

$$= (U^T \Sigma U)(U^T \Sigma U) \dots (U^T \Sigma U)$$

Σ 是对角阵

$$= U^T \Sigma^n U$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \boxed{\lambda_2 \quad 1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{U^T \Sigma^n U x t^n}{n!}$$

$$= U^T \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\Sigma^n t^n}{n!} \right) U$$

$$= U^T \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda_1^n t^n}{n!} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{\lambda_n^n t^n}{n!} \end{bmatrix} \right) U$$

$$= U^T \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix} U$$

$$= U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix} U$$

猜测: $\frac{d\vec{y}}{dt} = A\vec{y}$ 的解具有 $\vec{y} = e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{u}_i$

代入方程: $\frac{d}{dt}(e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{u}_i) = A e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{u}_i$

"

$$\cancel{\lambda_i e^{\lambda_i t}} \vec{u}_i = \cancel{e^{\lambda_i t}} A \vec{u}_i$$

$$\Rightarrow: \boxed{A \vec{u}_i = \lambda_i \vec{u}_i} \leftarrow (\text{特征?})$$

如果每一个特征值 λ_i 都是单根, 则对应于 n 个不同的特征向量

$\vec{u}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}, \vec{u}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, \vec{u}_n e^{\lambda_n t}$ 组成基矩阵

例: $\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 6 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} + (-4) \times (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -6 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \lambda \\ -6 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (\lambda+3) [\lambda(\lambda-5)+6] + \dots +$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2$$

$$= (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \quad \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$A \vec{u}_i = \lambda_i \vec{u}_i, \text{ 不妨设 } \vec{u}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda_i I) \vec{u}_i = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4\alpha + 4\beta - 2\gamma = 0 \\ \alpha - \beta + \gamma = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha = 1 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow: \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow: \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{同理: } \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

如果出现复根(单根) $e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{u}_1$

(成对出现). $\lambda_1 = \alpha + \beta i, \quad \vec{u}_1 = \vec{p} + i\vec{q}$
 $\lambda_2 = \alpha - \beta i, \quad \vec{u}_2 = \vec{p} - i\vec{q}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{y}_1(t) &= e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{u}_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)t} (\vec{p} + i\vec{q}) \\ &= e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t) (\vec{p} + i\vec{q}) \\ &= e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t \vec{p} - \sin \beta t \vec{q}) \\ &\quad + i e^{\alpha t} (\vec{p} \sin \beta t + \vec{q} \cos \beta t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{y}_2(t) = \overline{\vec{y}_1(t)}$$

$$\text{不妨令 } \vec{y}_1(t) = e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t \vec{p} - \sin \beta t \vec{q})$$

$$\vec{y}_2(t) = e^{\alpha t} (\sin \beta t \vec{p} + \cos \beta t \vec{q})$$

$$\text{例: } \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } \text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \times 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(\lambda^3 - 8\lambda^2 + 22\lambda - 20)$$

$$= -(\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 10)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\Rightarrow: \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_{2,3} = 3 \pm i.$$

$$\text{取 } \lambda_2 = 3+i, \vec{u}_2 = \vec{p} + i\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1-i & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -i & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-1-i)\alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$\alpha - i\beta - \gamma = 0$$

$$\text{不妨取 } \alpha = 1, \beta = 1+i, \gamma = 2-i.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \\ 2-i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3-i,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{3t} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cos t - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \sin t \right)$$

$$+ C_3 e^{3t} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \sin t + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cos t \right)$$

$$= C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \cos t - \sin t \\ 2 \cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \sin t + \cos t \\ 2 \sin t - \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} + \underbrace{C_2 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \cos t - \sin t \\ 2 \cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix}} + \underbrace{C_3 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \sin t + \cos t \\ 2 \sin t - \cos t \end{pmatrix}}$$

重根. $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{k_i} (\dots) = 0$

$e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{u}_i^{(0)}, e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{u}_i^{(1)}, \dots, e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{u}_i^{(k_i-1)}$

k_i ?

秩, rank

$$(A - \lambda_i I)^{k_i} \vec{u}_i^{(j)} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, k_i$$

$$\vec{u}_i^{(j)(0)}, (A - \lambda_i I)^k \vec{u}_i^{(j)} = \vec{u}_i^{(j)(k)}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, k_i - 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_j &= \vec{u}_i^{(j)(0)} + t \vec{u}_i^{(j)(1)} + \dots + t^{k_i-1} \vec{u}_i^{(j)(k_i-1)} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{k_i-1} t^k (A - \lambda_i I)^k \vec{u}_i^{(j)} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, k_i) \end{aligned}$$

λ_i, k_i 重根,

$$\left\{ e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{v}_j \right\}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k_i$$

8种: 1. 可分离变量.

2. 齐次方程. ($\frac{x}{y}$)

3. 一阶线性

4. 贝努利方程 (非线性. 令 $z = y^{1-n} \dots$)

5. 全微分

各种可降阶的二阶常微分方程: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f(x, y, y')$
 $\swarrow \searrow$
 $f(x), f(y, y'), f(x, y)$

第一章: 常系数 特征方程 (齐次, 非齐次)
 变系数 (Euler方程, 令 $x = e^t \dots$)
 非齐次 { Liouville 法, 幂级数法 ... }

第二章: 常系数方程组 { 齐次
 非齐次
 单, 重根, (复根)