



Mo	Tu	Wo	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date     /     /

"性质"

① = 阶系数非齐次方程

←  $y'' + Py' + Qy = 0$  = 阶系数齐次

↓ non-homogeneous     homogeneous

非齐次:  $y'' + Py' + Qy = f(x)$ 多项式, 正弦函数,  $e^x$ ① 若  $f(x)$  是多项式  $f(x) = P_m(x)$ ↓ 多项式最高次数  $m$ 解的结构:它对应的齐次  $y'' + Py' + Qy = 0$  $Y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$ 

↳ 通解

找 特解  $y^*$ ⇒ 非齐次通解:  $y = Y + y^*$  ⇒ 齐次讨论① 若  $f(x)$  是多项式,  $f(x) = P_m(x)$ , 多项式最高次数为  $m$ ① 当  $Q \neq 0$ , 令  $y^* = Q_m(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_m x^m$ 待定系数法 ↳ 代入  $y'' + Py' + Qy = f(x)$  求  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$



Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date     /     /

$$\textcircled{2} \quad q=0, p \neq 0$$

$$y'' + py' = P_m(x)$$

$$\text{令 } y^* = \underline{\lambda \cdot Q_m(x)} \quad (= Q_{m+1}(x))$$

与右边同次

$$\textcircled{3} \quad q=0, p=0 \quad y'' = P_m(x) \quad \text{两次积分}$$

例:

$$y'' + 3y' - 4y = \underline{4x+5}$$

step 1:

$$y'' + 3y' - 4y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x}$$

$$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2}$$

step 2:  $p \neq 0, q \neq 0$

$$\text{令 } y^* = Ax + B$$

$$0 + 3A - 4(Ax + B) = 4x + 5$$

$$-4Ax + 3A - 4B = 4x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -1, B = -2$$



Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date     /     /

$$\therefore y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x} + (-x-2) \\ = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x} - (x+2)$$

例 2)

$$y'' + y' = 3x^2 + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow g = 0$$

Step 1:  $y'' + y' = 0$  通解:

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$Y = c_1 e^{0x} + c_2 e^{-x} = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x}$$

特解:

$$\text{令 } y_{\text{特}} = (Ax^2 + Bx + C)x = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx$$

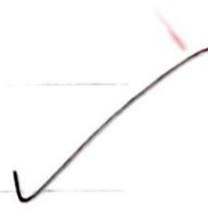
~~$$\Rightarrow 2A + (2Ax + B) = 3x^2 + 2x$$~~

$$3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C + 6Ax + 2B = 3x^2 + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A = 3, A = 1, \quad 2B + 6A = 2$$

$$B = -2, \quad C = 4$$

$$\therefore y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} + x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x$$







Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date     /     /

case ~~1.3.1~~

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = P_m(x) \cos bx$$

$\downarrow$  多项式       $\downarrow$  常数

1° 当 不是 特征根

$$y^* = Q_m(x) \cos bx + R_m(x) \sin bx$$

2° 当 是 特征根

$$y^* = x [Q_m(x) \cos bx + R_m(x) \sin bx]$$

例:

$$f(x) \quad y'' - 3y' = (18x - 12) \cos 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3, \quad Y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 设 } y^* = \frac{(Ax+B) \cos 3x}{3} + \frac{(Cx+D) \sin 3x}{3}$$

$$(y^*)' = A \cos 3x + (-3Ax \sin 3x) + (B \sin 3x) \\ + C \sin 3x + Cx \cos 3x + 3D \cos 3x$$

$$(y^*)'' = -3A \sin 3x + A(-3 \sin 3x) + (Ax+B)(-9 \cos 3x) \\ + C \cos 3x + C \cdot 3 \cos 3x + (Cx+D)(-9 \sin 3x)$$



Mo	Tu	Wo	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date      /      /

$$\Rightarrow y'' - 3y' = x[-(9A-9C)x + (-9B+6C-9D-3A)]$$

$$\cos 3x + [(-9C+9A)x + (-9D-6A+9B-3C)] \sin 3x$$

$$= (18x-12) \cos 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -1, C = -1, B = 0, D = 2$$

$$y^* = -x \cos 3x + (-x+1) \sin 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x} + (-x \cos 3x + (-x+1) \sin 3x)$$

12)  ~~$y'' + 9y' = -6 \sin 3x$~~   
 ~~$\lambda^2 + 9\lambda = 0, \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, -9$~~

$$y'' + 9y = -6 \sin 3x$$

$$\lambda^2 + 9 = 0, \lambda = \pm 3i, \alpha = 0, \beta = 3$$

$$y_h = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$$

$$\hat{=} y^* = x(A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{代入} \Rightarrow y^* = x \sin 3x$$

$$\hookrightarrow y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + x \sin 3x$$



Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date    /    /

⑨ = 阶常系数微分方程 Continue

$$y'' + py' + qy = \begin{cases} P_m(x) & \textcircled{1} \\ P_m(x) \cos \omega x \text{ or } (P_m(x) \sin(x)) & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

③  $y'' + py' + qy = e^{rx} \cdot f(x)$  其中  $f(x)$   $\uparrow$

step 1: 通解

Step 2:  $y^* = z(x) \cdot e^{rx}$  代入

$$(y^*)' = z'(x) e^{rx} + r z(x) e^{rx}$$

~~$$(y^*)'' = e^{rx} [z''(x) + (2r + p)z'(x) + (r^2 + pr + q)z(x)] = e^{rx} f(x)$$~~

$$\Rightarrow e^{rx} [z'' + (2r + p)z' + (r^2 + pr + q)z] = e^{rx} f(x)$$

$\uparrow$   
= 阶常系数非齐次线性

例:  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = (2x - 1)e^{4x}$

①  $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore Y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$





Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date      /      /

$$(2) \quad y^* = z(x) \cdot e^{4x}$$

$$\Rightarrow p = -5, \quad q = 6, \quad r = 4$$

$$z'' + 3z' + 2z = 2x - 1$$

$$\underbrace{(2r+p)}_{\text{red}} \quad \underbrace{(r^2+pr+q)}_{\text{red}}$$

$$z^* = Ax + B$$

$$3A + 2Ax + 2B = 2x - 1, \quad A = 1, \quad B = -2$$

$$z^* = x - 2 \quad \therefore y^* = (x - 2)e^{4x}$$

$$\therefore y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x} + (x - 2)e^{4x}$$

Summary① 多项式  $P_m(x)$ ② 三角函数  $\cos x$   $\sin x$ ③ 指数函数  $e^{rx}$   $f(x) = 1$ 

$$(4) \quad y'' + py' + qy = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \dots + f_k(x)$$

 $\Rightarrow$  拆解 - 一个一个求

$$y_k^* \quad y'' + py' + qy = f_k(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y + y_1^* + y_2^* + \dots + y_k^*$$

例:  $y'' - 2y' + y = 50 \sin^2 x$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 25 - 25 \cos 2x$$

①  $f_1(x) = 25$     ②  $f_2(x) = -25 \cos 2x$

①  $y'' - 2y' + y = 25$

$$y_1^* = A \Rightarrow A = 25$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$$

②  $y_2^* = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$

$$\Rightarrow A = 3, B = 4$$

$$y_2^* = 3 \cos 2x + 4 \sin 2x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + 25 + 3 \cos 2x + 4 \sin 2x$$

$y^* = \frac{Q_m(x)}{X Q_m(x)}$   
 $\frac{Q_m(x)}{X Q_m(x)} e^{rx}$   
 $[Q_m(x) \cos bx + R_m(x) \sin bx] (x)$   
 $(2r+p), (r^2+pr+q)$