



大连理工大学

DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

二阶齐次线性微分方程特解的求法

主讲人：刘秀平 教授



1.2 求解方法



$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

定理1.3 若函数 $y_1(x)$ 和 $y_2(x)$ 是二阶齐次线性微分方程(1.1)的两个线性无关的解，则它们的线性组合

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

是方程(1.1)的通解，其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数。



1.2 求解方法

若 $y_1(x)$ 是方程 (1.1) 的一个非零解. $y_2(x) = u(x)y_1(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左端} &= \left(\underline{u(x)y_1(x)} \right)'' + \underline{p(x)(u(x)y_1(x))'} + q(x)(u(x)y_1(x)) \\ &= \underline{u(x)y_1''(x) + 2u'(x)y_1'(x) + u''(x)y_1(x)} + p(x)[u'(x)y_1(x) + u(x)y_1'(x)] + q(x)(u(x)y_1(x)) \\ &= \left[\underline{y_1''(x) + p(x)y_1'(x) + q(x)y_1(x)} \right] \underline{u(x)} + \left[2y_1'(x) + p(x)y_1(x) \right] \underline{u'(x)} + y_1(x)u''(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$y_1(x)u''(x) + [2y_1'(x) + p(x)y_1(x)]u'(x) = 0. \quad (1.3)$$

令 $u'(x) = v(x)$, 则 $v(x)$ 满足方程

$$y_1(x)v'(x) + [2y_1'(x) + p(x)y_1(x)]v(x) = 0. \quad (1.4)$$

$$v(x) \Rightarrow u'(x) = v(x) \Rightarrow y_2 = u(x)y_1(x). \quad y = C_1y_1(x) + C_2y_2(x)$$

□



1.2 求解方法

例题 已知 $y_1(x) = e^x$ 是齐次线性微分方程

$$(2x-1)y'' - (2x+1)y' + 2y = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

的一个解，求此方程的通解。

解： $y_2(x) = u(x)y_1(x) = u(x)e^x$. $(y_2(x))' = (u(x)e^x)' = u'(x)e^x + u(x)e^x = (u'(x) + u(x))e^x$.

$$(y_2(x))'' = (u(x)e^x)'' = u''(x)e^x + 2u'(x)e^x + u(x)e^x.$$

$(2x-1)u'' + (2x-3)u' = 0$. 令 $u' = v$, 则上式化为

$$(2x-1)v' + (2x-3)v = 0. \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{2x-3}{2x-1}.$$

$\ln |v| = -x + \ln |2x-1| + C_0$, C_0 是任意常数.

$$|v| = e^{-x + \ln |2x-1| + C_0} = e^{C_0} |2x-1| e^{-x}. \Rightarrow v = C(2x-1)e^{-x}.$$

□



1.2 求解方法



$$\text{再由 } u' = v, \Rightarrow u' = C(2x-1)e^{-x}. \quad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u &= \int C(2x-1)e^{-x} dx = C \int (2x-1)e^{-x} dx = -C \int (2x-1) de^{-x} \\ &= -C(2x-1)e^{-x} + C \int e^{-x} d(2x-1) \\ &= -C(2x-1)e^{-x} - 2Ce^{-x} + C_2 \\ &= C_1(2x+1)e^{-x} + C_2, C_1 = -C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } y_2(x) = u(x)e^x = C_1(2x+1) + C_2e^x.$$

$$\text{该方程的通解为 } y = C_1(2x+1)e^{-x} + C_2e^x.$$

