

例1: 求方程 $x^2 y'' + xy' - y = x^2$ 的通解.

解: 令 $x = e^t$ (或 $t = \ln x$). 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$

$$\Rightarrow xy' = Dy$$

$$x^2 y'' = D(D-1)y$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原方程: } D(D-1)y + Dy - y = e^{2t}$$

$$\text{即: } D^2 y - y = e^{2t}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y = e^{2t}. \quad (\lambda^2 - 1 = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特征根: } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1.$$

$$\text{特解: } y^* = A e^{2t} \text{ 代入 } \lambda. \text{ 得: } A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解: } y = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3} e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原方程: } y = c_1 x + c_2 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} x^2.$$

例2: 设 $y = y(x)$ 满足: $xy + \int_1^x [3y(t) + t^2 y''(t)] dt = 5 \ln x \quad (x \geq 1)$

且 $y'(1) = 0$, 求 $y(x)$.

解: 对原式求导.

$$\Rightarrow y + xy' + 3y + x^2 y'' = \frac{5}{x}$$

$$\text{即: } x^2 y'' + xy' + 4y = \frac{5}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } x = e^t \quad (t = \ln x). \text{ 记 } D = \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(D-1)y + Dy + 4y = 5e^{-t}$$

$$\text{即: } y''(t) + 4y(t) = 5e^{-t}$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特征根: } \lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2i$$

$$\text{由 } f(t) = 5e^{-t}. \text{ 令特解为: } y^* = A e^{-t}$$

$$\text{代入方程. } \Rightarrow A = 1. \text{ 即: } y^* = e^{-t}$$

$$\text{通解: } y(t) = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t + e^{-t}$$

通解: $y(x) = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + e^{-x}$

即: $y(x) = C_1 \cos(2\ln x) + C_2 \sin(2\ln x) + \frac{1}{x}$

又由 $y(1) = 0, y'(1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow C_1 = -1, C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

即: $y(x) = -\cos(2\ln x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\ln x) + \frac{1}{x}$

2. 降阶法

以二阶齐次线性微分方程为例: $0 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2)$

• 齐次 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$

已知方程的一个非零解 $y_1(x)$, 求另一个线性无关解. (通解)

令 $y_2(x) = u(x)y_1(x) \Rightarrow y_2' = u'y_1 + uy_1'$

$\Rightarrow y_2'' = u''y_1 + 2u'y_1' + uy_1''$

代入方程: $\underline{u''y_1 + (2y_1' + p(x)y_1)u'} + \underline{(y_1'' + p(x)y_1' + q(x)y_1)u} = 0.$

即: $u''y_1 + (2y_1' + p(x)y_1)u' = 0.$

令 $z = u' \Rightarrow z'y_1 + (2y_1' + p(x)y_1)z = 0$

例3: 易知 $y_1(x) = e^x$ 是齐次线性微分方程

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

的一个解, 求此方程的通解.

证: 令 $y_2(x) = u(x)e^x$. 代入方程.

$$y_2' = u'e^x + ue^x, \quad y_2'' = u''e^x + 2u'e^x + ue^x$$

$\Rightarrow (2x-1)u'' + (2x-3)u' = 0$

令 $u' = z(x) \Rightarrow (2x-1)z' + (2x-3)z = 0$

即: $\frac{dz}{z} = -\frac{2x-3}{2x-1} dx = \left(-1 + \frac{2}{2x-1}\right) dx$

积分得: $\ln|z| = -x + \ln|2x-1| + C_1'$

即: $z = \tilde{C}_1 e^{-x} (2x-1) = \frac{du}{dx}$

积分得: $\Rightarrow u(x) = C_1(2x+1)e^{-x} + C_2 \quad (C_1 = -\tilde{C}_1)$

$$\text{p. 3: } \Rightarrow u(x) = c_1(x+1)e^x + c_2(x-1)e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解为: } y = c_1(x+1) + c_2 e^x.$$