

几阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

特征根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$, 重数 n_1, \dots, n_s

$$n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} C_{ij} x^j e^{\lambda_i x}$$

特征方程 (2.21) 的根

① 单重实根 λ

② k 重实根 λ

③ 单重复数根 $\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i, \beta > 0$ 对应两项 $e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

④ k 重复数根 $\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i, \beta > 0$ 对应 $2k$ 项 $e^{\alpha x} [(a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_k x^{k-1}) \cos \beta x + (b_1 + b_2 x + \dots + b_k x^{k-1}) \sin \beta x]$

常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$(I) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p \frac{dy}{dx} + qy = P_m(x) e^{\alpha x}$$

特解 $y^* = x^k R_m(x) e^{\alpha x}$

$$k = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \alpha \text{ 不为特征根时;} \\ 1, & \text{当 } \alpha \text{ 为单重特征根时;} \\ 2, & \text{当 } \alpha \text{ 为二重特征根时} \end{cases}$$

$$(II) f(x) = P_m(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$$

$$\text{或 } f(x) = Q_l(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$\text{或 } f(x) = P_m(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + Q_l(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

特解 $y^* = x^k [R_m(x) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + S_n(x) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x]$

$$h = \max\{m, l\}, k = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } \alpha \pm \beta i \text{ 不是特征根} \\ 1, & \text{当 } \alpha \pm \beta i \text{ 是单重特征根} \end{cases}$$

二. 一般线性微分方程的一些解法

I 变量变换 (一) 欧拉 (Euler) 方程

$$a_0 x^n \frac{d^m y}{dx^m} + a_1 x^{n-1} \frac{d^{m-1} y}{dx^{m-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n y = f(x)$$

称为欧拉方程

$$\text{二阶情况: } a_0 x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_1 x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2 y = f(x)$$

令 $x = e^t$, 即 $t = \ln x$,

(当 $x < 0$ 时, 令 $x = -e^t$), 于是有

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

$x > 0$ 时

$$a_0 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + (a_1 - a_0) \frac{dy}{dt} + a_2 y = f(e^t)$$

若 $x < 0$ 时

$$a_0 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + (a_1 - a_0) \frac{dy}{dt} + a_2 y = f(-e^t)$$

(II) 降阶

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0, \text{ 已知有一个零解 } y_1$$

令 $y = y_1 u$

$$y = y_1 [C_1 + C_2 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx] \text{ 刘维尔公式}$$

(III) 某些特殊的二阶变系数线性方程化成常系数线性方程求解

$$\text{若 } 2p'(x) + p^2(x) - 4q(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0$$

可经变量变换 $y = uv$ 取 $v = e^{-\int p dx}$

$$u'' + p'v + qv = -\frac{1}{4}(2p' + p^2 - 4q)e^{-\int p dx} = -\frac{a}{4}e^{-\int p dx}$$

$$u'' - \frac{a}{4}u = 0$$

刘维尔公式

$$y = y_1 (C_1 + C_2 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx)$$

II. 变动常数法

$$y'' + p_1(x)y' + p_2(x)y = f(x)$$

对应通解 $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$

$$\text{令 } y = u_1 y_1(x) + u_2 y_2(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1' y_1' + u_2' y_2' = f(x) \\ u_1' y_1 + u_2' y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + m \frac{dy}{dx} + ny = f(x)$$

二重根 λ

$$y = (\int \int e^{-\lambda x} f(x) dx dx + C_1 x + C_2) e^{\lambda x} \quad u_1' = -\frac{y_1(x)}{\omega(x)} f(x) \quad u_2' = \frac{y_2(x)}{\omega(x)} f(x)$$

$$u_1 = \int \frac{y_2(x)}{\omega(x)} f(x) dx \quad u_2 = \int \frac{y_1(x)}{\omega(x)} f(x) dx$$

一阶线性方程: (尽力凑出伯努利方程)

(1) 可考虑凑主变元.

$$2y dy \Rightarrow dy^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy^2}{dx}$$

$$y = y_1(x) (C_1 - \int \frac{y_2(x)}{\omega(x)} f(x) dx) + y_2(x) (C_2 + \int \frac{y_1(x)}{\omega(x)} f(x) dx)$$

常用猜解: x, e^x 式中某项的完全平方

存在变上项积分先代 λ_0

求 $f(0)$

$$\text{已知 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = f(x) \text{ 三个解.}$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C_1 (y_2 - y_1) + C_2 (y_3 - y_1) + y_1$$

分母同除平方消平方项?
伯努利方程

解: 一阶线性微分方程组时建议写成 y' 的形式

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \cos \beta t - b_1 \sin \beta t \\ a_2 \cos \beta t - b_2 \sin \beta t \\ a_3 \cos \beta t - b_3 \sin \beta t \end{pmatrix} e^{\alpha t} + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \cos \beta t + b_1 \sin \beta t \\ a_2 \cos \beta t + b_2 \sin \beta t \\ a_3 \cos \beta t + b_3 \sin \beta t \end{pmatrix} e^{\alpha t}$$

$$i \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \sin \beta t + b_1 \cos \beta t \\ a_2 \sin \beta t + b_2 \cos \beta t \\ a_3 \sin \beta t + b_3 \cos \beta t \end{pmatrix} e^{\alpha t}$$

$$u = xy$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{y}$$

$u = -$ 个奇怪的项

向伯努利方程方向降低

$$x = e^t$$

代替平方项

$$u = x + 1$$

$$v = x + 1$$

$$u = y^2$$

$$v = x^2$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + 2xy + 1$$