

## 4.2.3 非齐次线性方程解法

-----比较系数法与拉普拉斯变换法

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = f(t) \quad (4.32)$$

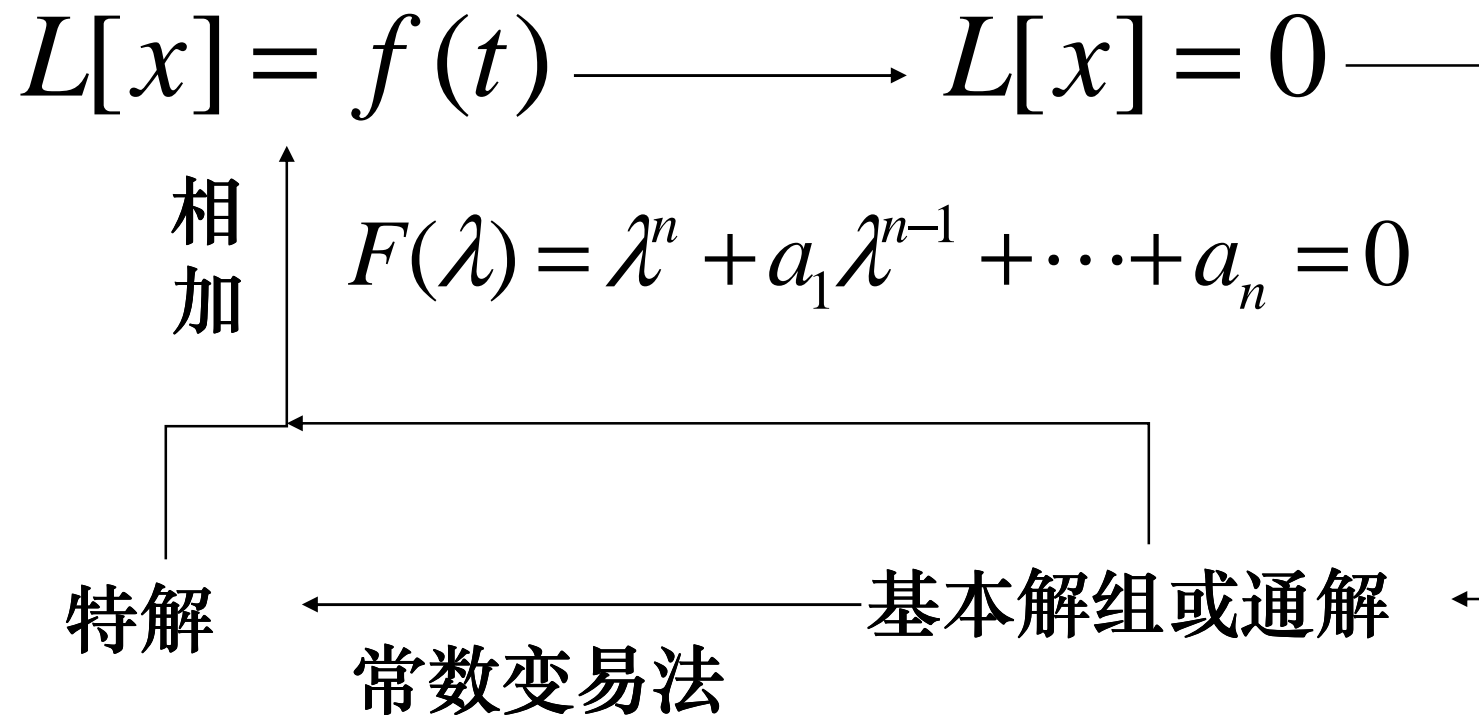
$a_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$  为常数,  $f(t)$  为连续函数。

$$\text{令 } D = \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$L = D^n + a_1 D^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} D + a_n$$

$L$  为线性微分算子。

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE



比较系数法与拉普拉斯变换法

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

### (一) 比较系数法/Comparison Coefficients Method/

#### 类型 I /Type One/

$$f(t) = (b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1} t + b_m) \cdot e^{\lambda t}$$

其中  $\lambda, b_0, b_1, \cdots, b_m$  为确定的实常数。

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**结论1** 当方程(4.32)中右端函数 $f(t)$ 为以上类型时,  
方程 (4.32) 有一特解为以下形式

$$\tilde{x} = t^k (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m) \cdot e^{\lambda t}$$

其中  $B_0, B_1, \cdots, B_m$  为待定系数,  $k$  由(4.32)

对应的特征方程  $F(\lambda) = 0$  来决定,

$\lambda$  是特征根时,  $k$  为  $\lambda$  的重数,

$\lambda$  不是特征根时,  $k = 0$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{dx}{dt} - 3x = e^{-t}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad \lambda = 3, \lambda = -1$$

$$\tilde{x} = t A e^{-t} = A t e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{dx}{dt} - 3x = (t^2 + 1)e^t$$

$$\tilde{x} = t^0 (At^2 + Bt + C)e^t = (At^2 + Bt + C)e^t$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = f(t) \quad (4.32)$$

$$1) \quad \lambda=0 \quad f(t) = b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1} t + b_m$$

$$(1) \quad \lambda=0 \quad \text{不是特征根} \quad F(0) \neq 0 \quad \therefore a_n \neq 0$$

要证明(4.32)有解  $\tilde{x} = B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m$

即证明  $B_i$  能由已知条件唯一确定。

事实上，将其代入方程， 比较同次幂的系数， 得

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$\begin{cases} a_n B_0 = b_0 \\ a_n B_1 + a_{n-1} m B_0 = b_1 \\ a_n B_2 + a_{n-1} (m-1) B_1 + a_{n-2} m(m-1) B_0 = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_n B_m + a_{n-1} B_{m+1} + 2a_{n-2} B_{m+2} + \dots = b_m \end{cases}$$

$\because a_n \neq 0 \quad B_0, B_1, \dots, B_m$  可唯一确定。



## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

(2)  $\lambda=0$  是  $k$  重特征根

$$\tilde{x} = t^k (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m)$$

其特征方程为  $\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-k} \lambda^k = 0$

也就是  $a_n = a_{n-1} = \cdots = a_{n-k+1} = 0 \quad a_{n-k} \neq 0$

原方程为  $\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-k} \frac{d^k x}{dt^k} = f(t)$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d^k x}{dt^k} = z$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$\frac{d^{n-k} z}{dt^{n-k}} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-k-1} z}{dt^{n-k-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-k} z = f(t) \quad (4.36)$$

对方程(4.36) ,  $a_{n-k} \neq 0$

$\lambda=0$  不是 (4.36) 的特征根, 有如下形式的特解

$$\tilde{z} = \tilde{B}_0 t^m + \tilde{B}_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + \tilde{B}_{m-1} t + \tilde{B}_m$$

$$\frac{d^k \tilde{x}}{dt^k} = \tilde{B}_0 t^m + \tilde{B}_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + \tilde{B}_{m-1} t + \tilde{B}_m$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$\frac{d^{k-1} \tilde{x}}{dt^{k-1}} = \frac{\tilde{B}_0}{m+1} t^{m+1} + \frac{\tilde{B}_1}{m} t^m + \cdots + \tilde{B}_m t$$

...

$$\tilde{x} = t^k (\gamma_0 t^m + \gamma_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + \gamma_m)$$

$\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_m$  为确定的数。

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

2) 如果  $\lambda \neq 0$  引入  $x = ye^{\lambda t}$

$$\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = e^{\lambda t} P_m(t) \quad (4.32)$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + A_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + A_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dt} + A_n y = b_0 t^m + \cdots + b_m \quad (4.37)$$

$A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_n$  为确定的常数。

当  $\lambda$  是(4.32) 的  $k$  重特征根,

则0就是 (4.37) 的  $k$  重特征根

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

当  $\lambda$  不是(4.32) 对应齐次方程的特征根,  
则 0 就不是(4.37)的特征根。

利用1) 的讨论, 故 (4.37)有形如以下的特解

$$\tilde{y} = B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m$$

$$x = y e^{\lambda t} \quad (4.32) \text{有形如}$$

$$\tilde{x} = e^{\lambda t} (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m) \text{ 的特解}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

当  $\lambda$  是 (4.32) 的  $k$  重特征根,

则 0 就是 (4.37) 的  $k$  重特征根

$$\tilde{y} = t^k (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m)$$

(4.32) 有特解为

$$\tilde{x} = t^k (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \cdots + B_{m-1} t + B_m) \cdot e^{\lambda t}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**例1** 求方程  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dx}{dt} - 3x = 3t + 1$  的通解.

**解** 1° 先求对应齐次方程的通解

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad \lambda = 3, \lambda = -1$$

$$\text{通解} \quad c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t}$$

2° 用比较系数法求一特解

0不是特征根, 则方程有形如  $\tilde{x} = At + B$  的特解

$$-2A - 3(At + B) = 3t + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} -3A = 3 \\ -2A - 3B = 1 \end{cases} \quad A = -1, B = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3^\circ \text{ 通解} \quad x = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} - t + \frac{1}{3}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**例2** 求方程  $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dx}{dt} - 3x = e^{-t}$  的通解

**解** 1°  $-1, 3$   $x = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t}$

2°  $-1$  是特征根,  $\tilde{x} = t A e^{-t} = A t e^{-t}$

$$\tilde{x}' = A e^{-t} - A t e^{-t}$$

$$\tilde{x}'' = -A e^{-t} - A e^{-t} + A t e^{-t} = -2A e^{-t} + A t e^{-t}$$

$$-2A e^{-t} + A t e^{-t} - 2(A e^{-t} - A t e^{-t}) - 3A t e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \tilde{x} = -\frac{1}{4} t e^{-t}$$

3° 通解  $x = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} - \frac{1}{4} t e^{-t}$



## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**例3** 求方程  $\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + 3\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dx}{dt} + x = e^{-t}(t-5)$  的通解

**解** 1°  $\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2,3} = -1$

$$(c_1 + c_2t + c_3t^2)e^{-t}$$

2° 设  $\tilde{x} = t^3(At + B)e^{-t}$

$$A = \frac{1}{24} \quad B = -\frac{5}{6}$$

3°  $x = (c_1 + c_2t + c_3t^2)e^{-t} + \frac{1}{24}t^3(t-20)e^{-t}$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**例4** 求  $t^2 x'' - 4tx' + 6x = t$  的通解.

**解**  $t = e^s \quad s = \ln|t|$

变换后，对应齐次方程的特征方程为

$$k(k-1) - 4k + 6 = 0 \quad k^2 - 5k + 6 = 0$$

变换后，为常系数方程  $\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} - 5\frac{dx}{ds} + 6x = 0$

原方程化为  $\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} - 5\frac{dx}{ds} + 6x = e^s$

$$k_1 = 2, \quad k_2 = 3 \quad c_1 e^{2s} + c_2 e^{3s}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} - 5\frac{dx}{ds} + 6x = e^s$$

$$\tilde{x} = s^0 A e^s = A e^s$$

$$A - 5A + 6A = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1}{2} e^s = \frac{1}{2} t$$

$$x(s) = c_1 e^{2s} + c_2 e^{3s} + \frac{1}{2} e^s$$

原方程的通解为  $x(t) = c_1 t^2 + c_2 t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$L[x] = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

若  $L[x] = f_1(t)$  有特解  $\tilde{x}_1(t)$

$L[x] = f_2(t)$  有特解  $\tilde{x}_2(t)$

则  $L[x] = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$  有特解

$$\tilde{x}_1(t) + \tilde{x}_2(t)$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

练习

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dx}{dt} - 3x = 3t + 1 + e^{-t}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad \lambda = 3, \lambda = -1$$

特解  $At + B$      $A = -1, B = \frac{1}{3}$      $\tilde{x}_1 = -t + \frac{1}{3}$

特解  $Ate^{-t}$      $A = -\frac{1}{4}$      $\tilde{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{4}te^{-t}$

$$x = c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 e^{-t} - t + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}te^{-t}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

类型 II /Type Two/

$$f(t) = [A(t) \cos \beta t + B(t) \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$$

其中  $\alpha, \beta$  为实数,  $A(t), B(t)$  是  $t$

的实系数多项式

$$\max(\partial A(t), \partial B(t)) = m$$

### 结论2

方程(4.32)有特解

$$\tilde{x} = t^k [P(t) \cos \beta t + Q(t) \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$$

$P(t), Q(t)$  是次数不高于  $m$  的多项式,

$k$  由  $\alpha + i\beta$  决定

当  $\alpha + i\beta$  是特征方程  $F(\lambda) = 0$  的根时,  $k$  为重数

当  $\alpha + i\beta$  不是特征方程  $F(\lambda) = 0$  的根时,  $k = 0$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} = [\cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$$

$$e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t} = [\cos \beta t - i \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$$

$$e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t = \frac{e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} + e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t &= \frac{e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} - e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t}}{2i} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} i (e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} - e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t}) \end{aligned}$$



## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$f(t) = [A(t) \cos \beta t + B(t) \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$$

$$f(t) = A(t) \frac{e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} + e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t}}{2} -$$

$$i \frac{B(t)}{2} (e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} - e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t})$$

$$= \frac{A(t) - iB(t)}{2} e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} + \frac{A(t) + iB(t)}{2} e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t}$$

$$= f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

显然  $\overline{f_1(t)} = \frac{A(t) + iB(t)}{2} e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t} = f_2(t)$

$$L[x] = f_1(t) \qquad L[x] = f_2(t)$$

$$\tilde{x}_1 = t^k D(t) e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t} \qquad \tilde{x}_2 = t^k \overline{D}(t) e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t}$$

$$\tilde{x} = \tilde{x}_1 + \tilde{x}_2$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = t^k D(t) e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t} + t^k \overline{D}(t) e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{x}(t) &= t^k D(t) e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} + t^k \overline{D}(t) e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t} \\&= t^k e^{\alpha t} [D(t) e^{i\beta t} + \overline{D}(t) e^{-i\beta t}] \\&= t^k e^{\alpha t} [D(t)(\cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t) + \\&\quad \overline{D}(t)(\cos \beta t - i \sin \beta t)]\end{aligned}$$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

$$= t^k e^{\alpha t} [D(t)(\cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t) + \overline{D}(t)(\cos \beta t - i \sin \beta t)]$$

$$= t^k e^{\alpha t} [(D(t) + \overline{D}(t)) \cos \beta t + i(D(t) - \overline{D}(t)) \sin \beta t]$$

$$= t^k e^{\alpha t} [P(t) \cos \beta t + Q(t) \sin \beta t]$$

$P(t), Q(t)$  是次数不高于  $m$  的多项式。

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**例5** 求方程  $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dx}{dt} + 4x = \cos 2t$  的通解

**解**  $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = -2$

齐次方程的通解为  $(c_1 + c_2 t)e^{-2t}$

设方程的特解形如:  $\tilde{x} = A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t$

$$\begin{cases} 4A + 8B + 4A = 1 \\ 4B - 8A - 4B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} A &= 0, \quad B = \frac{1}{8} \\ \tilde{x} &= \frac{1}{8} \sin 2t \end{aligned}$$

原方程的通解为  $x(t) = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2t$

## § 4.2 Solving Method of Constant Coefficients Linear ODE

**练习** 试求方程  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dx}{dt} + 4x = \cos 2t + 2\sin t$  的特解.

**解**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dx}{dt} + 4x = \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dx}{dt} + 4x = 2\sin t$$