

### 5.2.2 非齐线性微分方程组

$$\mathbf{x}' = A(t)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{f}(t) \quad (5.14)$$

**性质1** 如果  $\varphi(t)$  是(5.14)的解,  $\psi(t)$  是对应齐次方程组(5.15)的解, 则  $\varphi(t) + \psi(t)$  是(5.14)的解。

$$\begin{aligned} [\varphi(t) + \psi(t)]' &= \varphi'(t) + \psi'(t) \\ &= A(t)\varphi(t) + \mathbf{f}(t) + A(t)\psi(t) \\ &= A(t)[\varphi(t) + \psi(t)] + \mathbf{f}(t) \end{aligned}$$

**性质2** 如果  $\tilde{\varphi}(t)$  和  $\bar{\varphi}(t)$  是(5.14)的任意两个解,  
则  $\tilde{\varphi}(t) - \bar{\varphi}(t)$  是(5.14)对应齐次线性方程组  
(5.15)的解。

$$\begin{aligned} & [\tilde{\varphi}(t) - \bar{\varphi}(t)]' \\ &= [A(t)\tilde{\varphi}(t) + f(t)] - [A(t)\bar{\varphi}(t) + f(t)] \\ &= A(t)[\tilde{\varphi}(t) - \bar{\varphi}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

**定理7** 设  $\Phi(t)$  是(5.15)的基解矩阵,  $\bar{\varphi}(t)$  是(5.14)的某一解, 则(5.14)的任一解  $\varphi(t)$  都可以表示为:  $\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)c + \bar{\varphi}(t)$  (5.23)

这里  $c$  是确定的常数列向量。

**证明**  $\varphi(t)$  是(5.14)的任一解,  $\varphi(t) - \bar{\varphi}(t)$  是齐次方程组(5.15)的解, 因此存在常数列向量  $c$ , 使得  $\varphi(t) - \bar{\varphi}(t) = \Phi(t)c$

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)c + \bar{\varphi}(t)$$

为了寻求(5.14)的通解，只要知道(5.14) 对应齐的齐线性方程组(5.15)的**基解矩阵**和自身的一个解即可。已知(5.15)的基解矩阵  $\Phi(t)$ ，则可用**常数变易法**求(5.14)的特解  $\varphi(t)$

假设(5.14)存在形如  $\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)c(t)$  (5.24) 的解，则

$$\Phi'(t)c(t) + \Phi(t)c'(t) = A(t)\Phi(t)c(t) + f(t)$$

而  $\Phi'(t) = A(t)\Phi(t)$

$$\Phi(t)c'(t) = f(t) \quad (5.25)$$

$$\mathbf{c}'(t) = \mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(t) \mathbf{f}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{c}(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(s) \mathbf{f}(s) ds, \quad t_0, t \in [a, b]$$

$\mathbf{c}(t_0) = \mathbf{0}$  这样, (5.24)变为

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t) = \mathbf{\Phi}(t) \int_{t_0}^t \mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(s) \mathbf{f}(s) ds \quad t_0, t \in [a, b] \quad (5.26)$$

如果(5.14)有一个形如(5.24)的解  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$ , 则  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$

由(5.26)决定。反之易证明由(5.26)决定的向量函数

$\boldsymbol{\varphi}(t)$  一定是(5.14)的解。

反之易证明由(5.26)决定的向量函数  $\varphi(t)$  一定是(5.14)的解。

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds \quad t_0, t \in [a, b] \quad (5.26)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = \Phi'(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds + \Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(t) f(t)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = A(t) \left( \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds \right) + f(t)$$

$$\varphi'(t) = A(t) \varphi(t) + f(t)$$

**定理8** 如果  $\Phi(t)$  是(5.15)的基解矩阵, 则向量函数

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds \quad (5.26)$$

是(5.14)的解, 且满足初始条件  $\varphi(t_0) = 0$

(5.14) 满足初始条件  $\varphi(t_0) = \eta$  的解是

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(t_0) \eta + \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds \quad (5.27)$$

(5.14) 通解

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) c + \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds$$

**例2** 试求下面初值问题的解

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**解** 
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 + x_2 + e^{-t} \\ x_2' = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2' = x_2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t \\ x_2 = c_2 e^t \end{cases}$$



## § 5.2 General Theory of Linear ODEs

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t \\ x_2 = c_2 e^t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} c_1 = 1 & \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ c_2 = 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} c_1 = 0 & \begin{bmatrix} t e^t \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} \\ c_2 = 1 & \end{array}$$

基解矩阵  $\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & t e^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix}$

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(t_0) \eta + \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds$$

## § 5.2 General Theory of Linear ODEs

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t_0)\eta + \Phi(t)\int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s)f(s)ds$$

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(s) = \frac{1}{e^{2s}} \begin{bmatrix} e^s & -se^s \\ 0 & e^s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -s \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-s} \quad \Phi^{-1}(0) = E$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & s \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-s} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} e^{-s} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} ds \right\} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2s} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} ds \right\} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2s} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} ds \right\} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2t} + 1) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} te^t - \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} \\ \varphi(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} te^t - \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

课堂练习:

试求下面初值问题的解

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

分析常数变易法/Analytic of Unknown Function Method/

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)c(t) = \mathbf{x}_1(t)c_1(t) + \mathbf{x}_2(t)c_2(t) + \cdots + \mathbf{x}_n(t)c_n(t)$$

$$\Phi(t)c'(t) = f(t) \quad (5.25)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) & x_{12}(t) & \cdots & x_{1n}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) & x_{22}(t) & \cdots & x_{2n}(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_{n1}(t) & x_{n2}(t) & \cdots & x_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c'_1(t) \\ c'_2(t) \\ \cdots \\ c'_n(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \\ \cdots \\ f_n(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{W}_k(t) = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) & \cdots & f_1(t) & \cdots & x_{1n}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) & \cdots & f_2(t) & \cdots & x_{2n}(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_{n1}(t) & \cdots & f_n(t) & \cdots & x_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c'_k(t) = \frac{\tilde{W}_k(t)}{W(t)} \quad k=1,2,\cdots,n$$

$$c_k(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{\tilde{W}_k(s)}{W(s)} ds \quad k=1,2,\cdots,n$$

$$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)\mathbf{c}(t) = \mathbf{x}_1(t)c_1(t) + \mathbf{x}_2(t)c_2(t) + \cdots + \mathbf{x}_n(t)c_n(t)$$

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbf{x}_k(t) \int_{t_0}^t \frac{\tilde{W}_k(s)}{W(s)} ds$$

是(5.14)的满足  $\varphi(t_0) = \mathbf{0}$  的解。

### 应用到n阶线性方程

$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_n(t)x = 0 \quad (5.21)$$

$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_n(t)x = f(t) \quad (5.28)$$

**推论3** 如果  $a_1(t), a_2(t), \cdots, a_n(t), f(t)$  是区间  $a \leq t \leq b$  上的连续函数,  $x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)$  是对应齐次方程的基本解组, 那么, 非齐次线性方程 (5.28) 满足初始条件

$$\varphi(t_0) = 0, \varphi'(t_0) = 0, \cdots, \varphi^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0 \quad t_0 \in [a, b]$$

的解为

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$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k(t) \int_{t_0}^t \left\{ \frac{W_k[x_1(s), x_2(s), \dots, x_n(s)]}{W[x_1(s), x_2(s), \dots, x_n(s)]} \right\} f(s) ds \quad (5.29)$$

$$W(t) = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \\ x'_1(t) & x'_2(t) & \cdots & x'_n(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t) & x_2^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_k(t) = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{11}(t) & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & x_{1n}(t) \\ x_{21}(t) & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & x_{2n}(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_{n1}(t) & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & x_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$



(5.28)的常数变易公式是

$$\varphi(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k(t) \int_{t_0}^t \left\{ \frac{W_k[x_1(s), x_2(s), \dots, x_n(s)]}{W[x_1(s), x_2(s), \dots, x_n(s)]} \right\} f(s) ds$$

(5.28)的通解可以表示为

$$x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t) + \varphi(t)$$

思考

1 推论3的推导过程

2 到目前为止  $n$  阶线性方程求特解的方法有多少?

当 $n=2$ 时，公式(5.29)就是

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(t) = & x_1(t) \int_{t_0}^t \frac{W_1[x_1(s), x_2(s)]}{W[x_1(s), x_2(s)]} f(s) ds \\ & + x_2(t) \int_{t_0}^t \frac{W_2[x_1(s), x_2(s)]}{W[x_1(s), x_2(s)]} f(s) ds\end{aligned}$$

$$W_1[x_1(s), x_2(s)] = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x_2(s) \\ 1 & x_2'(s) \end{vmatrix} = -x_2(s)$$

$$W_2[x_1(s), x_2(s)] = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(s) & 0 \\ x_1'(s) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1(s)$$

因此，当 $n=2$ 时常数变易公式变为

$$\varphi(t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{x_2(t)x_1(s) - x_1(t)x_2(s)}{W[x_1(s), x_2(s)]} f(s) ds \quad (5.31)$$

而通解就是  $x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \varphi(t) \quad (5.32)$

这里  $c_1, c_2$  任意常数。

**例3** 试求方程  $x'' + x = \operatorname{tg} t$  的一个特解。

**解** 易知对应的齐线性方程  $x'' + x = 0$  的基本解组为,

$$x_1(t) = \cos t, x_2(t) = \sin t$$

利用公式(5.31)来求方程的一个解,

$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t)] = \begin{vmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{vmatrix} \equiv 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{x_2(t)x_1(s) - x_1(t)x_2(s)}{W[x_1(s), x_2(s)]} f(s) ds \\ &= \int_0^t (\sin t \cos s - \cos t \sin s) \tan s ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}& \int_0^t (\sin t \cos s - \cos t \sin s) \tan s ds \\&= \sin t \int_0^t \sin s ds - \cos t \int_0^t \sin s \tan s ds \\&= \sin t(1 - \cos t) + \cos t(\sin t - \ln|\sec t + \tan t|) \\&= \sin t - \cos t \ln|\sec t + \tan t|\end{aligned}$$

注意，因为 $\sin t$ 是对应的齐线性方程的解，所以函数

$$\bar{\varphi}(t) = -\cos t \ln|\sec t + \tan t|$$

也是原方程的一个解。

**作业** P.202, 第6, 8, 9(a) 题。

## 求齐次线性方程组的解的另一方法：消元法

保留一个未知函数  $x_1$ ，消掉另一个未知函数  $x_2$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2' = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1'' = x_1' + x_2'$$

$$x_1'' = 2x_1' - x_1$$

$$x_1'' - 2x_1' + x_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t$$

$$x_1'' = x_1' + x_2 \quad x_2 = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^t + c_2 t e^t - c_1 e^t - c_2 t e^t$$

$$x_2 = x_1' - x_1$$

$$x_2 = c_2 e^t$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t \\ x_2 = c_2 e^t \end{cases}$$

## 求非齐次线性方程组的另一方法：消元法

保留一个未知函数  $x_1$ ，消掉另一个未知函数  $x_2$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 + x_2 + e^{-t} \\ x_2' = x_2 \end{cases} \quad x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$x_1'' = x_1' + x_2' - e^{-t} \quad x_2 = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^t + c_2 t e^t + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1'' &= x_1' + x_2 - e^{-t} \\ &\quad - c_1 e^t - c_2 t e^t + \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} - e^{-t} \\ x_2 &= x_1' - x_1 - e^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1'' = 2x_1' - x_1 - 2e^{-t} \quad x_2 = c_2 e^t$$

$$x_1'' - 2x_1' + x_1 = -2e^{-t}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \\ x_2 = c_2 e^t \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t e^t - \frac{1}{2} (e^t + e^{-t}) \\ x_2 = e^t \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



练习:

利用消元法, 求下列方程组的通解

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 + 1 \\ x_2' = -x_1 + \frac{1}{\sin t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2' = x_3 + x_1 \\ x_3' = x_1 + x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_1 x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 \end{cases}$$