

## § 4.3 高阶方程的降阶法 和幂级数解法

**Step-down Order Method and Series  
Method**

## § 4.2 内容回顾

### 方程类型

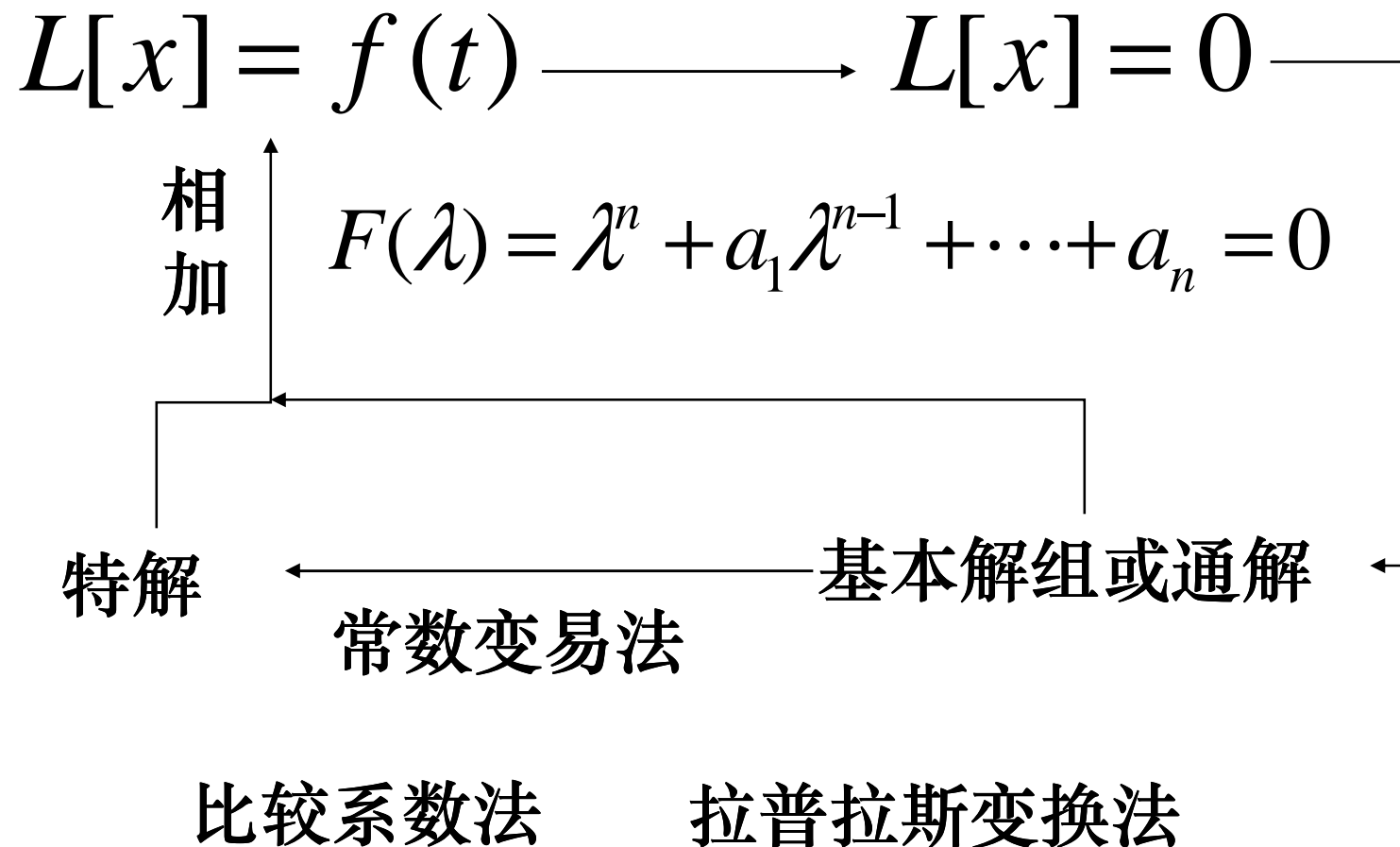
$$1 \quad \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_n(t)x = 0$$

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

$$2 \quad \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_n(t)x = f(t)$$

$$x(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \cdots + c_n x_n(t) + \tilde{x}(t)$$

## 求解方法



## 本节内容/Contents/

1. 几类可降阶高阶方程
2. 幂级数解法（求特解）

## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

### 4.3.1 可降阶的方程的类型

$n$  阶方程的一般形式  $F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$

1) 方程不显含未知函数  $x$  及  $x', x'', \dots, x^{(k-1)}$

$$F(t, x^{(k)}, x^{(k+1)}, \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0 \quad 1 \leq k \leq n$$

则方程可降为  $n - k$  阶的方程, 即可降  $k$  阶

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

方法 令  $x^{(k)} = y$  则

$$F(t, y, y', \cdots, y^{(n-k)}) = 0 \quad (4.58)$$

若可求得 (4.58) 的通解

$$y = \varphi(t, c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n-k})$$

$$x^{(k)} = y = \varphi(t, c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n-k})$$

逐次积分  $k$  次, 可得原方程的通解。

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

特别，对于二阶方程  $F(t, x', x'') = 0$

$$x' = y, \quad x'' = y'$$

$$F(t, y, y') = 0$$

$$y = \varphi(t, c_1) \quad x' = \varphi(t, c_1)$$

积分，可得原方程的通解

$$x = \Phi(t, c_1, c_2)$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

**例1** 求方程  $\frac{d^5 x}{dt^5} - \frac{1}{t} \frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} = 0$  的通解。

**解** 令  $\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} = y$   $y' - \frac{1}{t} y = 0$

$$y = c_1 e^{\int \frac{1}{t} dt} = c_1 t \quad x^{(4)} = c_1 t \quad x^{(3)} = \frac{c_1}{2} t^2 + c_2$$

$$x^{(2)} = \frac{c_1}{6} t^3 + c_2 t + c_3 \quad x' = \frac{c_1}{24} t^4 + \frac{c_2}{2} t^2 + c_3 t + c_4$$

$$x = c_1' t^5 + c_2' t^3 + c_3' t^2 + c_4' t + c_5'$$



## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

### 2) 不显含自变量 $t$ 的方程

$$F(x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0 \quad (4.59) \quad \text{可降低一阶}$$

方法 令  $x' = y$

$$x'' = \frac{d}{dt}(x') = \frac{d}{dt}y = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x''' &= \frac{d}{dt}\left(y \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \\ &= y\left(\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right) = y\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + y^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \end{aligned}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

假定  $x^{(n-1)} = f\left(y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \cdots, \frac{d^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}} y\right)$

$$x^{(n)} = \frac{d}{dt} f\left(y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \cdots, \frac{d^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}} y\right) = \frac{d}{dx} f \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$= y \frac{d}{dx} (f(y, y'_x, \cdots, y_x^{(n-2)}))$$

$$= f_1(y, y'_x, \cdots, y_x^{(n-1)})$$

将  $x', x'', \cdots, x^{(n)}$  代入原方程 (4.59)

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$G(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \cdots, \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}) = 0 \quad \text{降低一阶}$$

$$y = \varphi(x, c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n-1})$$

$$y = \frac{dx}{dt} = x' = \varphi(x, c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n-1})$$

分离变量，可得原方程的解。

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

**例2** 求解方程  $xx'' + (x')^2 = 0$

**解** 令  $x' = y$   $x'' = y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$x \cdot y \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \quad \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| + c'_1 \quad y = \frac{c_1}{x}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$x' = \frac{c_1}{x} \qquad xdx = c_1 dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 = c_1 t + c_2 \qquad x^2 = 2c_1 t + 2c_2$$

$$y = 0 \qquad x' = 0 \qquad x = c$$

$$x^2 = 2c_1 t + 2c_2$$

### 3) 齐次线性方程

$$\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_n(t) x = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

### 结论

已知 (4.2) 的  $k$  个线性无关的特解，则 (4.2) 可降低  $k$  阶，即可得到  $n-k$  阶的齐次线性方程。特别地，如果已知 (4.2) 的  $n-1$  个线性无关的解，则 (4.2) 的基本解组可以求得。

## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

**方法** 设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k$  是(4.2)的  $k$  个线性无关的解

$$x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad \text{令}$$

$$a_n \quad x = x_k y$$

$$a_{n-1} \quad x' = x_k y' + x_k' y$$

$$a_{n-2} \quad x'' = x_k y'' + 2x_k' y' + x_k'' y$$

...

$$a_1 \quad x^{(n-1)} = x_k y^{(n-1)} + \dots + x_k^{(n-1)} y$$

$$x^{(n)} = x_k y^{(n)} + n x_k' y^{(n-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x_k'' y^{(n-2)} + \dots + x_k^{(n)} y$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$x_k y^{(n)} + (nx'_k + a_1(t)x_k)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots \\ + [x_k^{(n)} + a_1(t)x_k^{(n-1)} + a_2(t)x_k^{(n-2)} + \cdots + a_n(t)x_k]y = 0$$

$$\text{令 } y' = z$$

$$z^{(n-1)} + b_1(t)z^{(n-1)} + \cdots + b_{n-1}(t)z = 0 \quad (4.67)$$

**$n-1$ 阶线性方程**

$$z = y' = \left(\frac{x}{x_k}\right)' \quad \text{或} \quad x = x_k \int z dt$$

可将 (4.2) 化为  $n-1$  阶线性方程



### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$z^{(n-1)} + b_1(t)z^{(n-1)} + \cdots + b_{n-1}(t)z = 0 \quad (4.67)$$

同理，对于(4.67)就知道了  $k-1$  个非零解

$$z_i = \left(\frac{x_i}{x_k}\right)' \quad i=1,2,\cdots,k-1 \quad \text{且其线性无关,}$$

$$\alpha_1 z_1 + \alpha_2 z_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} z_{k-1} \equiv 0$$

$$\alpha_1 \left(\frac{x_1}{x_k}\right)' + \alpha_2 \left(\frac{x_2}{x_k}\right)' + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} \left(\frac{x_{k-1}}{x_k}\right)' \equiv 0$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{x_k}(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} x_{k-1})\right]' \equiv 0$$

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{k-1} x_{k-1} \equiv -\alpha_k x_k$$

$$x_i, i=1,2,\cdots,k \text{ 线性无关, } \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \cdots = \alpha_k = 0$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

类似地,令  $u = \left( \frac{z}{z_{k-1}} \right)'$  或  $z = z_{k-1} \int u dt$

$$u^{(n-2)} + c_1(t)u^{(n-3)} + \cdots + c_{n-2}(t)u = 0$$

$$u_i = \left( \frac{z_i}{z_{k-1}} \right)' \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k-2 \quad \text{线性无关的解,}$$

继续下去, 得到一个  $n-k$  阶的线性齐次方程

若  $k = n-1$ , 则可得到 1 阶线性齐次方程, 则

可求得通解。

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

特别，对于二阶齐次线性方程

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

若知其一非零解  $x = x_1 \neq 0$ ，则可求得通解。

$$\text{令 } y = \left(\frac{x}{x_1}\right)' \quad x = x_1 \int y dt$$

$$x' = x_1' \int y dt + x_1 y$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'' &= x_1'' \int y dt + x_1' y + x_1' y + x_1 y' \\ &= x_1'' \int y dt + 2x_1' y + x_1 y' \end{aligned}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$x_1'' \int y dt + 2x_1' y + x_1 y' + p(t)x_1' \int y dt + p(t)x_1 y + q(t)x_1 \int y dt = 0$$

$$x_1 y' + [2x_1' + p(t)x_1] y = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{2x_1' + p(t)x_1}{x_1} y$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-\int \frac{2x_1' + p(t)x_1}{x_1} dt} = c_1 e^{-[2\int \frac{1}{x_1} dx_1 + \int p(t) dt]}$$

$$= c_1 e^{-\ln x_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p(t) dt} = \frac{c_1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$y = \frac{c_1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt} \qquad x = x_1 \int y dt$$

基解组为  $x_1, \quad x_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt} dt$

通解  $x(t) = x_1 [c_1 + c_2 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{\int p(t) dt} dt]$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

**例4** 已知  $x = \frac{\sin t}{t}$  是方程  $x'' + \frac{2}{t}x' + x = 0$

的解，试求方程的通解。

**解**

$$p(t) = \frac{2}{t}$$

$$x = \frac{\sin t}{t} \left( c_1 + c_2 \int \frac{t^2}{\sin^2 t} \cdot e^{-2 \int \frac{1}{t} dt} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{t} \left( c_1 + c_2 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{t} (c_1 - c_2 \operatorname{ctgt}) = \frac{1}{t} (c_1 \sin t - c_2 \cos t)$$

## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

### 4.3.2 二阶线性方程的幂级数解法(求特解)

**例5** 求方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$  的满足初始条件  $y(0) = 0$  的解。

**解** 设  $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$  为方程的解

$$y(0) = 0 \quad a_0 = 0$$

$$y = a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$$

$$y' = a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \cdots + na_nx^{n-1} + (n+1)a_{n+1}x^n + \cdots$$

$$= (a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots) - x$$

$$= (a_1 - 1)x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + \cdots + na_nx^{n-1} + (n+1)a_{n+1}x^n + \cdots$$

$$= (a_1 - 1)x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$$

$$a_1 = 0, \quad 2a_2 = -1, \quad a_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} = a_n \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1}a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)n}a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)n \cdots 3}a_2 = -\frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

$$a_n = -\frac{1}{n!} \quad n = 2, 3, \cdots$$



### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$a_n = -\frac{1}{n!} \quad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\left(\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots\right) \\ &= -\left(1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots\right) + 1 + x \\ &= 1 + x - e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{\int dx} \left(-\int e^{-\int dx} \cdot x dx + c\right) = e^x \left(-\int e^{-x} x dx + c\right) \\ &= e^x (e^{-x} x - e^{-x} + c) = x + 1 + ce^x \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + c = 0, c = -1 \quad y = -e^x + x + 1$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

**例8** 求方程  $y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0$  的满足初始条件  
 $y(0) = 0$   $y'(0) = 1$  的解。

**解** 设级数解为

$$y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$$

由于  $y(0) = 0$   $y'(0) = 1$  所以  $a_0 = 0$ ,  $a_1 = 1$

$$y = x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n x^n = x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$$

$$y' = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1} \quad y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} - 2x(1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n x^{n-1}) - 4(x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n x^n) = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} - 6x - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (2na_n + 4a_n)x^n = 0$$

$$\text{0次项系数} \quad 2!a_2 = 0 \quad a_2 = 0$$

$$\text{1次项系数} \quad 3!a_3 - 6 = 0 \quad a_3 = 1$$

$$\geq 2 \text{ 次项系数} \quad (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - (2n+4)a_n = 0$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{(2n+4)}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n = \frac{2}{(n+1)} a_n$$

$n$  为偶数时, 即  $n = 2k$  , 由上述递推公式得

$$a_{2k} = a_2 = 0$$

$n$  为奇数时, 即  $n = 2k+1$

$$a_{2k+3} = \frac{2}{2(k+1)} a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} a_{2k+1}$$

$$a_{2(k+1)+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)} a_{2(k+1)-1} \quad a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k} a_{2k-1}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

$$a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k} a_{2k-1} = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} a_{2k-3} = \cdots = \frac{1}{k!} a_3 = \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$a_{2k} = 0 \quad a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$y = x + \left( \frac{1}{1!} x^3 + \frac{1}{2!} x^5 + \frac{1}{3!} x^7 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!} x^{2k+1} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= x \left( 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} x^4 + \frac{1}{3!} x^6 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!} x^{2k} + \cdots \right)$$

$$= x e^{x^2}$$

### § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

**例7** 求初值问题  $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = y - x \quad y(0) = 0$

**解** 设  $y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \quad y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n - x$$

1次项系数  $a_1 = 1 \quad \geq 2$  次项系数  $n a_n = a_{n+1}$

$$a_n = (n-1) a_{n-1} = (n-1)! a_1 = (n-1)!$$

$$y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n-1)! x^n = x + x^2 + 2! x^3 + \cdots + n! x^{n+1} + \cdots$$

对任给  $x \neq 0$  级数发散，因此不存在幂级数形式之解。

## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

存在性: P157—158

定理10, 定理11

## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

练习:

1) 求解方程  $x'' + \sqrt{1 - (x')^2} = 0$

2) 用幂级数方法, 求方程满足条件的特解

$$x'' + tx = 0 \quad x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0$$

3) 若方程  $x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = 0$

有一特解为  $x \equiv t$ , 则方程系数满足什么关系, 其中  $p(t), q(t)$  连续。

若方程有形式为  $x = e^{mt}$  的解, 则  $m$  满足什么关系.



## § 4.3 Step-down Order Method and Series Method

思考：

1) 求解方程  $y'' - xf(x)y' + f(x)y = 0$

2) 若两方程  $x'' + p_i(t)x' + q_i(t)x = 0 \quad i = 1, 2$

有一个公共解，试求出此解，并分别求出这两个方程的通解。

作业    P.165 第2, 6题； P.166 第7题。