

## 习题 5-5

1. (1) 特征方程为:  $r^2 + 8r + 15 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = -5, r_2 = -3$

则通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-5x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$

(2) 特征方程为:  $r^2 + 6r + 9 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = r_2 = -3$

则通解为:  $y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$

(3) 特征方程为:  $r^2 + 4r + 5 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = -2 + i, r_2 = -2 - i, \alpha = -2, \beta = 1$ .

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

(4) 特征方程为:  $r^2 - 2r = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = 0, r_2 = 2$

则通解为  $S = C_1 + C_2 e^{2t}$

(5) 特征方程为:  $4r^2 - 20r + 25 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{5}{2}$

则通解为:  $x = C_1 e^{\frac{5}{2}t} + C_2 t e^{\frac{5}{2}t}$

(6) 特征方程为:  $r^2 + 1 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = i, r_2 = -i, \alpha = 0, \beta = 1$

通解为:  $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

2. (1) 特征方程为:  $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = r_2 = -2$ .

通解为:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x}$ , 则  $y' = C_2 e^{-2x} + (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{-2x} (-2)$

又  $y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 1$

则:  $\begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 - 2(C_1 + 0) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 3 \end{cases}$

则  $y = (1 + 3x) \cdot e^{-2x}$

(2) 特征方程为:  $4r^2 + 9 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = \frac{3}{2}i$   $r_2 = -\frac{3}{2}i$

通解为:  $y = C_1 \cos \frac{3}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{3}{2}x$

则  $y' = -\frac{3}{2}C_1 \sin \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}C_2 \cos \frac{3}{2}x$

又  $y(0) = 2$   $y'(0) = -1$

则  $C_1 = 2$   $C_2 = -\frac{2}{3}$

则  $y = 2\cos \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{2}{3}\sin \frac{3}{2}x$

(3) 特征方程为:  $r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = 1$   $r_2 = 3$

通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}$ , 则  $y' = C_1 e^x + 3C_2 e^{3x}$

又  $y|_{x=0} = 6$   $y'|_{x=0} = 10$

则  $C_1 = 4$   $C_2 = 2$

则  $y = 4e^x + 2e^{3x}$

(4) 特征方程为:  $r^2 - 3r - 4 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = -1$   $r_2 = 4$

通解为:  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{4x}$

则:  $y' = -C_1 e^{-x} + 4C_2 e^{4x}$

又  $y|_{x=0} = 0$   $y'|_{x=0} = -5$

则:  $C_1 = 1$   $C_2 = -1$

则:  $y = e^{-x} - e^{4x}$

(5) 特征方程为:  $r^2 - 4r + 13 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = 2+3i$   $r_2 = 2-3i$

则通解为:  $y = C_1 e^{2x} \cos 3x + C_2 e^{2x} \sin 3x$

则:  $y' = 2C_1 e^{2x} \cos 3x - 3C_1 e^{2x} \sin 3x + 2C_2 e^{2x} \sin 3x + 3C_2 e^{2x} \cos 3x$

又  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 3$

又  $C_1 = 0$   $C_2 = 1$

则:  $y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$

3. (1) 特征方程为:  $r^3 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (r-1)(r^2+r+1) = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \quad r_3 = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

则通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cdot [C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x]$

(2) 特征方程为:  $r^3 - 2r + 1 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1) \quad r_3 = -\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$

则通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)x} + C_3 e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)x}$

(3) 特征方程为:  $r^3 + 3r^2 + 3r + 1 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = -1$

则通解为:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2) e^{-x}$

(4) 特征方程为:  $r^4 - 1 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = -1 \quad r_3 = i \quad r_4 = -i$

则通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$

(5) 特征方程为:  $r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = 0$

其根为:  $r_1 = r_2 = i \quad r_3 = r_4 = -i$

则通解为:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) \cos x + (C_3 + C_4 x) \sin x$

4. 相应的齐次方程为:  $y'' + y = 0$

其特征方程为:  $r^2 + 1 = 0$

其特征根为:  $r_1 = i \quad r_2 = -i$

则齐次方程通解:  $\bar{y} = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

设原方程特解为:  $y^* = C_1(x) \cos x + C_2(x) \sin x = C_1(x) y_1 + C_2(x) y_2$

又  $\nu(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$

则  $C_1(x) = - \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}}{1^2} dx = \ln |\cos x|$

$C_2(x) = \int \frac{\cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}}{1^2} dx = x$

$\therefore y^* = \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \sin x$

$\therefore$  通解为:  $y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \sin x$