

§7.7-7.9 Ordinary Differential Equations IV, §8.1-8.4 Vectors, Lines and Planes in \mathbf{R}^3

illusion

Especially made for zqc

School of Mathematical Science, XMU

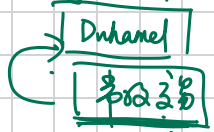
Sunday 16th March, 2025

<http://illusion-hope.github.io/25-Spring-ZQC-Calculus/>

可分集

$\boxed{-p(x,y)} \leftarrow \underline{B_{en}}$
 $\leq \underline{P_i}$

$\boxed{\text{第 } k \text{ 次}} \rightarrow \text{第 } k+1 \text{ 次}$

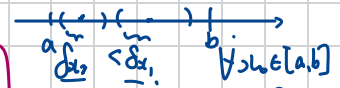
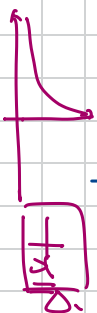


$\boxed{-p(x,y) \text{ 组}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{第 } k \text{ 次}}$

$\boxed{\text{微分方程}} \vee \boxed{P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0}$

$\boxed{x_0 \rightarrow \text{非 } \text{P} \text{ 点}}$

$\underline{f \in C[a,b]} \xrightarrow{\text{Cantor}} \boxed{f|_{[a,b]} \text{ 上-一致连续}}$



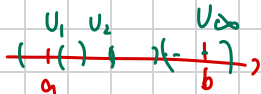
$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$
 $x_1, x_2 \in \text{一致连续}$

Ox

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0, \forall x \in \bigcup_{\delta} (x_0, x_0 + \delta), |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

pf: 闭区间 \Rightarrow 紧集 (Heine-Borel)

开覆盖 必有 有限子覆盖



$$[a, b] \subseteq \overline{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} U_i} \quad \text{开覆盖}$$

$$\Rightarrow [a, b] \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^s U_i$$

-3 8224 ✓
 ↓ Heine

222

$\forall \{x_k\} \rightarrow a$
 $\{f(x_k)\} \rightarrow A$
 $\Leftrightarrow \bigcup_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$

连续函数 (+) 区间

222

右端闭集

10集

(8224)

$i > 1$

$i^2 > i$

$-1 > i$ X

C i ✓

(224)
isomorphism

$C \subseteq R^2$

$i^2 < i$

$-1 < i$

$-i > i^2$

$-i > -1$

1.3.3.3

函数

可微

可微

\Leftrightarrow

线性映射

线性映射

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$

\vec{x}

Δx

Jacobi

$\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \right)_{i,j}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\nabla f = \text{grad } f$

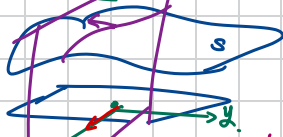
$\Delta f = \nabla \cdot \nabla f$



1.1

1.7

函数

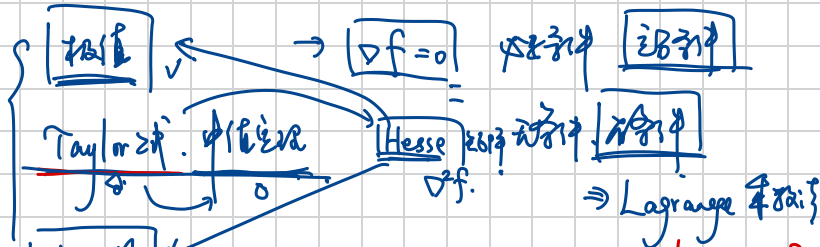
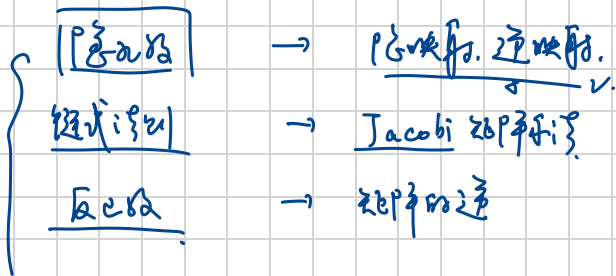


$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{x}_0 + t\vec{h}) - f(\vec{x}_0)}{t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{h}}$$

$$\text{div } f = \nabla \cdot f$$

$$\text{rot } f = \nabla \times f = \text{curl } f$$



$\boxed{\text{凸函数}}$

泰勒定理的推广

- 2 $f' \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f$ 为常数

3. $\boxed{f \equiv 0}$ \Rightarrow f 为常数

$\boxed{\text{区域}}$

$\forall a, b \in D(\text{domain})$, 在 D 内取线段将 a, b 连接 \checkmark

HW-3: Liouville's Theorem

例 1

设 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是二阶齐次线性方程 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的两个解, 令

$$W(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{bmatrix} = y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_1'(x)y_2(x),$$

证明:

$$W' = \underbrace{y_1' y_2'} + \underbrace{y_1 y_2''} - \underbrace{y_1' y_2'} - \underbrace{y_1'' y_2} = y_1 y_2'' - y_1'' y_2.$$

(1) $W(x)$ 满足方程 $W' = -p(x)W$;

$$(2) \quad W(x) = W(x_0) \exp \left\{ - \int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt \right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= y_1(-p y_2' - q y_2) - (-p y_1' - q y_1)y_2 \\ &= -p y_1 y_2' + p y_1' y_2 = -p W. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{Liouville}) \quad W' = \text{tr}[\mathbf{A}(x)]W \rightsquigarrow W = W(x_0) \exp \left\{ \int_{x_0}^x \text{tr}[\mathbf{A}(t)] dt \right\}$$

$$\text{(Liouville)} \quad W' = \text{tr}[\underline{A}(x)]W \rightsquigarrow W = W(x_0) \exp \left\{ \int_{x_0}^x \text{tr}[\underline{A}(t)] dt \right\}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \det \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} a_{i_1 i_1} a_{i_2 i_2} a_{i_3 i_3} \dots a_{i_n i_n}}{n! \cdot 2^n}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \frac{(a_{ji})' (a_{i_1 i_1} \dots a_{i_{j-1} i_{j-1}} a_{j+1 i_{j+1}} \dots a_{i_n i_n})}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \overbrace{a_{ji}'}^{2,2} \\ \vdots \\ \underbrace{\phantom{a_{ji}'}}_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\underline{y'} = A(x)y \quad A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{n \times n}$$

if

$$y_j = [y_{1j}, y_{2j}, \dots, y_{nj}]^T$$

$\frac{d}{dx}$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & & y_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1} & & y_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \det \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & \dots & y_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \underline{y_{i1}} & \dots & \underline{y_{in}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1} & \dots & y_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_{11}' \\ \vdots \\ y_{n1}' \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\underline{y_{ii}'} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(x) y_{j1}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \det \begin{bmatrix} y_{i1} & \cdots & y_{in} \\ \underline{a_{ii}(x)y_{i1}} & \cdots & \underline{a_{ii}(x)y_{in}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_{n1} & \cdots & y_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{\text{行列式展开}}{\text{消掉}}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \underline{a_{ii}(x)} \underline{W(x)} \right) = \underline{W(x)} \underline{\text{tr}} [A(x)]$$

trace 矩阵的迹
标量不变量
 (※)

例 2

求解下列微分方程的通解:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 2e^x \cos x \cos 2x.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2x-x) + \cos(2x+x)] \cdot 2e^x$$

$$= \boxed{e^x \cos x} + \cancel{e^x \cos 3x}$$

Ex: 3

$$\text{Re} \left[\frac{e^{(1+i)x}}{\Delta} \right]$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2 = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \pm i$$

$$e^{(1 \pm i)x} = \underline{e^x (\cos x \pm i \sin x)}$$

y_1, y_1^*

$$\frac{\cancel{e^x \cos x} \cdot \cancel{1}}{e^x \cos x} \cdot \frac{\cancel{e^x \sin x} \cdot \mu}{e^x \sin x}$$

y_1^*, y_1^*

$$\begin{cases} e^x \cos x = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \\ e^x \sin x = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{2i} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & y_2^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2i} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2i} \end{bmatrix}$$

其逆 ✓

$$\det A = -\frac{1}{4i} - \frac{1}{4i} = -\frac{1}{2i} \neq 0.$$

$$\underline{c_1(x) e^x \cos x + c_2(x) e^x \sin x}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{c_1'(x) e^x \cos x + c_2'(x) e^x \sin x = 0} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{c_1'(x) e^x (\cos x - \sin x)} + \underline{c_2'(x) e^x (\sin x + \cos x)} = e^x \cos x \cos x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2'(x) e^x \cos x - c_1'(x) e^x \sin x = e^x \cos x \cos x.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c_2'(x) \cos x - c_1'(x) \sin x = \cos x \cos x.} \quad (1)$$

$$\& c_1'(x) \cos x + c_1'(x) \sin x = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c_1'(x) = -c_2'(x) \tan x} \quad \text{aus ①.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow c_2'(x) \cos x + c_2'(x) \tan x \sin x \\ &= \underline{c_2'(x) \left(\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos x} \right)} = \cos x \cos 2x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2'(x) = \cos^2 x \cos 2x.$$

$$c_2(x) = \quad c_1'(x) = -\cos^2 x \cos 2x \tan x = -\sin x \cos x \cos 2x.$$

$$\int \cos^2 x \cos 2x \, dx = \int \frac{|\cos 2x + 1|}{2} \cos 2x \, dx.$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \, dx + \int \frac{\cos 4x + 1}{4} \, dx$$

$$= +\frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} x + C_2$$

$$G(x) = - \int \sin x \cos x \cos 2x \, dx = - \int \cos x \cos 2x \, d \cos x$$

$$= - \int t (2t^2 - 1) \, dt.$$

$$= -\frac{2}{4} \cos^4 x + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x + C_1.$$

Preparation

定义复值函数 $z: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $z(t) = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$, 其中 $\varphi(t), \psi(t)$ 都是实值函数, 那么类似定义如下概念:

(1) $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} z(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \varphi(t) + i \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \psi(t); \checkmark = a+ib. \checkmark$

(2) $z(t)$ 在 t_0 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow \varphi(t), \psi(t)$ 在 t_0 处连续; \checkmark

(3) $z'(t) = \varphi'(t) + i\psi'(t). \checkmark$

容易验证下面的求导法则也成立:

• $(\alpha z_1(t) \pm \beta z_2(t))' = \alpha z_1'(t) \pm \beta z_2'(t), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}; \checkmark$

• $(z_1(t)z_2(t))' = z_1'(t)z_2(t) + z_1(t)z_2'(t). \checkmark$

$\underline{1 = a+ib. \quad \frac{e^{1x}}{x}}$

Fernat Lemma.

Lemma 4

设 $t \in \mathbb{R}$, 那么

$\underline{引理.} \quad e^{(z_1+z_2)t} = e^{z_1 t} \cdot e^{z_2 t}, \quad \frac{d e^{z t}}{d t} = z e^{z t} \rightsquigarrow \frac{d^n e^{z t}}{d t^n} = z^n e^{z t}.$

An important Lemma

Lemma 5

设 $z(x) = \varphi(x) + i\psi(x)$ 为 $y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1}(x)y' + a_n(x)y = 0$ 的一个复值解, 其中 $\varphi(x), \psi(x), a_i(x)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) 均为实值函数, 那么

(1) $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 也为原方程的解; ✓

(2) $\overline{z(x)}$ 也为原方程的解.

Notes: $[y] = e^x \cos x = \operatorname{Re}[e^{(1+i)x}]$

• 若方程有两解 $z_{1,2} = e^{(a \pm bi)x} = e^{ax}(\cos bx \pm i \sin bx) \rightsquigarrow z_3 = e^{ax} \cos bx, z_4 = e^{ax} \sin bx$ 也为原方程的解。且 z_3, z_4 可以表示为 z_1, z_2 的线性组合。

• 记 $L[y] = y^{(n)} + a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1}(x)y' + a_n(x)y$, 若上述引理的方程修改为 $L(y) = u(x) + i v(x)$, 那么 $y_1 = \varphi(x), y_2 = \psi(x)$ 分别为 $L[y] = u(x)$ 和 $L[y] = v(x)$ 的解。

要解 $\angle [y] = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[e^{(1+i)x}]}{}$

要解 $\angle [z] = e^{(1+i)x} \xrightarrow{\text{lemma}} y = \operatorname{Re}(z).$

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

给定 $y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$, $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\downarrow n=1$

对 $y' - ay = 0$ 我们已经知道它有形如 e^{ax} 的解, 我们考虑待定 λ , 将 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 带入到方程中, 观察 λ 需要满足怎样的条件。容易得到

$$(\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n) e^{\lambda x} = 0.$$

称 $F(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$ 为该微分方程的一个特征方程。

考虑 $F(\lambda)$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上的标准分解式

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 互不相同

$$F(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{k_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{k_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{k_s}.$$

Case I: 如果 $F(\lambda)$ 没有重根, 即 $k_1 = \cdots = k_s = 1$, $s = n$, 那么容易观察到 $y = e^{\lambda_i x}$ 都是原方程的解。

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

为了说明此时 $e^{\lambda_1 x}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n x}$ 构成一个基本解组, 也即解集 S 的一组基, 我们考察 Wronsky 行列式

$$W(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 x} & e^{\lambda_2 x} & \dots & e^{\lambda_n x} \\ \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} & \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} & \dots & \lambda_n e^{\lambda_n x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{n-1} e^{\lambda_1 x} & \lambda_2^{n-1} e^{\lambda_2 x} & \dots & \lambda_n^{n-1} e^{\lambda_n x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \lambda_n \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ \lambda_1 & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} = \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x \right\} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \neq 0.$$

而在标准分解中我们已经假定 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ 所以上式不为 0 是显然的。

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

Case II: 现在考虑更一般的情形, 即 $F(\lambda)$ 在 \mathbb{C} 上有重根。先从一个特殊情况入手, 不妨 $\lambda_1 = 0$, 这说明特征方程变为

$$\boxed{\lambda^{k_1}} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{k_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{k_s} = 0 \rightsquigarrow a_{n-k_1+1} = \cdots = a_n = 0.$$

$(\lambda=0)^{k_1}$ $k_1 \geq 2$

回到原微分方程, 变为

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-k_1} y^{(k_1)} = 0 \rightsquigarrow y^{(k_1)} = 0 \text{ in particular!}$$

$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$
 $= \lambda^{k_1} (\lambda^{n-k_1} + a_1 \lambda^{n-k_1-1} + \cdots + a_{n-k_1})$

这说明 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{k_1-1}$ 都是原方程的解, 更重要的它们都是线性无关的!

进一步, 你可以把它们看成 $1 \cdot e^{0x}, x e^{0x}, \dots, x^{k_1-1} e^{0x}$ 。这给我们启发: 当 λ_t 为 $F(\lambda)$ 的 k 重根时, 是否 $1 \cdot e^{\lambda_t x}, x e^{\lambda_t x}, \dots, x^{k-1} e^{\lambda_t x}$ 均为方程的解?

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

接下来考察 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$ ，为了化归到我们刚才讨论的 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的情形，使用变量代换 $y = ze^{\lambda_1 x}$ ，高阶导数的 Leibniz 公式告诉我们

$$\begin{aligned} y^{(m)} &= (ze^{\lambda_1 x})^{(m)} \\ &= z^{(m)}e^{\lambda_1 x} + \cdots + C_m^k z^{(m-k)} \cdot (\lambda_1^k e^{\lambda_1 x}) + \cdots + \lambda_1^m z e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ &= e^{\lambda_1 x} \left[\sum_{j=0}^m C_m^j z^{(j)} \lambda_1^{m-j} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Handwritten notes: A red box highlights the term $z^{(j)} \lambda_1^{m-j}$ in the sum. A red arrow points from $y^{(m)}$ to $y^{(n)}$.

带入原微分方程 $a_0 y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0$, $a_0 = 1$, 即

$$e^{\lambda_1 x} \sum_{m=0}^n a_{n-m} \left[\sum_{j=0}^m C_m^j z^{(j)} \lambda_1^{m-j} \right] = 0.$$

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

变量代换 $y = ze^{\lambda_1 x}$ 后我们得到

$$e^{\lambda_1 x} \sum_{m=0}^n a_{n-m} \left[\sum_{j=0}^m C_m^j z^{(j)} \lambda_1^{m-j} \right] = 0.$$

这个新的微分方程的特征方程无非就是把 $z^{(j)}$ 变成 λ^j ，这巧妙让我们可以使用二项式定理，新的特征方程为

$$\sum_{m=0}^n a_{n-m} \left[\sum_{j=0}^m C_m^j \lambda^j \lambda_1^{m-j} \right] = \sum_{m=0}^n a_{n-m} (\lambda + \lambda_1)^m = G(\lambda) = 0.$$

Handwritten notes: $\lambda=0$, $\sum_{m=0}^n a_{n-m} \lambda^m$, $\lambda = \lambda_1$

注意到

$$G(\lambda) = F(\lambda + \lambda_1) \rightsquigarrow G(0) = F(0 + \lambda_1) = 0.$$

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

这就说明变换后我们有解 $z = 1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{k_1-1}$, 也就对应上我们想要的 $y = e^{\lambda_1 x}, x e^{\lambda_1 x}, \dots, x^{k_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 x}$. 我们于是得到了 n 个解, 为了说明它们是线性无关的, 下面采用反证法: 设有存在不全为 0 的数 c_{rj} 满足

$$\sum_{r=1}^s (c_{r0} + c_{r1}x + \dots + c_{r,k_r-1}x^{k_r-1})e^{\lambda_r x} = \sum_{r=1}^s P_r(x)e^{\lambda_r x} = 0.$$

两边同除 $e^{\lambda_1 x}$ 求导 k_1 次得到

$$(c_{10} + c_{11}x + \dots + c_{1,k_1-1}x^{k_1-1})^{(k_1)} + \left\{ \sum_{r=2}^s P_r(x)e^{(\lambda_r - \lambda_1)x} \right\}^{(k_1)} = 0.$$

记为

$$\sum_{r=2}^s Q_r(x)e^{(\lambda_r - \lambda_1)x} = 0.$$

Euler's Undetermined Exponential Functions Method

$$\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_3 - \lambda_2} = \frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$$

注意这里如果 $P_r(x)$ 不为 0 的话, $Q_r(x)$ 也必不为 0, 且保持次数! 对下面的式子两边同除 $(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)$, 再求导 k_2 次, 得到

$$\left\{ \sum_{r=2}^s Q_r(x) e^{(\lambda_r - \lambda_2)x} \right\}^{(k_2)} = 0 \rightsquigarrow \sum_{r=3}^s R_r(x) e^{(\lambda_r - \lambda_2)x} = 0.$$

重复这样的操作, 直到只剩下一项 r , 不妨就设定为 s , 那么得到

$$V_s(x) e^{(\lambda_s - \lambda_{s-1})x} = 0.$$

但是按照原设定, 左边必定是一个非零数, 导出矛盾!

Examples

$$y'' + py' + q = f(x)$$

$$y'' - y' - 2 = f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad y = xe^x$$

$$y_3 - y_1 - \frac{2}{1} = e^{2x} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$$

例 6

已知

$$y_1 = xe^x + e^{2x}, \quad y_2 = xe^x + e^{-x}, \quad y_3 = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x(x+1)}{2} - 2 = f(x)$$

$$y_3 - y_1 = e^{-x}$$

$$y_2 - (y_3 - y_1) = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x} - (xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}) = 0 = f(x)$$

是某二阶常系数线性非齐次微分方程的三个解，试求此微分方程。

例 7

设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内二阶可导，且存在常数 α, β ，满足对任意 $x \in (a, b)$ ，有 $f'(x) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f''(x)$ ，证明： $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内无穷次可导。

$\beta = 0$ $f'(x) = \alpha f(x) \Rightarrow C \cdot e^{\alpha x} \checkmark$ CMC

$\beta \neq 0$ $f''(x) - \frac{1}{\beta} f'(x) + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} f(x) = 0$ 递推法 \checkmark

Euler's Ordinary Differential Equation

节级

下面我们使用变量代换方法求解一类特殊的变系数高阶齐次线性微分方程

$$x^n y^{(n)} + x^{n-1} a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + x a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0, a_i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

不考虑特解 $y=0$, 换元 $x=e^t \rightsquigarrow t=\ln x (x>0)$. $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$

$1^\circ \neq 0? \Rightarrow y(1) \neq 0$

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

$2^\circ \neq 0? \Rightarrow y'' \neq 0$

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

$$y^{(3)} = \frac{1}{x^3} \left\{ \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right\}.$$

同义时改成 $\ln|x|$ 即可!

Euler's Ordinary Differential Equation

下面我们使用变量代换方法求解一类特殊的变系数高阶齐次线性微分方程

$$x^n y^{(n)} + x^{n-1} a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + x a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0, a_i \in \mathbb{R}.$$

不考虑特解 $y = 0$, 换元 $x = e^t \rightsquigarrow t = \ln x (x > 0)$. $D = \frac{d}{dt}$ ✱

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}, \Rightarrow x y' = \frac{dy}{dt} = D y$$

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

$$y^{(3)} = \frac{1}{x^3} \left\{ \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right\}. \quad x^2 y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$x^3 y^{(3)} = \frac{dy}{dt} \left[\frac{dy}{dt} - 1 \right] \left[\frac{dy}{dt} - 2 \right] = [D-1][D-2] D y.$$

Euler's Ordinary Differential Equation

设微分算子 $D = d/dt$. 那么

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} (x^{k-1} y^{(k-1)}) &= \frac{(k-1)x^{k-2}}{x} y^{(k-1)} + x^{k-1} \frac{dy^{(k-1)}}{dx} \\
 xy' &= Dy, \\
 x^2 y'' &= (D-1)Dy, \\
 x^3 y^{(3)} &= (D-2)(D-1)Dy, \\
 &\dots \\
 x^k y^{(k)} &= (D-k+1) \cdots (D-1)Dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

Handwritten notes and corrections:

- For the first equation, a green box highlights $x^{k-1} y^{(k-1)}$ with a checkmark, and a red box highlights $y^{(k-1)}$.
- For the second equation, a red checkmark is under Dy .
- For the third equation, a red checkmark is under Dy .
- For the fourth equation, a red checkmark is under Dy .
- For the fifth equation, a red checkmark is under Dy .
- For the sixth equation, a red box highlights $x^k y^{(k)}$ with a checkmark, and a red box highlights $(D-k+1) \cdots (D-1)Dy$ with a checkmark.
- For the seventh equation, a red box highlights $(D-k+1) \cdots (D-1)Dy$ with a checkmark.
- For the eighth equation, a red box highlights $(D-k+1) \cdots (D-1)Dy$ with a checkmark.
- For the ninth equation, a red box highlights $(D-k+1) \cdots (D-1)Dy$ with a checkmark.
- For the tenth equation, a red box highlights $(D-k+1) \cdots (D-1)Dy$ with a checkmark.

从而特征方程为

$$(D-n+1) \cdots (D-1)D + a_1(D-n+2) \cdots (D-1)D + \cdots + a_{n-1}D + a_n = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \boxed{x^{k-1} y^{(k-1)}} &= (D-k+2) \dots Dy. \\
 \frac{d}{dx} (x^{k-1} y^{(k-1)}) &= \cancel{(k-1)x^{k-2}} y^{(k-1)} + \boxed{x^{k-1} y^{(k)}} \\
 &= \frac{dt}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (D-k+2) \dots Dy. \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} (D-k+2) \dots Dy.
 \end{aligned}$$



$D-1) Dy,$
 $D-2)(D-1) Dy,$
 \dots


$$x^k y^{(k)} = x \cdot x^{k-1} y^{(k)}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x \left[\frac{1}{x} (D-k+2) \dots Dy - (k-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} (D-k+2) \dots Dy \right] \\
 &= \frac{(D-k+2) \dots Dy}{x} [D - (k-1)] \\
 &= (D-k+1) (D-k+2) \dots Dy. \quad \boxed{IV}
 \end{aligned}$$

Summary II

对于 $x^n y^{(n)} + x^{n-1} a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + x a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0, a_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

- 特征方程为 $x^k y^{(k)} \rightsquigarrow \lambda(\lambda-1)\cdots(\lambda-k+1)$; 
- λ 为 k 重根对应 $\boxed{e^{\lambda t}}(1, t, \dots, t^{k-1}) \rightsquigarrow x^\lambda (1, \ln|x|, \ln^2|x|, \dots, \ln^{k-1}|x|)$;
- 对 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 的情形, $e^{\lambda t}$ 和 $e^{\bar{\lambda}t}$ 一般取为 

 $x^{\operatorname{Re}\lambda} \cos(\operatorname{Im}\lambda \ln|x|), e^{\operatorname{Re}\lambda} \sin(\operatorname{Im}\lambda \ln|x|).$

 $\left[\ln|x| \right]^{\lambda}_{k-1}.$

Outline of Chapter 8: Operators on Vectors and Analytical Geometry in Space

向量代数:

- 线性运算: 加法, 数乘 $\rightsquigarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ 成为线性空间;
- 欧氏空间 $E^3 = (\mathbf{R}^3, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$: 内积, 投影, Schmidt 正交化;
- 其他运算: 叉乘 (向量积), 混合积, 双重向量积;
- 上述运算的坐标表示.

$$\underline{Ax + By + Cz + D = 0} \quad \downarrow \quad \vec{n} = (A, B, C)$$

空间中的直线和平面:

- 平面方程的建立: ~~点法式, 法式, 参数方程;~~ $\cos\alpha x + \cos\beta y + \cos\gamma z + p = 0$
- 直线方程的建立: 点向式, 一般式, 参数方程; $|p| = d_{\vec{n}}$

位置关系, 距离和夹角的讨论;

平面束方程:

直线与直线 平面与平面 直线与平面 平面与直线 公共线段 距离 夹角 法线

$\lambda l + \mu l = 1$

Outline of Chapter 8: Operators on Vectors and Analytical Geometry in Space

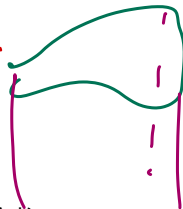
空间几何.

空间中的曲线和曲面:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

投影柱面为圆锥面.

- 柱面, 锥面和旋转曲面, 常见二次曲面;
- 投影柱面 \leadsto 空间曲线在坐标面上的投影;
- 补充: 实对称矩阵的正交相似对角化, 正交变换;



空间直角坐标变换 \leadsto 化二次型为标准型.

二次曲面族

$$x^2 + 0xy + 0y^2 + 0yz + 0z^2 + 0xz$$

平面.
坐标平面.

$\{0; \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}$ 在-1坐标系

$$+0x + 0y + 0zt = 0$$