## 第7章 d: 二阶线性常系数微分方程

数学系 梁卓滨

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### **Outline**

◆ 复数简介

♣二阶线性微分方程

♥二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

◆ 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程



## We are here now...

♦ 复数简介

♣ 二阶线性微分方程

♥二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

◆ 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

引入动机 希望方程  $x^2 = -1$  有解. 方法: 扩充数域

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$$(a + bi) + (c + di) =$$

$$(a + bi) - (c + di) =$$

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$$= (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$$

例 计算 
$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i)$$
 及  $(2+i)^2$ .

$$(1+2i) - 3(5-2i) =$$

$$(2+i)^2 =$$

例 计算 
$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i)$$
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$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i)=(1+2i)-(15-6i)$$
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$$= 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot i + i \cdot 2 + i \cdot i$$

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$$= 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot i + i \cdot 2 + i \cdot i = 3+4i.$$

例 方程 
$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$



例 方程  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  在复数范围内有两个根

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$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $r_{1,2} =$ 

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例 方程  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  在复数范围内有两个根  $r_1 = i$  和  $r_2 = -i$ 

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$$2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0 \implies r_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2}$$



 $2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0 \implies r_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$ 

例 求  $2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0$ ,  $r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$ ,  $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$  的根.

解

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$$r^{2} + 2r + 2 = 0 \implies r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

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$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$



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注 也可以用配方法:



$$2r^{2} - 3r + 1 = 0 \implies r_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^{2} - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$$

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**注** 也可以用配方法:  
$$r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$$
 ⇒  $(r+1)^2 = -1$ 

 $2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $r_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$ 

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注 也可以用配方法:

$$r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0 \implies (r+1)^2 = -1 \implies r+1 = \pm \sqrt{-1}$$



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解  $2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0 \implies r_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}$ 

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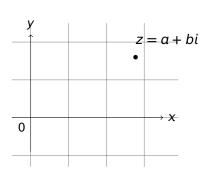
 $=\frac{-2\pm\sqrt{-4}}{2}=-1\pm i$ 注 也可以用配方法:

 $\Rightarrow r = -1 \pm i$ 

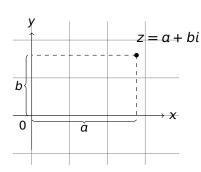
$$z = a + bi$$



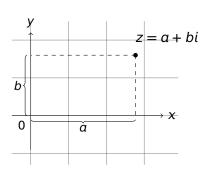
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$$z \leftrightarrow (a, b)$$
  
直角坐标

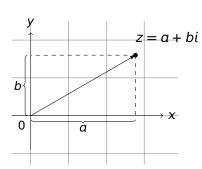




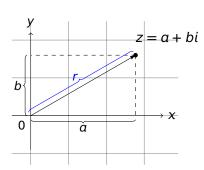


● 复数和平面上的点一一对应

$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

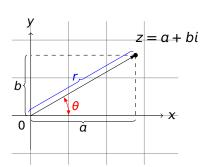


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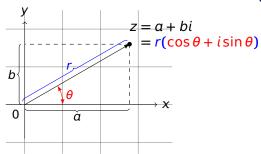


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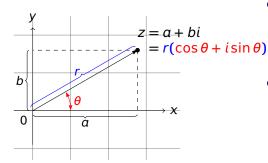


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$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

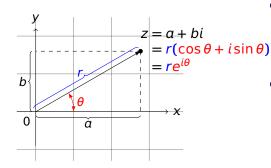


$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标



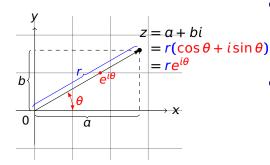
$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$



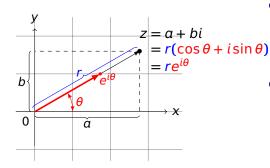
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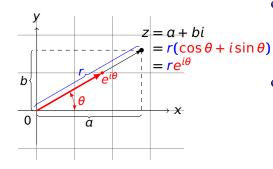
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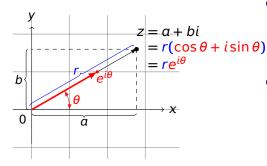
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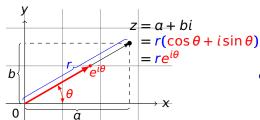
$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$
(注:  $e^{i\pi} =$  )



$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$
(注:  $e^{i\pi} = -1$ )

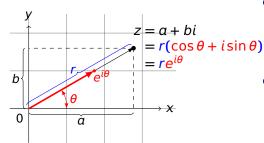


$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

(注: 
$$e^{i\pi}=-1$$
)

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
,定义  $e^z$ 

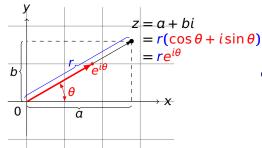


$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

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)

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
,定义 
$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta}$$



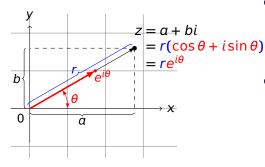
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定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
,定义

$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta} := e^{\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta}$$





$$z \leftrightarrow (a, b) \leftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

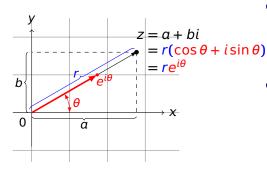
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$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

● "定义":

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

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$$e^{i\pi}=-1$$
)

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
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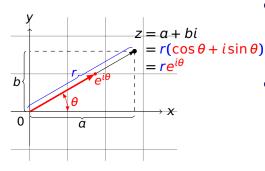
$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta} := e^{\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta} = e^{\alpha} (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

考虑取值为复数的函数

 $e^{zx}$ 

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 





$$z \leftrightarrow (a, b) \leftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
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)

$$定义$$
 设  $z = \alpha + i\beta$ ,定义

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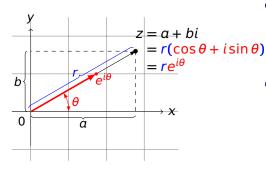
考虑取值为复数的函数(
$$zx = (\alpha + i\beta)x$$

 $e^{ZX}$ 

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 



#### ● 复数和平面上的点——对应



$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

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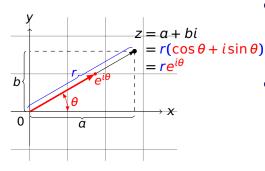
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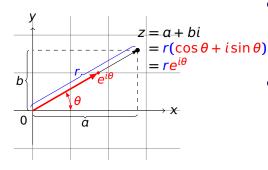
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考虑取值为复数的函数 
$$(zx = (\alpha + i\beta)x = \alpha x + i\beta x)$$

$$e^{zx} = e^{\alpha x + i\beta x} = e^{\alpha x} [\cos(\beta x) + i\sin(\beta x)], \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

证明



<mark>性质</mark> 设  $z = \alpha + \beta i$  为复数, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,成立

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

$$\frac{a}{dx}e^{zx}$$





$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left[e^{\alpha x}\left(\cos(\beta x) + i\sin(\beta x)\right)\right]$$

$$= ze^{zx}$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \left( \cos(\beta x) + i \sin(\beta x) \right) \right]$$
$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + i e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$





$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

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$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) \right] + i \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

$$= ze^{zx}$$



$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

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$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) \right] + i \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

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





<mark>性质</mark> 设  $z = \alpha + \beta i$  为复数, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,成立

 $= ze^{zx}$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \left( \cos(\beta x) + i \sin(\beta x) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + i e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) \right] + i \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

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

#### We are here now...

◆ 复数简介

♣ 二阶线性微分方程

♥二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

◆ 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

#### 二阶线性微分方程

• 二阶齐次线性微分方程:

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

● 二阶非齐次线性微分方程:

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$

#### 二阶线性微分方程

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问题 这些方程的通解有怎样的"结构"?

**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

的两个特解,则

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

也是解,其中 $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  是任意常数。

**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y$$

$$= [C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]'' + P(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]' + Q(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]$$

**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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$$y^{\prime\prime} + P(x)y^{\prime} + Q(x)y$$

$$= [C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]'' + P(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]' + Q(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]$$

$$=C_1$$

$$+C_2$$



**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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$$= [C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]'' + P(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]' + Q(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]$$

$$= C_1 [y_1'' + P(x)y_1' + Q(x)y_1] + C_2 [$$

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的两个特解,则

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$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y$$

$$= [C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]'' + P(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]' + Q(x)[C_1y_1 + C_2y_2]$$

$$= C_1 \left[ y_1'' + P(x)y_1' + Q(x)y_1 \right] + C_2 \left[ y_2'' + P(x)y_2' + Q(x)y_2 \right]$$



定理 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

的两个特解,则

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

也是解,其中 $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  是任意常数。

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y$$

$$= [C_1v_1 + C_2v_2]'' + P(x)[C_1v_1 + C_2v_2]' + O(x)[C_1v_1 + C_2v_2]$$

$$= C_1 \left[ y_1'' + P(x)y_1' + Q(x)y_1 \right] + C_2 \left[ y_2'' + P(x)y_2' + Q(x)y_2 \right]$$

$$= 0 + 0$$



**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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$$= C_1 [y_1'' + P(x)y_1' + Q(x)y_1] + C_2 [y_2'' + P(x)y_2' + Q(x)y_2]$$

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$



**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

的两个 (特解),则

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

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推论

**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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**推论** 若该特解  $y_1$  和  $y_2$  不是成比例(线性无关;即  $\frac{y_1}{y_2} \neq$  常数),则齐次

线性方程 
$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$
 的通解是

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x).$$

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线性方程 y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0 的通解是

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x).$$

也就是说,求通解,只需找到两个线性无关的特解!



$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
 (\*)



$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
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**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

的两个线性无关特解,  $y^*(x)$  是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
 (\*)

的一个特解,



**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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的两个线性无关特解,y\*(x)是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
 (\*)

的一个特解,则
$$= y^* + C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

是非齐次线性微分方程 (\*) 的通解,其中  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  是任意常数.

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$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = [y^* + Y]'' + P[y^* + Y]' + Q[y^* + Y]$$

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$$=$$

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$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = [y^* + Y]'' + P[y^* + Y]' + Q[y^* + Y]$$
$$= [y^{*}'' + Py^{*}' + Qy^*] + [$$

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 (\*)

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$$y = y^* + \overbrace{C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)}$$

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$$= [y^{*''} + Py^{*'} + Qy^*] + [Y'' + PY' + QY]$$



**定理** 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$$

的两个线性无关特解,y\*(x)是

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$
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的一个特解,则

$$y = y^* + C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

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#### We are here now...

◆ 复数简介

♣ 二阶线性微分方程

- **♥**二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程
- ◆二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程



**目标** 找出 y'' + py' + qy = 0 的两个线性无关的特解  $y_1, y_2$ .

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做法 尝试寻找形如

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$$y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$$

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$$p^2 - 4q > 0$$
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$$\Rightarrow$$
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 情形中, $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i$ 。可以证明  $e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$ ,  $e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$ 

也是两个线性无关特解.

证明 当 
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$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$

$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$
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## 二阶线性常系数微分方程——通解

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所以  $s = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$  及  $t = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$  为特解。



# 二阶线性常系数微分方程——通解

性质 在  $p^2 - 4q < 0$  情形中, $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i$ 。可以证明

$$e^{\alpha x}\cos(\beta x)$$
,  $e^{\alpha x}\sin(\beta x)$ 

也是两个线性无关特解.

证明 当  $p^2 - 4q < 0$  时,有特解

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所以  $s = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$  及  $t = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$  为特解。

$$\frac{e^{\alpha x}\cos(\beta x)}{e^{\alpha x}\sin(\beta x)}$$
 不是常数 ⇒ 线性无关性。



目标 找出 y'' + py' + qy = 0 的两个线性无关的特解  $y_1$ ,  $y_2$ .

结论 求解 特征方程  $r^2 + pr + q = 0$  的根  $r_{1,2}$ ,则

• 
$$p^2 - 4q > 0$$
 时, $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$   
• 特解:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$ 

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时, $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$   
• 特解:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = xe^{r_2 x}$ 

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时, $r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i = \alpha \pm \beta i$   
• 特解:  $y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$ ,  $y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$ 



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$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$$
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$$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

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$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$$
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• 通解: 
$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{r_2 x}$$

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时, $r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i = \alpha \pm \beta i$ 

• 
$$\forall x \in \mathcal{S}(\beta x), \quad y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$$

• 通解:



目标 找出 y'' + py' + qy = 0 的两个线性无关的特解  $y_1, y_2$ .

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• 特解: 
$$y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$$
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• 通解:  $y = e^{\alpha x} [C_1 \cos(\beta x) + C_2 \sin(\beta x)]$ 



$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$$
;  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$ ;  $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0$ 

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$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \implies r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$$



$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$$
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$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \implies r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \implies r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$

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 $e^x = e^{3x}$ 

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$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$
  
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  $\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$ 

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \implies r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \implies r_{1,2} = -2$$

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 $\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$   
 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = -2$ 

$$\Rightarrow x = (C + C \times)e^{-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}.$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$$
;  $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$ ;  $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0$ 

解

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \implies r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \implies r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$
  
 $\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$   
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 $\Rightarrow$   $V = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}$ .

$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$$
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$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$
  
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$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$$
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$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0 \implies r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2}$$

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$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0 \implies r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$$

y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0; y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0; y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0

例 求微分方程的通解:

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$
  
  $\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$ 

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  $\Rightarrow y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}$ .

$$y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0 \implies r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$$
  

$$\Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$$

$$y = e^{x} [C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \sin(2x)].$$

#### We are here now...

◆ 复数简介

♣ 二阶线性微分方程

♥二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

◆ 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程



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



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

#### 通解的求解步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$

的通解

$$C_1y_1 + C_2y_2$$

- 2. 求出原方程的一个特解 y\*
- 3. 则原方程的通解为

$$y = y^* + C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$



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注 关键是求出一个特解



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注 关键是求出一个特解,方法基本靠猜!



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注 关键是求出一个特解,方法基本靠猜! (待定系数法)



(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

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#### 解

$$y^*'' + 2y^*' + 4y^* =$$

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$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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解

1. 猜  $y^* = ax + b$ ,其中 a, b 待定. 代入方程得:  $v^{*''} + 2v^{*'} + 4v^* = 0 +$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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解

$$y^*'' + 2y^*' + 4y^* = 0 + 2a$$

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$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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解

1.  $f_{y}^{*} = ax + b$ , 其中 a, b 待定. 代入方程得:

$$y^{*}'' + 2y^{*}' + 4y^{*} = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b)$$

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$$y^{*}'' + 4y^{*}' - y^{*} =$$

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; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

解

1. 猜  $y^* = ax + b$ , 其中 a, b 待定. 代入方程得:

$$y^{*}'' + 2y^{*}' + 4y^{*} = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$$
$$= 3 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 4b = 3 \\ 4a = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^* = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1.$$

- 2. 显然  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ .
- 3. 猜  $y^* = ae^x$ ,其中 a 待定. 代入方程  $v^{*''} + 4v^{*'} v^* = ae^x$

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解

1.  $f_{y}^{*} = ax + b$ , 其中  $f_{x}$ ,  $f_{y}$   $f_{y}$ 

$$y^{*}'' + 2y^{*}' + 4y^{*} = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$$
  
= 3 - 2x

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 4b = 3 \\ 4a = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^* = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1.$$

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(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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- 2. 显然  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ .
- 3.  $f_y^* = ae^x$ ,其中 a 待定. 代入方程

$$v^{*''}+4v^{*'}-v^*=ae^x+4ae^x-ae^x=4ae^x=2e^x$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

解

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- 2. 显然  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ .
- 3.  $f y^* = ae^x$ ,其中 a 待定. 代入方程

$$y^{*}'' + 4y^{*}' - y^{*} = ae^{x} + 4ae^{x} - ae^{x} = 4ae^{x} = 2e^{x}$$

所以  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$ .



(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

解



(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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$$y^{\prime\prime} + 2y^{\prime} + 4y = 0$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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$$y^{\prime\prime} + 2y^{\prime} + 4y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 2r + 4 = 0$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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$$y^{\prime\prime} + 2y^{\prime} + 4y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $r^2 + 2r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{2}$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

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⇒ 齐次的通解是 
$$e^{-x} \left[ C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \right]$$



(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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### 解 (1) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y^{\prime\prime} + 2y^{\prime} + 4y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 2r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$$

⇒ 齐次的通解是 
$$e^{-x} [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x)]$$

Step 2 原方程的一个特解是  $y^* = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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#### 解 (1) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y^{\prime\prime} + 2y^{\prime} + 4y = 0$$

⇒ 
$$r^2 + 2r + 4 = 0$$
 ⇒  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$   
⇒ 齐次的通解是  $e^{-x} \left[ C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \right]$ 

**Step 2** 原方程的一个特解是 
$$y^* = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

Step 3 所以原方程的通解是

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

解 (1) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y^{\prime\prime} + 2y^{\prime} + 4y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $r^2 + 2r + 4 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 16}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$   
 $\Rightarrow$  齐次的通解是  $e^{-x} \left[ C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \right]$ 

**Step 2** 原方程的一个特解是 
$$y^* = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

Step 3 所以原方程的通解是

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 + e^{-x} \left[ C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x) \right]$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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解



(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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$$y^{\prime\prime\prime} - 6y^{\prime} + 9y = 0$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

$$y^{\prime\prime\prime} - 6y^{\prime} + 9y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = 3$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$
  
⇒  $r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$  ⇒  $r_1 = r_2 = 3$   
⇒ 齐次的通解是  $(C_1 + C_2x)e^{3x}$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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解 (2) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$
  
⇒  $r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$  ⇒  $r_1 = r_2 = 3$   
⇒ 齐次的通解是  $(C_1 + C_2x)e^{3x}$ 

Step 2 原方程的一个特解是  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

解 (2) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$
  
⇒  $r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$  ⇒  $r_1 = r_2 = 3$   
⇒ 齐次的通解是  $(C_1 + C_2x)e^{3x}$ 

**Step 2** 原方程的一个特解是  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ 

Step 3 所以原方程的通解是

$$y = \frac{5}{9} + (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{3x}$$

例 求出下列方程的通解: (1) y''+2y'+4y=3-2x; (2) y''-6y'+9y=5; (3)  $y''+4y'-y=2e^x$ 



(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

$$y'' + 4y' - y = 0$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

$$y^{\prime\prime} + 4y^{\prime} - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 4r - 1 = 0$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

$$y^{\prime\prime} + 4y^{\prime} - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $r^2 + 4r - 1 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4}}{2}$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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$$y'' + 4y' - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 4r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

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$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
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⇒ 齐次的通解是 
$$C_1 e^{(-2+\sqrt{5})x} + C_2 e^{(-2-\sqrt{5})x}$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

#### 解 (3) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y'' + 4y' - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 4r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

⇒ 齐次的通解是 
$$C_1 e^{(-2+\sqrt{5})x} + C_2 e^{(-2-\sqrt{5})x}$$

Step 2 原方程的一个特解是  $y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (2)  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 5$ ; (3)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

# 解 (3) Step 1 求其次部分的通解

$$y^{\prime\prime} + 4y^{\prime} - y = 0$$

⇒ 
$$r^2 + 4r - 1 = 0$$
 ⇒  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 4}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$   
⇒  $\hat{r}$ %  $\hat{r}$ 

Step 2 原方程的一个特解是  $y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$ 

Step 3 所以原方程的通解是

$$y = \frac{1}{2}e^{x} + C_{1}e^{(-2+\sqrt{5})x} + C_{2}e^{(-2-\sqrt{5})x}$$

# 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

回忆

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

的通解是

$$y = y^* + C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$



# 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

回忆

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

的通解是

$$y = y^* + C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

原方程的一个特解



回忆

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

的通解是

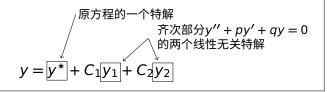




回忆

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

的通解是



## **目标** 对如下类型的 f(x),掌握求方程特解的方法

- $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$
- $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$



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(其中  $P_m$ ,  $P_l$ ,  $Q_n$  分别为 m, l, n 次多项式)



目标 对如下类型的 f(x),掌握求方程特解的方法(待定系数法)

- $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$
- $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$

(其中  $P_m$ ,  $P_l$ ,  $Q_n$  分别为 m, l, n 次多项式)



$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

计算步骤

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程 y'' + py' + qy

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

$$y'' + py' + qy$$

$$= e^{\lambda x} [R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x)]$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

$$y'' + py' + qy$$

$$= e^{\lambda x} \left[ R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) \right] = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

$$y'' + py' + qy$$

$$= e^{\lambda x} [R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x)] = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

$$[R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x)] = P_m(x)$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

 $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$ 

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

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$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 2\lambda + p \neq 0$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

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$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$
, 则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \oplus 2\lambda + p \neq 0$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0$$

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#### 计算步骤

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, 则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R \not\supset m \not\supset n$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \oplus 2\lambda + p \neq 0$$

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$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$
,则
$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R为m次)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \ \text{但 } 2\lambda + p \neq 0, \text{则}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$
,则
$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R为m次)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \ \text{但 } 2\lambda + p \neq 0, \text{ 则}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R'为m次)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$
,则
$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R为m次)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \oplus 2\lambda + p \neq 0$$
, 则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x)$$
 (R'为m次)

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0, \text{ }$$

$$R''(x) = P_m(x)$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x)) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

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2. 确定多项式 R(x):

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$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$
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$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R为m次)$$

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \oplus 2\lambda + p \neq 0, \ \mathbb{M}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R'为m次)$$

•  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0, \text{ }$ 

$$R''(x) = P_m(x)$$
 (R"为m次)

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

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2. 确定多项式 R(x):

• 若 $\lambda$  非特征方程的根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$ ,则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$
 (R为m次)

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \ \text{但 } 2\lambda + p \neq 0, \text{ 则}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R'为m次)$$

•  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0, \text{ }$ 

$$R''(x) = P_m(x)$$
 (R"为m次)

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$$

- 2. 确定多项式 R(x):
  - 若 $\lambda$  非特征方程的根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$ ,则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R \not\supset m \not\supset n)$$

• 若 $\lambda$  为特征方程的单根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  但  $2\lambda + p \neq 0$ ,则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R'为m次)$$

•  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \pm 2\lambda + p = 0, \text{ }$ 

$$R''(x) = P_m(x)$$
 ( $R''$ 为m次)

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

#### 计算步骤

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程,整理可得:

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  - 若 $\lambda$  非特征方程的根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$ ,则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R为m次)$$

• 若 $\lambda$  为特征方程的单根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  但  $2\lambda + p \neq 0$ ,则

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R'为m次)$$

• 若 $\lambda$  为特征方程的重根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  且  $2\lambda + p = 0$ ,则

$$R''(x) = P_m(x)$$
 (R"为m次)

**例1** 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

#### 解

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

**例1** 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

解

 $e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

解

 $e^{\lambda x}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

**例1** 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

$$p = q = P(x) = e^{\lambda x}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

**例1** 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

$$\frac{}{p}$$
  $\frac{}{q}$   $\frac{}{P(x)}$   $\frac{}{e^{\lambda x}}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$$

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
⇒  $R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$   
⇒  $R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1$   $(R(x))$   $(R(x$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x)) + 2R(x)$ 

2. 设 
$$R(x) = ax + b$$

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

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2. 设 R(x) = ax + b,则

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) =$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  

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$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x))$$
为1次多项式)

2. 设 
$$R(x) = ax + b$$
,则

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x)) 为 1次多项式)$$

2. 设 
$$R(x) = ax + b$$
,则

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b)$$

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

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2. 设 R(x) = ax + b,则

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b) = -ax + 2a - b$$

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

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 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x)) + 2R(x)$ 

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b) = -ax + 2a - b = 3x + 1$$

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $\overline{p}$  q P(x)  $e^{\lambda x}$ 

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 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x))$  (R(x)) 次多项式)

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b) = -ax + 2a - b = 3x + 1$$
所以
$$\begin{cases}
-a = 3 \\
2a - b = 1
\end{cases}$$

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

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所以 
$$\begin{cases} -a = 3 \\ 2a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = -7 \end{cases}$$

例 1 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

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 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x))51$ 次多项式)

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b) = -ax + 2a - b = 3x + 1$$
所以 
$$\begin{cases} -a = 3 \\ 2a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R(x) = -3x - 7$$

**例1** 计算  $y'' - 2y' - y = (3x + 1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

$$\frac{p}{p} = \frac{q}{q} = \frac{P(x)}{e^{\lambda x}}$$

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1 \quad (R(x)) + 2R(x)$ 

2. 设 R(x) = ax + b,则

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b) = -ax + 2a - b = 3x + 1$$
所以
$$\begin{cases}
-a = 3 \\
2a - b = 1
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
a = -3 \\
b = -7
\end{cases} \Rightarrow R(x) = -3x - 7$$

所以  $v^* = (-3x - 7)e^{2x}$ 

**例 1** 计算  $y''_{\underline{\phantom{0}}}$  - 2 $y'_{\underline{\phantom{0}}}$  -  $y = (3x+1)e^{2x}$  的一个特解.

$$\frac{}{p} \frac{}{q} \frac{}{P(x)} \frac{}{e^{\lambda x}}$$

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1)R(x) = 3x + 1$$

⇒ 
$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1$$
 ( $R(x)$ 为1次多项式)

2. 设 R(x) = ax + b,则

$$R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 2a - (ax + b) = -ax + 2a - b = 3x + 1$$

FILL

 $\int -a = 3$ 
 $\int a = -3$ 
 $\int P(x) = 3x - 7$ 

所以 
$$\begin{cases} -a = 3 \\ 2a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ b = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R(x) = -3x - 7$$

所以 
$$y^* = (-3x - 7)e^{2x}$$

**例 2** 计算  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.



## 解

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

解

 $e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

解

 $e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

 $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$ 

**例 2** 计算  $y''_{----}$  - 5 $y'_{----}$  + 6 $y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.

解

 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

 $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$ 

**例 2** 计算  $y''_{-5}y'_{+6}y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.

解

 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

解

 $\overline{p} = \overline{q} = P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x$$

 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设 
$$y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$$
 ( $R(x)$  为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x))$$
为1次多项式)

**例 2** 计算  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p = q = P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

解

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x) > 1 \times 5 \times 5 \times 6)$ 

 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) 为 1次多项式)$$

2. 设 
$$R'(x) = ax + b$$
,则

$$R''(x) - R'(x) =$$

**例 2** 计算  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p = q = P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

解

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) 51次多项式)$$

2. 设 
$$R'(x) = ax + b$$
,则

$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a$$

**例 2** 计算  $y''_{-}$  5  $y'_{+}$  6  $y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.

解

 $\overline{p}$   $\overline{q}$   $P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) 为 1次多项式)$$

$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b)$$

 $p q p(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) 1 次多项式)$$

2. 设 
$$R'(x) = ax + b$$
,则

$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b) = -ax + a - b$$

解

 $\overline{p}$   $\overline{q}$   $P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) 为 1次多项式)$$

$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b) = -ax + a - b = x$$

**例 2** 计算  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p = q = P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

解

1. 设  $v^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x)) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) + (R'$ 

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b,则

$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b) = -ax + a - b = x$$
  
近以 
$$\int -a = 1$$

所以  $\begin{cases} -a = 1 \\ a - b = 0 \end{cases}$ 

 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 1. 设  $v^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x)) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x))$  为1次多项式)

所以 
$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b) = -ax + a - b = x$$
$$\begin{cases} -a = 1 \\ a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a-b=1 \end{cases}$$



 $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 1. 设  $v^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   
 $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x))51$ 次多项式)

所以 
$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b) = -ax + a - b = x$$
$$\begin{cases} -a = 1 \\ a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R'(x) = -x - 1$$

**例 2** 计算  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.  $p q P(x) e^{\lambda x}$ 

1. 设  $v^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

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不妨取  $R(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$ ,



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**例 2** 计算  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解. **解**  $p = xe^{2x}$  的一个特解.

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式),代入原方程整理可得:

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) 为1次多项式)$$

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b,则

所以 
$$R''(x) - R'(x) = a - (ax + b) = -ax + a - b = x$$
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**例 3** 计算  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x + 1)e^{3x}$  的一个特解.



解

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

$$\mathbf{R}$$
  $e^{\lambda \lambda}$ 

1. 设  $y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$  (R(x) 为待定多项式)

$$\mathbf{R}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

$$\frac{p}{p} = \frac{q}{q} = \frac{P(x)}{e^{\lambda x}}$$

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$

例 3 计算  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = \frac{(x+1)e^{3x}}{P(x)}$  的一个特解.

1. 设 
$$y^* = e^{\lambda x} R(x)$$
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$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$$

**例 3** 计算  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{3x}$  的一个特解. **EXECUTE:** p q q p(x)  $e^{\lambda x}$ 

$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^{2} + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P(x)$$
  

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$$R'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$$
,

例 3 计算  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = \frac{(x+1)e^{3x}}{P(x)}$  的一个特解.

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**例 3** 计算  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = \frac{(x+1)e^{3x}}{P(x)}$  的一个特解.

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$$R'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$$
,  $R(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ ,所以

$$y^* = (\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{3x}$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$$

$$y^* =$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$$

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$

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$$m = \max\{l, n\}$$

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## 计算步骤 设

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**例1** 计算  $y'' - y = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解.



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$$R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \to m \text{ max} \{l, n\} \end{cases}$$

**例 1** 计算  $y'' - y = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解.

 $\mathbf{H}_{1}$  特征方程:  $r^2 - 1 = 0$ ,

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**例1** 计算  $y'' - y = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解.

**解 1.** 特征方程:  $r^2 - 1 = 0$ ,特征值:  $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$ ,

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$$2. \lambda = . \omega = .$$

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$$2. \lambda = 1, \omega = 2,$$

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$$

# 计算步骤 设

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i \omega \text{ # 特征值} \\ 1 & \Xi \lambda + i \omega \text{ # 特征值} \end{cases}$$

$$R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ 为 m 次 待定多项式}$$

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$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$

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$$R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ 为 m 次 待定多项式}$$

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**例 1** 计算  $y'' - y = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解.

解 1. 特征方程: 
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2.  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $\omega = 2$ ,  $\lambda + i\omega = 1 + 2i$  不是特征值,故设  $y^* = e^x [a\cos(2x) + b\sin(2x)]$ 

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代入原方程,有  $y^*'' - y^*$ 

解 1. 特征方程: 
$$r^2 - 1 = 0$$
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代入原方程,有 
$$y^{*''} - y^* = e^x[(-4a + 4b)\cos(2x) + (-4a - 4b)\sin(2x)]$$

解 1. 特征方程:  $r^2 - 1 = 0$ ,特征值:  $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$ ,齐次部分 y'' - y = 0 的通解是  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

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代入原方程,有  $y^{*''} - y^* = e^x [(-4a + 4b)\cos(2x) + (-4a - 4b)\sin(2x)]$   $= e^x \cos(2x)$ 

解 1. 特征方程: 
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解 1. 特征方程: 
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$$y^{*''} - y^* = e^x [(-4a + 4b)\cos(2x) + (-4a - 4b)\sin(2x)]$$
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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4a + 4b = 1 \\ -4a - 4b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{8} \\ b = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases}$$

**解 1.** 特征方程: 
$$r^2 - 1 = 0$$
,特征值:  $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$ ,齐次部分  $v'' - v = 0$  的通解是  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

2.  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $\omega = 2$ ,  $\lambda + i\omega = 1 + 2i$  不是特征值,故设  $y^* = e^x [a\cos(2x) + b\sin(2x)]$ 

代入原方程,有 
$$y^{*''} - y^* = e^x [(-4a + 4b)\cos(2x) + (-4a - 4b)\sin(2x)]$$
  $= e^x \cos(2x)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4a + 4b = 1 \\ -4a - 4b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{8} \\ b = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^* = \frac{1}{8}e^x \left[ -\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \right]$$

**例 1** 计算  $y'' - y = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解. **解 1**. 特征方程:  $r^2 - 1 = 0$ ,特征值:  $r_{1,2} = \pm 1$ ,齐次部分

$$y'' - y = 0$$
 的通解是  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

2.  $\lambda = 1$ ,  $\omega = 2$ ,  $\lambda + i\omega = 1 + 2i$  不是特征值,故设  $y^* = e^x [a\cos(2x) + b\sin(2x)]$ 

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$$y^{*''} - y^* = e^x [(-4a + 4b)\cos(2x) + (-4a - 4b)\sin(2x)]$$
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3. 通解是

$$y = \frac{1}{8}e^{x} \left[ -\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \right] + C_{1}e^{x} + C_{2}e^{-x}$$



$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$$

#### 计算步骤 设

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i \omega \text{ # 特征值} \\ 1 & \Xi \lambda + i \omega \text{ # 为特征值} \end{cases}$$

$$R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ # 为 m 次 待定多项式}$$

$$m = \max\{l, n\}$$

**例 2** 计算  $y'' + y = \cos x$  的通解.

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x)]$$

#### 计算步骤 设

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 非特征值 
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 为m次待定多项式 
$$m = \max\{l, n\} \end{cases}$$

**例 2** 计算  $y'' + y = \cos x$  的通解.

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 $2. \lambda = 0, \omega = 1, \lambda + i\omega = i$  是特征值,故设  $y^* = xe^{0x}(a\cos x + b\sin x) = x(a\cos x + b\sin x)$ 



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代入原方程,有

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3. 通解是

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x\sin x + C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x$$