# 第 7 章 e: 二阶线性常系数微分方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



### 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

引入动机 希望方程  $x^2 = -1$  有解。方法: 扩充数域

#### 复数定义

● 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

引入动机 希望方程  $x^2 = -1$  有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

● 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

复数: a + bi (其中 a, b 为实数;



引入动机 希望方程  $x^2 = -1$  有解。方法:扩充数域

#### 复数定义

● 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

复数: a + bi (其中 a, b 为实数; a 称为实部, b 称为虚部)



## 引入动机 希望方程 $x^2 = -1$ 有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

• 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

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

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

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



## 引入动机 希望方程 $x^2 = -1$ 有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

• 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

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

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

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



## 引入动机 希望方程 $x^2 = -1$ 有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

• 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

复数: a + bi(其中 a, b 为实数; a 称为实部, b 称为虚部)

$$(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$$
  
 $(a + bi) - (c + di) =$   
 $(a + bi)(c + di) =$ 



### 引入动机 希望方程 $x^2 = -1$ 有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

• 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

复数: a + bi(其中 a, b 为实数; a 称为实部, b 称为虚部)

$$(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$$
  
 $(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i$   
 $(a + bi)(c + di) =$ 



### 引入动机 希望方程 $x^2 = -1$ 有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

● 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

复数: a + bi(其中 a, b 为实数; a 称为实部, b 称为虚部)

$$(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$$
  
 $(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i$   
 $(a + bi)(c + di) = a \cdot c + a \cdot di + bi \cdot c + bi \cdot di$ 



## 引入动机 希望方程 $x^2 = -1$ 有解。方法:扩充数域

### 复数定义

● 引入"虚数单位",用符号"i"(或者" $\sqrt{-1}$ ")表示,满足  $i^2 = -1$ 

$$(a+bi) + (c+di) = (a+c) + (b+d)i$$

$$(a+bi) - (c+di) = (a-c) + (b-d)i$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i) = (1+2i)-(15-6i)$$
$$(2+i)^2 =$$

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

$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i)=(1+2i)-(15-6i)=-14+8i,$$
  
 $(2+i)^2=$ 



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

$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i)=(1+2i)-(15-6i)=-14+8i,$$
  
$$(2+i)^2=(2+i)(2+i)$$

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

$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i) = (1+2i)-(15-6i) = -14+8i,$$

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

$$= 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot i + i \cdot 2 + i \cdot i$$



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

$$(1+2i)-3(5-2i) = (1+2i)-(15-6i) = -14+8i,$$

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

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



例 方程  $x^2 + 1 = 0$ 

例 方程  $x^2 + 1 = 0$ 在复数范围内有两个根

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

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

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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$r_{1,2} = -$$

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

## 一元二次方程求根公式:

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$r_{1, 2} = ----$$

2a

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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$r_{1,\,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,

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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,

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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,\,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} =$$



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4\alpha c = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(4ac - b^2) \cdot (-1)}}{2a}$$



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,\,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{4ac - b^2} \cdot \sqrt{-1}}{2a}$$



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4\alpha c = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{4ac - b^2}i}{2a}$$



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

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}i$$



## 一元二次方程求解

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

### 一元二次方程求根公式:

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \underbrace{-\frac{b}{2a}}_{\alpha} \pm \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}}_{\beta} i$$



## 一元二次方程求解

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

#### 一元二次方程求根公式:

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ 

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4\alpha c = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \underbrace{-\frac{b}{2a}}_{\alpha} \pm \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}}_{\beta} i = \alpha \pm \beta i$$



# 一元二次方程求解

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

#### 一元二次方程求根公式:

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

- 当  $b^2 4ac > 0$  时,有两个互异实根;
- 当  $b^2 4ac = 0$  时,有唯一实根(二重根);
- 当  $b^2 4ac < 0$  时,有两个互异复根:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \underbrace{-\frac{b}{2a}}_{\alpha} \pm \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}}_{\beta} i = \alpha \pm \beta i$$

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = -1 \pm i$$



解

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = -1 \pm i$$

注 也可以用配方法:



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

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

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

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = -1 \pm i$$

注 也可以用配方法:

$$r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0 \implies (r+1)^2 = -1$$



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

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

$$r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 1}$   $= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = -1 \pm i$  注 也可以用配方法:  $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $(r+1)^2 = -1$   $\Rightarrow$   $r+1 = \pm \sqrt{-1}$ 

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = -1 \pm i$$

注 也可以用配方法:



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

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

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

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

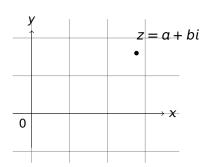
$$r^{2} + 2r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (r+1)^{2} = -1 \Rightarrow r+1 = \pm \sqrt{-1} = \pm i$$
$$\Rightarrow r = -1 \pm i$$

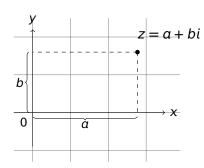
$$z = a + bi$$

•

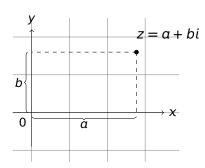
$$z = a + bi$$

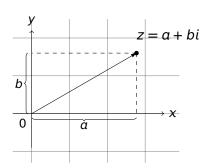
$$z \leftrightarrow (a, b)$$
  
直角坐标



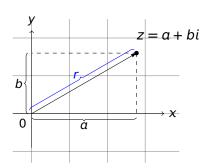


● 复数和平面上的点——对应  $z \leftrightarrow (a, b)$  <sub>直角坐标</sub>

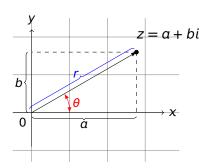




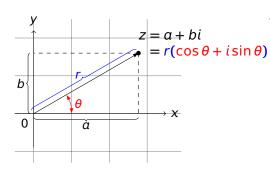
直角坐标



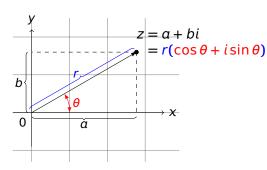
直角坐标



直角坐标

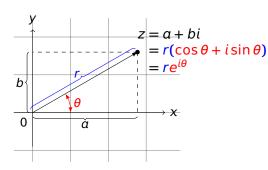


直角坐标



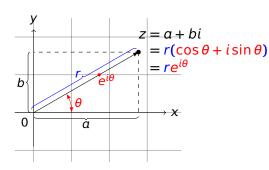
$$z \leftrightarrow (a, b) \leftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

• "定义":  $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ 



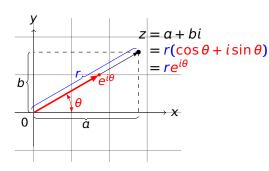
$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

• "定义":
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$



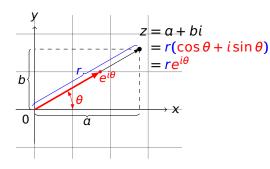
$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

• "定义":
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$



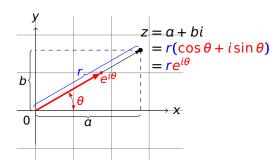
$$z \longleftrightarrow (a, b) \longleftrightarrow (r, \theta)$$
  
直角坐标 极坐标

• "定义":
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$



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

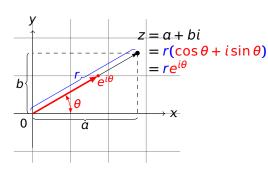
• "定义":
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$
(注:  $e^{i\pi} =$  )



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

• "定义":
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

(注: 
$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$
)

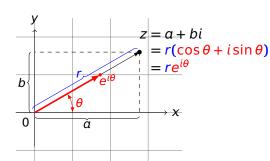


定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
,定义  $e^z$ 

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

● "定义":

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

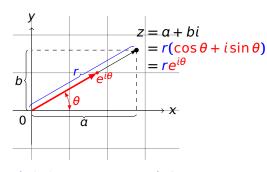


定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义 
$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta}$$

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

● "定义":

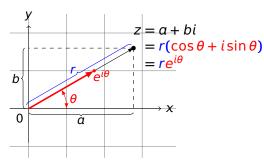
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$
  
(注:  $e^{i\pi} = -1$ )



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

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

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



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

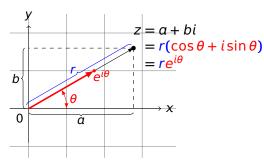
● "定义":

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

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

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义

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



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

● "定义":

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

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义

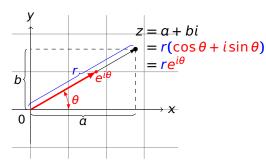
$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta} := e^{\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta} = e^{\alpha} (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

#### 考虑取值为复数的函数

$$e^{ZX}$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 





复数和平面上的点——对应

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

● "定义":

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

$$(\hat{\tau}: e^{i\pi} = -1)$$

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义

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

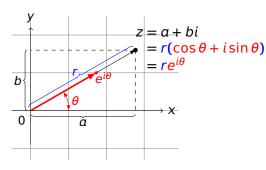
考虑取值为复数的函数 
$$(zx = (\alpha + i\beta)x$$

$$e^{zx}$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 







● 复数和平面上的点——对应

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

● "定义":

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$
(\(\hat{2}:\)\ \(e^{i\pi} = -1\)

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义

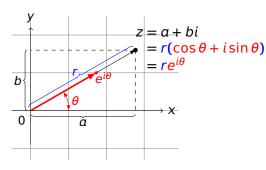
$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta} := e^{\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta} = e^{\alpha} (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

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

$$e^{zx}$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 





● 复数和平面上的点——对应

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

● "定义":

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

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义

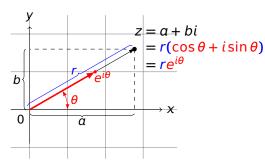
$$e^z := e^{\alpha + i\beta} := e^{\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta} = e^{\alpha} (\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

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

$$e^{zx} = e^{\alpha x + i\beta x}$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 





● 复数和平面上的点——对应

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

● "定义":

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

定义 设 
$$z = \alpha + i\beta$$
, 定义

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

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

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



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

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

证明

性质 设 
$$z = \alpha + \beta i$$
 为复数,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , 成立 
$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{zx} = ze^{zx}$$

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

$$= ze^{zx}$$



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

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

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

$$= ze^{zx}$$



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $= ze^{zx}$ 



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

 $= ze^{zx}$ 

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

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

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

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

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



#### 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

• 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:

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

问题 这些方程的通解有怎样的"结构"? 可以如何表示?



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

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

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。

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

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



定理 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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

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。

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

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

$$=C_1$$

$$]+C_2[$$



定理 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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

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。

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

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

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



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。

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

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

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



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。

证明 直接代入验证

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

$$y + F(\lambda)y + Q(\lambda)y$$

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

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

$$= 0 + 0$$



定理 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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

的两个特解,则

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

也是解,其中 $C_1$ , $C_2$ 是任意常数。

证明 直接代入验证

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

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

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

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$



定理 设  $y_1(x)$ ,  $y_2(x)$  是

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

的两个(特解),则

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

也是解,其中 $C_1$ , $C_2$ 是任意常数。

推论

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。

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

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



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。

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

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

也就是说, 求通解, 只需找到两个线性无关的特解!



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



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

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

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,

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

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

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

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,则

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



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,则

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



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,则

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

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

证明 只需验证  $y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$  是解:



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,则

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

证明 只需验证 
$$y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$$
 是解:  
 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = [y^* + Y]'' + P[y^* + Y]' + Q[y^* + Y]$ 

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,则

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

证明 只需验证 
$$y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$$
 是解:

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



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.则

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

证明 只需验证 
$$y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$$
 是解:

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





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

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

的一个特解,则

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

证明 只需验证 
$$y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$$
 是解:

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



# 二阶非齐次线性微分方程的解的结构

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,则

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

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

证明 只需验证 
$$y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$$
 是解:  
 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = [y^* + Y]'' + P[y^* + Y]' + Q[y^* + Y]$ 

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

$$= f(x) + 0$$

# 二阶非齐次线性微分方程的解的结构

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,则

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

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

证明 只需验证 
$$y = y^*(x) + Y(x)$$
 是解:

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

$$= f(x) + 0 = f(x)$$

#### 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  $y_1, y_2$ 。

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy =$$

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy =$$



+ qe<sup>rx</sup>

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = + pre^{rx} + qe^{rx}$$

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = r^2e^{rx} + pre^{rx} + qe^{rx}$$

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

• 
$$p^2 - 4q > 0$$
 时,

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,

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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2}$ 

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,



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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ;

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,



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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ; 验证  $y_2 = xe^{r_1 x}$  也是解

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,



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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ; 验证  $y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$  也是解

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



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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ; 验证  $y_2 = xe^{r_1 x}$  也是解

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



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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时, $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ; 验证  $y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$  也是解

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



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

做法 尝试寻找形如

$$y = e^{rx}$$

的特解。代入方程:

$$y'' + py' + q = (e^{rx})'' + p(e^{rx})' + qy = (r^2 + pr + q)e^{rx}$$
  
所以  
 $y'' + py' + q = 0 \iff r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 

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

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = \frac{-p}{2} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ; 验证  $y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$  也是解

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

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}, \quad y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$$

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

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

$p^2 - 4q > 0$	$r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
$p^2 - 4q = 0$	$r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$
$p^2 - 4q < 0$	$r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i$ $= \alpha \pm \beta i$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$

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

$p^2 - 4q > 0$	$r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
$p^2 - 4q = 0$	$r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$
$p^2 - 4q < 0$	$r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i$ $= \alpha \pm \beta i$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$

注 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,特解  $v_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ 



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

$p^2 - 4q > 0$	$r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
$p^2 - 4q = 0$	$r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$
$p^2 - 4q < 0$	$r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i$ $= \alpha \pm \beta i$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$

注 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,特解
$$v_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x}$$



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

$p^2 - 4q > 0$	$r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
$p^2 - 4q = 0$	$r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = x e^{r_1 x}$
$p^2 - 4q < 0$	$r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i$ $= \alpha \pm \beta i$	$y_1 = e^{r_1 x},  y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$

注 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,特解 
$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} [\cos(\beta x) + \sin(\beta x)i]$$



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

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

$$p^{2} - 4q > 0 \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^{2} - 4q}}{2} \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

$$p^{2} - 4q = 0 \qquad r_{1} = r_{2} = \frac{-p}{2} \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = xe^{r_{1}x}$$

$$p^{2} - 4q < 0 \qquad r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^{2}}}{2}i \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

$$= \alpha \pm \beta i \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

注 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,特解
$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \left[ \cos(\beta x) + \sin(\beta x) i \right]$$

的实部、虚部所构成的函数



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

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

$$p^{2} - 4q > 0 \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^{2} - 4q}}{2} \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

$$p^{2} - 4q = 0 \qquad r_{1} = r_{2} = \frac{-p}{2} \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = xe^{r_{1}x}$$

$$p^{2} - 4q < 0 \qquad r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^{2}}}{2}i \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

$$= \alpha \pm \beta i \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

注 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,特解

$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} [\cos(\beta x) + \sin(\beta x)i]$$

的实部、虚部所构成的函数

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



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

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

$$p^{2} - 4q > 0 \qquad r_{1,2} = \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^{2} - 4q}}{2} \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

$$p^{2} - 4q = 0 \qquad r_{1} = r_{2} = \frac{-p}{2} \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = xe^{r_{1}x}$$

$$p^{2} - 4q < 0 \qquad r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^{2}}}{2}i \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

$$= \alpha \pm \beta i \qquad y_{1} = e^{r_{1}x}, \quad y_{2} = e^{r_{2}x}$$

注 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,特解

$$y_1 = e^{r_1 x} = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} [\cos(\beta x) + \sin(\beta x)i]$$

的实部、虚部所构成的函数

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



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

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

证明 当 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,有特解  $y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x}$ 

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

证明 当 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,有特解 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i$$

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

证明 当 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,有特解 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$

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

证明 当 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,有特解 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$
 所以 
$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$

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

证明 当 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,有特解 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$
 所以 
$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + t''i) + p(s' + t'i) + q(s + ti)$$

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

证明 当 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,有特解
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$
所以
$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$

$$= (s'' + t''i) + p(s' + t'i) + q(s + ti)$$

$$= (s'' + ps' + qs) + (t'' + pt' + qt)i$$

# 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 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$
 所以 
$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + t''i) + p(s' + t'i) + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + ps' + qs) + (t'' + pt' + qt)i$$
 所以 
$$s'' + ps' + qs = 0$$
 且  $t'' + pt' + qt = 0$ 

# 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 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$
 所以 
$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + t''i) + p(s' + t'i) + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + ps' + qs) + (t'' + pt' + qt)i$$
 所以 
$$s'' + ps' + qs = 0$$
 且  $t'' + pt' + qt = 0$ 

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 
$$y_1 = e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) + e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)i =: s + ti$$
 所以 
$$0 = y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1 = (s + ti)'' + p(s + ti)' + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + t''i) + p(s' + t'i) + q(s + ti)$$
 
$$= (s'' + ps' + qs) + (t'' + pt' + qt)i$$
 所以 
$$s'' + ps' + qs = 0$$
 且  $t'' + pt' + qt = 0$ 

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

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:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = x e^{r_2 x}$ 

• 
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$
 时,  $r_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}i = \alpha \pm \beta i$   
• 特解:  $v_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$ ,  $v_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$ 



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:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$ 

- 特解:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = x e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:

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

• 特解: 
$$y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$$
,  $y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$ 

• 通解:



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:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:  $y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$ 

- 特解:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = x e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:

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

- 特解:  $y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$ ,  $y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$
- 通解:



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:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:  $y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$ 

- 特解:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = x e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{r_2 x}$

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

• 特解: 
$$y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$$
,  $y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$ 

• 通解:



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

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:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:  $y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

• 
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$
 时,  $r_1 = r_2 = \frac{-p}{2}$ 

- 特解:  $y_1 = e^{r_1 x}$ ,  $y_2 = x e^{r_2 x}$
- 通解:  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{r_2 x}$

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

- 特解:  $y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x)$ ,  $y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$
- 通解:  $y = e^{\alpha x} [C_1 \cos(\beta x) + C_2 \sin(\beta x)]$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$
  
 $\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$   
 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = -2$   
 $\Rightarrow y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}.$   
 $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0$ 



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

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$
  
 $\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$   
 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = -2$   
 $\Rightarrow y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}.$   
 $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0$ 

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}.$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = 1 \pm 4i$$
$$\Rightarrow y = e^x [C_1 \cos(4x) + C_2 \sin(4x)].$$

### 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

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



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

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

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

注 关键是求出一个特解

第 7 章 e: 二阶线性常系数微分方程



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

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

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

注 关键是求出一个特解, 方法基本靠猜!



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

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

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

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)  $y'' + 4y' - y = 2e^x$ 

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

解

1. 猜  $y^* = ax + b$ , 其中 a, b 待定。

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $v^{*''} + 2v^{*'} + 4v^* =$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $v^{*''} + 2v^{*'} + 4v^* = 0 +$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $v^{*''} + 2v^{*'} + 4v^* = 0 + 2a$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b)$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 4b = 3 \\ 4a = -2 \end{cases}$$



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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 4b = 3 \\ 4a = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

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

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

2. 易知  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ 

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

- 2. 易知  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$
- 3. 猜  $y^* = ae^x$ , 其中 a 待定。

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

(1) 
$$y''+2y'+4y=3-2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

(1) 
$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 3 - 2x$$
; (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:  $y^{*''} + 2y^{*'} + 4y^* = 0 + 2a + 4(ax + b) = 2a + 4b + 4ax$ 

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

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

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

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

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

 $(1) y'' + 2y' + 4y - 2 + 2y + (2) y'' + 6y' + 0y - 5 + (2) y'' + 4y' + y - 2 e^{X}$ 

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

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

例 求出下列方程的一个特解:



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

解

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

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 (1) Step 1 求其次部分的通解  $y'' + 2y' + 4y = 0$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



(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

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

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

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

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

(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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

解

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$$
  
⇒  $r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$  ⇒  $r_1 = r_2 = 3$   
⇒  $\hat{r}$ %  $\hat{r$ 

(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  $y^* = \frac{5}{9}$ 

(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

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



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

解

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

 $\mathbf{M}$  (3) Step 1 求其次部分的通解 y'' + 4y' - y = 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



(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

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

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

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

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

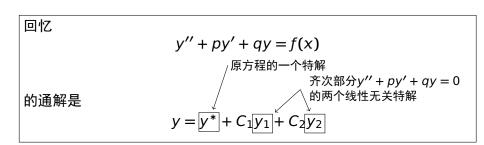
## 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

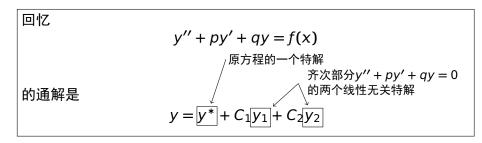
$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$

的通解是

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

回忆 y''+py'+qy=f(x) 原方程的一个特解  $y=y^*+C_1y_1+C_2y_2$ 





## 目标

• 
$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

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



## 目标

• 
$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

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

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



回忆 
$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$
 原方程的一个特解 齐次部分 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$  的通解是 
$$y = y^* + C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

## 目标 对如下类型的 f(x), 掌握求方程特解的方法

• 
$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$

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

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



回忆 
$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$
 原方程的一个特解 齐次部分 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$  的通解是 
$$y = y^* + C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

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

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

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

#### 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: 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

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: 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

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

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

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

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):

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

 $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \ \text{@ } 2\lambda + p \neq 0$ 

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

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

### 计算步骤

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

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$$
,  $\mathbb{N}$   
 $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_m(x)$ 

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \mathop{\mathrm{Id}}\nolimits 2\lambda + p \neq 0$$

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

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

### 计算步骤

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

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \ \text{\'e} \ 2\lambda + p \neq 0$$

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

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

### 计算步骤

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

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



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

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

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

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 且 2\lambda + p = 0$$



目标 计算以下方程的一个特解  $y^*$ :  $v'' + pv' + qv = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$ 

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

2. 确定多项式 R(x):

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

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

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

● 聖布大學

目标 计算以下方程的一个特解  $y^*$ :  $v'' + pv' + qv = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$ 

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

2. 确定多项式 R(x):

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

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \mathop{\boxplus} 2\lambda + p \neq 0, \quad \mathcal{M}$$
$$R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R'为m次)$$

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



28/35 ◀ ▷ △ ▼

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

## 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

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

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

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

• 
$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \perp 2\lambda + p = 0$$
,  $\square$ 

28/35 ◀ ▷ △ ▼

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

## 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  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R' \rightarrow m x)$ 

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

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

## 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  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) = P_m(x) \qquad (R' \rightarrow m x)$
- 若  $\lambda$  为特征方程的重根:  $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$  且  $2\lambda + p = 0$ , 则

$$\mathbf{m} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x},$$

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x + 1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2,$$

$$\mathbf{R} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$ 

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1$ 

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) - R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b,则

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 2\lambda 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + 2R'(x) R(x) = 3x + 1$  (R(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R(x) = ax + b, 则

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

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = (3x+1)e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = 3x+1.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 2)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3)R(x) = 3x + 1$ 

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

2. 设 R(x) = ax + b,则

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

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  $y^* = (-3x - 7)e^{2x}$ 

$$\mathbf{H} f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} e^{2\mathbf{x}} = P_m e^{\lambda \mathbf{x}},$$

$$\mathbf{m} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2,$$

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x_0$$

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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

$$\mathbf{R} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

$$\text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } f(x) = x e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \text{ } \lambda = 2, \text{ } P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$ 

$$\mathbf{R} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x$ 

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x$  (R'(x)为1次多项式)

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) R'(x) = x$  (R'(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) R'(x) = x$  (R'(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b, 则 R''(x) R'(x) =

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x$  (R'(x)为1次多项式)

2. 
$$\[ \mathcal{C} R'(x) = ax + b, \] \]$$
  
 $R''(x) - R'(x) = a$ 

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) R'(x) = x$  (R'(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b, 则 R''(x) R'(x) = a (ax + b)

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x)) + 1$ 次多项式)
- 2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b. 则

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

- 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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) R'(x) = x$  (R'(x)为1次多项式)
- 2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b, 则

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

$$\text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } f(x) = x e^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \text{ } \lambda = 2, \text{ } P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$ 

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

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b,则

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

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

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

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

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b,则

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

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 5)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$ 

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

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b, 则

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

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



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x_0$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

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

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) - R'(x) = x \quad (R'(x) + 3\lambda + 6)R(x) = x$$

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b, 则

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

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

不妨取 
$$R(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$
,



$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 2, \ P_m = P_1 = x.$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

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

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

2. 设 R'(x) = ax + b. 则

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

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

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

不妨取  $R(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$ ,所以  $y^* = (-x - 1)e^{2x}$ 



$$\mathbf{H} f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} e^{2\mathbf{x}} = P_m e^{\lambda \mathbf{x}},$$

$$\mathbf{H} f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} e^{2\mathbf{x}} = P_m e^{\lambda \mathbf{x}}, \ \lambda = 3,$$

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$$

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

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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:  
 $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$ 

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) = x + 1$$

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

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$   $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) = x + 1$$

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

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

$$\mathbb{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) = x + 1$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{H} f(x) = xe^{2x} = P_m e^{\lambda x}, \ \lambda = 3, \ P_m = P_1 = (x+1).$$

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:  $R''(x) + (2\lambda + p)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)R(x) = P_1(x)$  $\Rightarrow R''(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R'(x) + (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow R^{(1)}(x) + (2\lambda - 6)R^{(1)}(x) + (\lambda^{(1)} - 6\lambda + 9)R(x) = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow R''(x) = x + 1$$

2. 不妨取 
$$R'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$$
,  $R(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ , 所以 
$$y^* = (\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2)e^{3x}$$

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

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

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

# 计算步骤 设

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

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

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

#### 计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i\omega \text{ $i$} \text{$k$} + i\omega \text{$k$} \text{$k$} \text{$m$} = \max\{l, n\} \end{cases}$$

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

#### 计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i\omega \text{ $i$} \text{$k$} + i\omega \text{$j$} \text{$k$} \text{$m$} = \max\{l, n\} \end{cases}$$

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i\omega \text{ # 特征值} \\ 1 & \Xi \lambda + i\omega \text{ # 为特征值} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ # 为 m 次 待定多项式}$$

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

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i\omega \text{ $i$} \text{ $k$} \text{ $i$} \text{ $$$

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \Xi \lambda + i\omega \text{ $i$} + i\omega \text{ $i$} + i\omega \text{ $j$} + i\omega \text{ $j$$$

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  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##The definition of the proof of the pro$$

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  $C_1e^x+C_2e^{-x}$ 

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##The definition of the proof of the pro$$

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  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)} \text{ ##} \text{ ##}$$

例 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  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##The def} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##The def} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##The def} R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##The def}$$

例 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.  $\lambda = 1$ .  $\omega = 2$ .  $\lambda + i\omega = 1 + 2i$ 

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##The definition of the proof of the pro$$

例 计算  $y'' - y = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解。

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 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,



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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \text{ ##} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)} \text{ ##} \text{ ##}$$

例 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  $v^* = e^x [a\cos(2x) + b\sin(2x)]$ 



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  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

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

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 
$$y^* = e^x \left[ a \cos(2x) + b \sin(2x) \right]$$

代入原方程,有 
$$y^*'' - y^*$$

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  $y^* = e^x [a\cos(2x) + b\sin(2x)]$ 

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  $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ 

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

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: 
$$r^2 - 1 = 0$$
, 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 
$$y^* = e^x [\alpha \cos(2x) + b \sin(2x)]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4a + 4b = 1 \\ -4a - 4b = 0 \end{cases}$$

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 
$$y^* = e^x [\alpha \cos(2x) + b \sin(2x)]$$

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

$$= e^{x}\cos(2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4a + 4b = 1 \\ -4a - 4b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{8} \\ b = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

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 
$$y^* = e^x \left[ a \cos(2x) + b \sin(2x) \right]$$

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

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



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

例 计算  $v'' - v = e^x \cos(2x)$  的通解。

$$y^* = e^x \left[ a \cos(2x) + b \sin(2x) \right]$$

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

$$= e^{x} \cos(2x)$$

$$= (-4a + 4b - 1) (a - -\frac{1}{2})$$
1

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

通解是

 $y = \frac{1}{6}e^{x} \left[ -\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \right] + C_{1}e^{x} + C_{2}e^{-x}$ 第 7 章 e: 二阶线性常系数微分方程

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

#### 计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \exists \lambda + i\omega \text{ $i$} \text{$k$} + i\omega \text{$j$} \text{$k$} \text{$m$} = \max\{l, n\} \end{cases}$$

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ 非特征值} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ 为特征值} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ 为m次待定多项式}$$

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

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ $i$} \text{$\psi$} \text{$i$} \text{$i$}$$

例 计算  $y'' + y = \cos x$  的通解。

 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 特征方程:  $r^2 + 1 = 0$ , 特征值:  $r_{1,2} = \pm i$ ,

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ 非特征值} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ 为特征值} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ 为m次待定多项式}$$

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

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

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

计算步骤 设

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$
 $k = \begin{cases} 0 & \ddot{\pi}\lambda + i\omega$  非特征值  $R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)}$  为m次待定多项式  $m = \max\{l, n\}$ 

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

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

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ 非特征值} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ 为特征值} \end{cases} R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ 为m次待定多项式}$$

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

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

$$\lambda = 0$$
.  $\omega = 0$ .

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

计算步骤 设

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$
 $k = \begin{cases} 0 & \ddot{\pi}\lambda + i\omega$  非特征值  $R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)}$  为m次待定多项式  $m = \max\{l, n\}$ 

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

$$\lambda = 0, \ \omega = 1,$$

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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \ddot{\pi}\lambda + i\omega$$
 非特征值 
$$R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)}$$
 为m次待定多项式 
$$m = \max\{l, n\}$$

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

2. 
$$\lambda = 0$$
.  $\omega = 1$ .  $\lambda + i\omega = i$ 



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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##HTL} \\ 1 & \text{若}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##HTL} \end{cases}$$

$$R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##DM} \text{$$

- $\mathbf{H}$  1. 特征方程:  $r^2 + 1 = 0$ , 特征值:  $r_{1,2} = \pm i$ , 齐次部分 y'' + y = 0 的通解是  $C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$
- $2. \lambda = 0. \omega = 1. \lambda + i\omega = i$  是特征值.

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

计算步骤 设

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[ R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin(\omega x) \right]$$
 $k = \begin{cases} 0 & \ddot{\pi}\lambda + i\omega$  非特征值  $R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)}$  为m次待定多项式  $m = \max\{l, n\}$ 

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

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



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

计算步骤 设

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

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \ddot{\pi}\lambda + i\omega \text{ ##The density in the proof of } R_m^{(1)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##The proof of } R_m^{(2)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##The proof of } R_m^{(2)}, R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##The proof of } R_m^{(2)} \text{ ##The proof o$$

例 计算  $y'' + y = \cos x$  的通解。

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$y^{*''} + y^{*}$$

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

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

$$y^{*''} + y^* = 2b\cos x - 2a\sin x$$

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

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

代入原方程,有

$$y^{*''} + y^* = 2b\cos x - 2a\sin x = \cos x$$

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

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

代入原方程,有

$$y^{*"} + y^{*} = 2b\cos x - 2a\sin x = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

代入原方程,有

$$y^{*"} + y^{*} = 2b\cos x - 2a\sin x = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^{*} = \frac{1}{2}x\sin x$$

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

 $2. \lambda = 0, \ \omega = 1, \ \lambda + i\omega = i$  是特征值, 故设

$$y^* = x (a \cos x + b \sin x)$$

代入原方程,有

$$y^{*"} + y^* = 2b\cos x - 2a\sin x = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^* = \frac{1}{2} x \sin x$$

3. 通解是

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