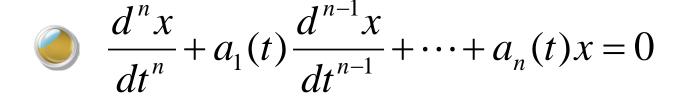
## 第四章 高阶微分方程

§ 4.3 高阶方程的降阶和幂级数解法

### 4.2 内容回顾

### 方程类型

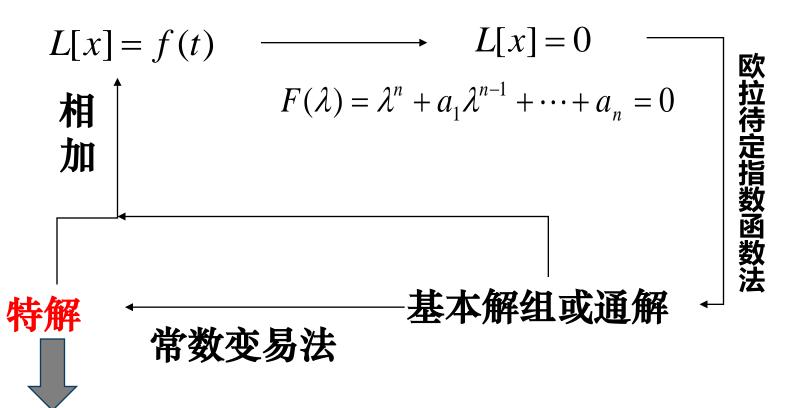


$$x(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t)$$

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

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

## 4.2 内容回顾



比较系数法 拉普拉斯变化法 不需要通过积分而用代数方法即可求得特解

求解微分方程的问题转化为代数问题

## 怎样求解二阶方程F(t, x', x'') = 0?

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

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

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

积分可得原方程的通解  $x = \Phi(t, c_1, c_2)$ 



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

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

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

则方程可降为n-k 阶的方程,即可降k 阶.

方法 令 
$$x^{(k)} = y$$
, 则  $F(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-k)}) = 0$ . (4.58)

若可求得 (4.58) 的通解  $y = \varphi(t, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-k})$ 

$$\mathbb{R}^{n} \quad x^{(k)} = y = \varphi(t, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n-k}),$$

再逐次积分 k 次,可得原方程的通解

$$x = \psi(t, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n).$$

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

$$y = c_1 e^{\int_{t}^{1} -dt} = c_1 t \qquad x^{(4)} = c_1 t$$

$$x^{(3)} = \frac{c_1}{2}t^2 + c_2$$
  $x^{(2)} = \frac{c_1}{6}t^3 + c_2t + c_3$ 

$$x' = \frac{c_1}{24}t^4 + \frac{c_2}{2}t^2 + c_3t + c_4$$

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

### 2) 不显含自变量 t的方程

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

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

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

假定 
$$x^{(n-1)} = f(y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-2}y}{dx^{n-2}})$$
  
 $x^{(n)} = \frac{d}{dt}f(y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-2}y}{dx^{n-2}}) = \frac{d}{dx}f \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$ 

$$= y \frac{d}{dx} (f(y, y'_{x}, \dots, y_{x}^{(n-2)}))$$

$$= f_{1}(y, y'_{x}, \dots, y_{x}^{(n-1)})$$

将  $x', x'', \dots, x^{(n)}$  代入  $F(x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$  (4.59)

$$G\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}}\right) = 0$$
 降低一阶

# 例 求解方程 $xx'' + (x')^2 = 0$

$$\mathbf{ff} \Leftrightarrow x' = y \quad x'' = y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$
$$x \cdot y \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = 0$$

$$y = 0$$
 或  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| + c_1'$$

$$y = \frac{c_1}{x} \quad x' = \frac{c_1}{x}$$

$$xdx = c_1 dt$$

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

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

### 对于二阶齐次线性方程

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

## 若已知一个非零解 $x = x_1 \neq 0$ , 则可求得通解.

$$\Rightarrow x = x_1 y$$

$$x' = x_1 y' + x_1' y$$

$$x'' = x_1 y'' + 2x_1' y' + x_1'' y$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y' = z$$

$$x_1 z' + (2x_1' + p(t)x_1)z = 0 \qquad z' + \frac{2x_1' + p(t)x_1}{x_1}z = 0$$

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

$$= c_1 e^{-\ln x_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p(t)dt} = \frac{c_1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t)dt} = y'$$

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

$$y = \int \frac{c_1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t)dt} dt + c_2 = c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t)dt} dt + c_2$$

$$x = x_1 y = x_1 \left( c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t)dt} dt + c_2 \right) \quad \text{iff}$$

$$c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0$$
 得特解  $\tilde{x} = x_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t)dt} dt$ 

$$x = x_1 \left( c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t)dt} dt + c_2 \right)$$
 **if**

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

的解,试求方程的通解.

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

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

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

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

## 3) 齐次线性方程

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n}(t)x = 0$$
 (4.2)

### 结论

已知 (4.2)的 k 个线性无关的特解,则(4.2)可降低 k 阶,

即可得 n-k 阶的齐次线性方程.

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

$$x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$
  $\Leftrightarrow x = x_k y$ 

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

$$x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$a_n \qquad x = x_k y$$

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

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n}(t)x = 0$$

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

• • •

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

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

$$a_{n-1} \quad x = x_{k} y$$

$$a_{n-1} \quad x' = x_{k} y' + x'_{k} y$$

$$a_{n-2} \quad x'' = x_{k} y'' + 2x'_{k} y' + x''_{k} y$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{1} \quad x^{(n-1)} = x_{k} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + x_{k}^{(n-1)} y$$

$$x^{(n)} = x_{k} y^{(n)} + nx'_{k} y^{(n-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x''_{k} y^{(n-2)} + \dots + x_{k}^{(n)} y$$

$$x_{k} y^{(n)} + (nx'_{k} + a_{1}(t)x_{k}) y^{(n-1)} + \dots$$

$$+ [x_{k}^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x_{k}^{(n-1)} + a_{2}(t)x_{k}^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n}(t)x_{k}] y = 0$$

$$x_{k}y^{(n)} + (nx'_{k} + a_{1}(t)x_{k})y^{(n-1)} + \cdots$$

$$+ [x_{k}^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x_{k}^{(n-1)} + a_{2}(t)x_{k}^{(n-2)} + \cdots + a_{n}(t)x_{k}]y = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y' = z$$

$$z^{(n-1)} + b_{1}(t)z^{(n-2)} + \cdots + b_{n-1}(t)z = 0 \quad (4.67)$$

### n-1阶齐次线性方程

$$x = x_k y$$

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

$$(4.2) 与 (4.67)$$
解的关系

$$z^{(n-1)} + b_1(t)z^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_{n-1}(t)z = 0 \quad (4.67)$$

### 对于(4.67) 就知道了 k-1个非零解

$$z_{i} = \left(\frac{x_{i}}{x_{k}}\right)', \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k-1 \qquad \mathbf{L其线性无关}$$

$$\alpha_{1}z_{1} + \alpha_{2}z_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}z_{k-1} \equiv 0$$

$$\alpha_{1}\left(\frac{x_{1}}{x_{k}}\right)' + \alpha_{2}\left(\frac{x_{2}}{x_{k}}\right)' + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}\left(\frac{x_{k-1}}{x_{k}}\right)' \equiv 0$$

$$\alpha_{1}\left(\frac{x_{1}}{x_{k}}\right) + \alpha_{2}\left(\frac{x_{2}}{x_{k}}\right) + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}\left(\frac{x_{k-1}}{x_{k}}\right) \equiv -\alpha_{k}$$

$$\alpha_{1}x_{1} + \alpha_{2}x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}x_{k-1} \equiv -\alpha_{k}x_{k}$$

$$\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} x_{k-1} + \alpha_k x_k = 0$$

$$x_i$$
,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  线性无关  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_k = 0$ 

$$z = \left(\frac{x}{x_k}\right)' \mathbf{z} \qquad x = x_k \int z dt \qquad z^{(n-1)} + b_1(t) z^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_{n-1}(t) z = 0$$

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

$$u^{(n-2)} + c_1(t)u^{(n-3)} + \dots + c_{n-2}(t)u = 0 \quad (4.68)$$

$$u_i = (\frac{z_i}{z_{k-1}})'$$
  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$  **K-2个线性无关的解**

继续下去,得到一个 n-k 阶线性齐次方程.

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

解 
$$y = e^{\int dx} \left( \int e^{-\int dx} \cdot (-x) dx + c \right)$$

$$= e^{x} \left( \int e^{-x} \cdot (-x) dx + c \right)$$

$$= e^{x} \left( e^{-x} \cdot (-x) + e^{-x} + c \right)$$

$$= x + 1 + ce^{x}$$

$$1 + c = 0, c = -1 \qquad 故 y = x + 1 - e^{x}.$$

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

解 设 
$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$
为方程的解  $y(0) = 0$   $a_0 = 0$   $y = a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$   $y' = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2 + \dots + na_n x^{n-1} + (n+1)a_{n+1} x^n + \dots$   $= (a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots) - x$   $= (a_1 - 1)x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$ 

$$a_{1} + 2a_{2}x + 3a_{3}x^{2} + \dots + na_{n}x^{n-1} + (n+1)a_{n+1}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$= (a_{1} - 1)x + a_{2}x^{2} + \dots + a_{n}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$a_{n} = 0 \qquad 2a_{n} - 1 \qquad a_{n} = -\frac{1}{a_{n}}$$

$$a_1 = 0$$
,  $2a_2 = -1$ ,  $a_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $(n+1)a_{n+1} = a_n$   $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n+1}$ 

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

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

$$a_{n} = -\frac{1}{n!} \qquad n = 2, 3, \dots$$

$$y = -(\frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots)$$

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

$$= -e^{x} + 1 + x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

对任给  $x \neq 0$  级数发散, 因此不存在幂级数形式之解.

考虑二阶齐次线性微分方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + p(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0 \tag{1}$$

及初值条件  $y(x_0) = y_0$  及  $y'(x_0) = y'_0$  的情况。

**定理10** 若方程 (1) 中系数 p(x) 和 q(x) 都能展开成 x 的幂级数,且收敛区间为 |x| < R,则方程 (1) 有形如

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

的特解,也以|x| < R 为级数的收敛区间。

例 求方程 y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0 的满足初始条件 y(0) = 0 和 y'(0) = 1 的解.

## 解 设级数解为

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$

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

$$y = x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n x^n = x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$

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

$$y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0$$

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

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

0次项系数

$$2!a_2 = 0$$
  $a_2 = 0$ 

1次项系数

$$3!a_3 - 6 = 0$$
  $a_3 = 1$ 

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

$$(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} - (2n+4)a_n = 0$$

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{(2n+4)}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n = \frac{2}{(n+1)} a_n$$
  $a_0 = 0, \quad a_1 = 1$   
 $a_2 = 0, \quad a_3 = 1$ 

当n 为偶数时, 即 n=2k, 由上述递推公式得

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

当n 为奇数时, 即 n=2k+1

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

$$a_{2(k+1)+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)} a_{2(k+1)-1} \qquad \text{iff } a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k} a_{2k-1}.$$

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

从而 
$$a_{2k} = 0$$
,  $a_{2k+1} = \frac{1}{k!}$ .

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

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

$$= xe^{x^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + p(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0 \tag{1}$$

定理11 若方程(1)中系数p(x)和q(x)具有这样的性质,

即 xp(x) 和  $x^2q(x)$  均能展开成 x 的幂级数,且收敛区间

为 |x| < R,若  $a_0 \ne 0$ ,则方程 (1) 有形如

$$y = x^{\alpha} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

即

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{\alpha+n} \tag{2}$$

的特解, $\alpha$  是一个待定的常数。级数 (2) 也以 |x| < R 为收敛区间。