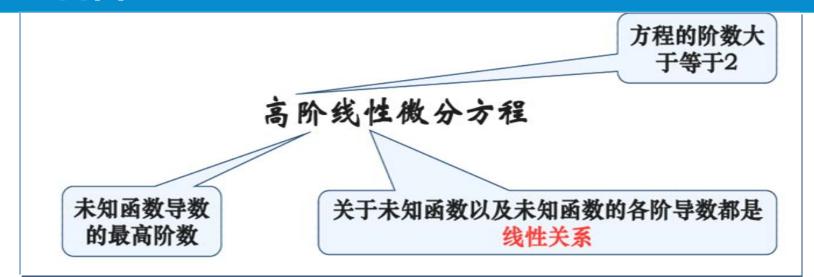
第四章 高阶微分方程

§ 4.1 线性微分方程的一般理论

4.1.1引言



n 阶微分方程一般形式:

$$F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$$

n 阶线性微分方程一般形式:

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_{n}(t)x = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

其中 $a_i(t)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 及f(t)是区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上的连续函数.

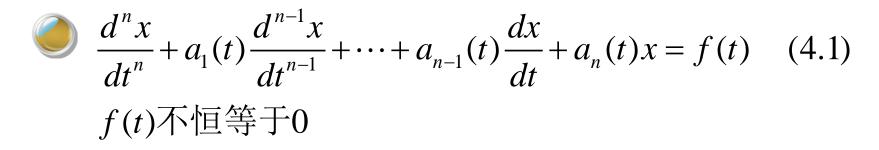
$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_n(t)x = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

4.1.1引言——定义

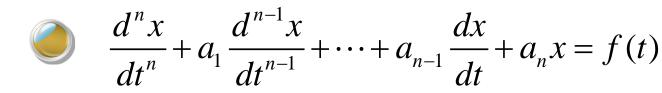


$$\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t) \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n(t) x = 0$$
 (4.2)

n 阶齐次线性微分方程



n 阶非齐次线性微分方程



n 阶常系数线性微分方程

4.1.1引言——举例

$$\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + 2t\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x = \sin t$$

$$x'' + 5tx' + 3x = 0$$

$$x'' + 4x = e^t$$

$$x'' + 4x = 0$$

$$x'' + 5xx' + 3x = 0$$

3 阶非齐次线性方程

2 阶齐次线性方程

2 阶常系数非齐次线性方程

2 阶常系数齐次线性方程

2 阶非线性方程

4.1.1引言——独立判别法

任意常数独立的判别方法

对一般的 n 阶常微分方程的通解表达式 , $x(t) = \varphi(t, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$

$$c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$$
, 是独立的充要条件是

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi,\varphi',\cdots,\varphi^{(n-1)})}{\partial(c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_n)}\neq 0$$
 成立。

$$x'(t) = \varphi'(t, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$
 $x^{(n-1)}(t) = \varphi^{(n-1)}(t, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$

$$\frac{\partial (\varphi, \varphi', \cdots, \varphi^{(n-1)})}{\partial (c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial c_2} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial c_n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial \varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial \varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_n} \end{vmatrix}$$
雅可比行列式

4.1.1引言——独立判别法

例
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + w^2x = 0$$
 ($w > 0$ 为常数)

$$x = \cos wt$$
 $x = \sin wt$

$$x' = -\omega c_1 \sin \omega t + \omega c_2 \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi,\varphi')}{\partial(c_1,c_2)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_2} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\omega t & \sin\omega t \\ -\omega\sin\omega t & \omega\cos\omega t \end{vmatrix} = \omega \neq 0$$

4.1.1引言——独立判别法

例 验证函数
$$x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$$
 是方程 $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - x = 0$ 的通解。

$$\mathbf{R}$$ $x'(t) = c_1 e^t - c_2 e^{-t}$ $x''(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$ $x''(t) - x(t) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi,\varphi')}{\partial(c_1,c_2)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_2} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & e^{-t} \\ e^t & -e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

所以 $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$ 是方程的通解。

4.1.1引言——回顾

设一阶线性方程的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x) \\ \varphi(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$



当 P(x),Q(x) 在区间 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,则由任一初值

$$(x_0, y_0)$$
 $x_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$

所确定的解在整个区间 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上都存在且唯一。

4.1.1引言

例
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + w^2x = 0$$
 ($w > 0$ 为常数)

$$x = \cos wt$$
 $x = \sin wt$

初值条件 $x(0) = x_0$ 能确定 C_1, C_2 吗?



初值条件 $x(0) = x_0, x'(0) = x_0'$ 能确定 C_1, C_2 吗?



4.1.1引言——定理1:存在唯一性定理

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_{n}(t)x = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

方程(4.1)的解的存在唯一性定理

定理1 如果 $a_i(t)$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 及 f(t) 都是区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上的连续函数,则对于任一 $t_0 \in [a,b]$ 及任意的 $x_0, x_0^{(1)}, \cdots x_0^{(n-1)},$ 方程 (4.1) 存在 唯一解 $x = \varphi(t)$,定义于区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上,且满足初始条件:

$$\varphi(t_0) = x_0, \quad \frac{d\varphi(t_0)}{dt} = x_0^{(1)}, \quad \cdots, \quad \frac{d^{n-1}\varphi(t_0)}{dt^{n-1}} = x_0^{(n-1)}.$$
(4.3)

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

- ① $x(t) \equiv 0$ 是线性齐次方程的解,称为方程的平凡解。
- ②任意两个解之和是方程的解;

$$x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}[x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t)]+a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}[x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t)]+\cdots+a_{n-1}(t)[x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t)]'+a_{n}(t)[x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t)]$$

$$= \left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}} x_{1}(t) + a_{1}(t) \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} x_{1}(t) + \dots + a_{n-1}(t) x_{1}'(t) + a_{n}(t) x_{1}(t) \right] + \left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}} x_{2}(t) + a_{1}(t) \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} x_{2}(t) + \dots + a_{n-1}(t) x_{2}'(t) + a_{n}(t) x_{2}(t) \right] = 0 + 0 = 0$$

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

- ① x(t) = 0 是线性齐次方程的解,称为方程的平凡解。
- ②任意两个解之和是方程的解;
- ③任一解的常数倍也是方程的解。

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}[Cx(t)] + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}[Cx(t)] + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)[Cx(t)]' + a_{n}(t)[Cx(t)]$$

$$=C\left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}x(t)+a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}x(t)+\cdots+a_{n-1}(t)x'(t)+a_{n}(t)x(t)\right]$$

$$=C\cdot 0 = 0$$

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理2

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

定理2 (叠加原理) 如果 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_k(t)$ 是方程 (4.2)

的k个解,则它们的线性组合 $c_1x_1(t)+c_2x_2(t)+\cdots+c_kx_k(t)$

也是 (4.2) 的解, 这里 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k 是任意常数.

证明
$$[c_1x_1(t) + c_2x_2(t) + \dots + c_kx_k(t)]^{(n)} + a_1(t)[c_1x_1(t) + c_2x_2(t) + \dots + c_kx_k(t)]^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(t)[c_1x_1(t) + c_2x_2(t) + \dots + c_kx_k(t)]$$

$$= c_1[\frac{d^nx_1}{dt^n} + a_1(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x_1}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx_1}{dt} + a_n(t)x_1]$$

$$+ c_2[\frac{d^nx_2}{dt^n} + a_1(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x_2}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx_2}{dt} + a_n(t)x_2]$$

$$+ \dots + c_k[\frac{d^nx_k}{dt^n} + a_1(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x_k}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx_k}{dt} + a_n(t)x_k] = 0.$$

问题: 当 k = n 时, 若 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 是齐线性方程的解,

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

能否成为方程(4.2)的通解? 不一定

例
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + w^2x = 0$$
 $(w > 0$ 为常数)

$$x_1 = \cos wt, x_2 = 5\cos wt$$

$$x = C_1 \cos wt + C_2 5 \cos wt$$
 通解? 不包含解 $x = C_2 \sin wt$

问题: 要使 $x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t)$ 为方程 (4.2) 的通解, $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 还需满足什么条件?

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

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

作为方程(4.2)的通解

$$x'(t) = c_1 x_1'(t) + c_2 x_2'(t) + \dots + c_n x_n'(t)$$

$$x'(t) = c_1 x_1'(t) + c_2 x_2'(t) + \dots + c_n x_n'(t) \qquad x''(t) = c_1 x_1''(t) + c_2 x_2''(t) + \dots + c_n x_n''(t)$$

$$x^{(n-1)}(t) = c_1 x_1^{(n-1)}(t) + c_2 x_2^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + c_n x_n^{(n-1)}(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi,\varphi',\cdots,\varphi^{(n-1)})}{\partial(c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_n} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \\ x_1'(t) & x_2'(t) & \cdots & x_n'(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t) & x_2^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——线性相关性

函数线性相关和无关

定义在 $a \le t \le b$ 上的函数 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_k(t)$, 如果存在

不全为零的常数 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k 使得恒等式

$$c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_k x_k(t) \equiv 0$$
 对所有 $t \in [a,b]$ 成立,

称这些函数是线性相关的,否则称是线性无关的.

如 cos x, sin x在任何区间上线性无关;

 $\cos^2 x$, $\sin^2 x$, 1在任何区间上线性相关;

 $1, t, t^2, \dots, t^n$ 在任何区间上线性无关.

要使得 $c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \dots + c_n t^n \equiv 0$ 则 $c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——朗斯基行列式

朗斯基行列式

定义在 $a \le t \le b$ 区间上的 k个可微 k-1次的函数 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_k(t)$ 所作成的行列式

$$W(t) = W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_k(t)]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_k(t) \\ x'_1(t) & x'_2(t) & \cdots & x'_k(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(k-1)}(t) & x_2^{(k-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_k^{(k-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

称为这些函数的朗斯基行列式.

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理3

定理3 若函数 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上线性相关,则在 [a,b]上它们的朗斯基行列式 $W(t) \equiv 0$.

证明 由假设即知,存在一组不全为零的常数 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n , 使得

$$c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t) \equiv 0, \quad a \le t \le b,$$
 (4.6)

依次对 t 微分此恒等式, 得到

$$\begin{cases} c_{1}x'_{1}(t) + c_{2}x'_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}x'_{n}(t) = 0, \\ c_{1}x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}x''_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}x''_{n}(t) = 0, \\ c_{1}x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}x''_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}x''_{n}(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(4.7)$$

$$c_{1}x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}x''_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}x''_{n}(t) = 0.$$

关于 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 的齐次线性代数方程组

它的系数行列式 $W[x_1(t),x_2(t),\cdots,x_n(t)]$, 由线性代数理论, 方程存在非零解的充要条件是系数行列式必须为零,即 $W(t)\equiv 0,\,a\leq t\leq b.$ 证毕.

其逆定理是否成立? 不一定

例如:
$$x_1(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 & -1 \le t \le 0 \\ 0 & 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases}$$
 $x_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -1 \le t \le 0 \\ t^2 & 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases}$ $W[x_1(t), x_2(t)] = \begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} t^2 & 0 \\ 2t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad -1 \le t \le 0 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & t^2 \\ 0 & 2t \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases}$

$$x_1(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 & -1 \le t \le 0 \\ 0 & 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases} \quad x_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -1 \le t \le 0 \\ t^2 & 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) = \begin{cases} c_1 t^2 + c_2 \cdot 0 \equiv 0 & -1 \le t \le 0 \\ c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 t^2 \equiv 0 & 0 \le t \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

故 $x_1(t), x_2(t), t \in [-1,1]$ 是线性无关的.



由其构成的朗斯基行列式恒为零,但它们可能是线性无关的.

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理4

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

定理4 如果方程(4.2)的解 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 在区间 $a \le t \le b$

上线性无关,则 $W[x_1(t),x_2(t),\cdots,x_n(t)]$ 在这个区间的

任何点上都不等于零,即 $W(t) \neq 0, a \leq t \leq b$.

证明 反证法. 设有某个 $t_0, a \le t_0 \le b$ 使得 $W(t_0) = 0$.

考虑关于 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 的齐次线性代数方程组

$$\begin{cases} c_{1}x_{1}(t_{0}) + c_{2}x_{2}(t_{0}) + \dots + c_{n}x_{n}(t_{0}) = 0, \\ c_{1}x'_{1}(t_{0}) + c_{2}x'_{2}(t_{0}) + \dots + c_{n}x'_{n}(t_{0}) = 0, \\ \vdots \\ c_{1}x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t_{0}) + c_{2}x_{2}^{(n-1)}(t_{0}) + \dots + c_{n}x_{n}^{(n-1)}(t_{0}) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(4.9)$$

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理4证明

其系数行列式 $W(t_0)=0$,故 (4.9) 有非零解 $\tilde{c}_1,\tilde{c}_2,\cdots,\tilde{c}_n$.

构造函数
$$x(t) = \tilde{c}_1 x_1(t) + \tilde{c}_2 x_2(t) + \cdots + \tilde{c}_n x_n(t), a \le t \le b.$$

根据叠加原理, x(t) 是方程 (4.2) 的解, 且满足初始条件

$$x(t_0) = x'(t_0) = \dots = x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0.$$
 (4.10)

另 x=0 也是方程(4.2)的解, 也满足初始条件(4.10).

由解的唯一性知 $x(t) \equiv 0, a \le t \le b$, 即

$$\tilde{c}_1 x_1(t) + \tilde{c}_2 x_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{c}_n x_n(t) \equiv 0, a \le t \le b.$$

因为 $\tilde{c}_1, \tilde{c}_2, \dots, \tilde{c}_n$ 不全为0,与 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 线性无关的假设矛盾.

$$\exists t_0, \ a \leq t_0 \leq b$$

定理4逆否

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$$
 线性相关

$$W[x_1(t_0), x_2(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0)] = 0$$
 定理3

重要结论

方程(4.2)的解 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上线性无关

的充分必要条件是 $W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)] \neq 0, a \leq t \leq b.$

方程(4.2)的解

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)$$

 $a \le t \le b$
线性相关



$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)] = 0$$

方程(4.2)的解

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)$$
 $a \le t \le b$ 线性无关



$$W(t) = W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)] \neq 0$$
$$a \le t \le b.$$



根据定理4和定理3可知,由n 阶齐次线性微分方程(4.2)的

n个解构成的朗斯基行列式或者恒等于零,或者在方程的系数 为连续的区间内处处不等于零.

方程(4.2)的解

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)$$

 $a \le t \le b$
线性相关



$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)] = 0$$

方程(4.2)的解

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)$$

 $a \le t \le b$
线性无关



$$W(t) = W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)] \neq 0$$
$$a \le t \le b.$$

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理5

定理5 n 阶齐次线性方程(4.2)一定存在 n个线性无关的解.

证明 $a_i(t)$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 在 $a \le t \le b$ 上连续,取 $t_0 \in [a, b]$,

则满足条件 $x(t_0) = x_0, \ x'(t_0) = x_0', \ \cdots, \ x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}$

的解存在唯一.

$$x(t_0) = 1$$
, $x'(t_0) = 0$, ..., $x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0$ $x_1(t)$

$$x(t_0) = 0, \ x'(t_0) = 1, \ \cdots, \ x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0$$
 $x_2(t)$

.

$$x(t_0) = 0, \ x'(t_0) = 0, \ \cdots, \ x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 1$$
 $x_n(t)$

$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]\Big|_{t_0} = 1 \neq 0, x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$$
 线性无关,

即齐次线性方程(4.2)一定存在 n个线性无关的解. 证毕.

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理6

定理6 (通解结构定理)

如果 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 是方程 (4.2) 的n个线性无关的解,

则方程(4.2)的通解可表为

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

其中 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 是任意常数, 且上述通解包括了方程 (4.2) 的所有解.

- 证明 1) 由叠加原理,式子(*)是方程(4.2)的解。
 - 2) 式子(*) 是方程(4.2) 的通解。

证明 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 是相互独立的常数。

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理6证明

$$x(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t) \qquad x'(t) = c_1 x_1'(t) + c_2 x_2'(t) + \dots + c_n x_n'(t)$$

$$x''(t) = c_1 x_1''(t) + c_2 x_2''(t) + \dots + c_n x_n''(t)$$

$$x^{(n-1)}(t) = c_1 x_1^{(n-1)}(t) + c_2 x_2^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + c_n x_n^{(n-1)}(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi,\varphi',\cdots,\varphi^{(n-1)})}{\partial(c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_n} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \\ x_1'(t) & x_2'(t) & \cdots & x_n'(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t) & x_2^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

n个解线性无关

因此, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 是相互独立的常数.

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——定理6证明

3)证明上式(*)包含了方程(4.2)所有的解。

任取方程(4.2)的一个解 x(t) 其满足的初始条件为:

$$x(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x'_0, \dots, x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}$$

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

$$x_1(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0)$$

$$x_2(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0)$$

$$x_1(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0)$$

$$x_2(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0)$$

$$x_1(t_0) = x_0, x'(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0) = x_0^{(n-1)}(t_0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(t_{0}) & x_{2}(t_{0}) & \cdots & x_{n}(t_{0}) \\ x'_{1}(t_{0}) & x'_{2}(t_{0}) & \cdots & x'_{n}(t_{0}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t_{0}) & x_{2}^{(n-1)}(t_{0}) & \cdots & x_{n}^{(n-1)}(t_{0}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ \vdots \\ c_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{0} \\ x'_{0} \\ \vdots \\ x_{0}^{(n-1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{0}^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W(t_0) = W[x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)] \mid_{t_0} \neq 0$$
 有唯一解 $c_1^0, c_2^0, \dots, c_n^0$

证毕

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——推论

推论

- ●n 阶齐次线性方程(4.2)的线性无关解的最大个数等于n.
- ●n 阶齐次线性方程(4.2)的所有解构成一个n 维线性空间.
 - n 阶齐次线性方程(4.2)的解集合, 记为S(n).
 - 非空;对加法、数乘封闭
- 方程(4.2)的一组n个线性无关解称为它的一个基本解组.
 - $W(t_0)=1$ 时,称其为标准基本解组.
- ◎ 求解n 阶齐次线性方程(4.2),只需要求出n个线性无关的解,
 - 其它的解就可由基本解组线性表示.

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——例题

例 求解二阶线性齐次方程 $x'' + \omega^2 x = 0$ $\omega \neq 0$ 的通解。

 \mathbf{m} $\cos \omega t, \sin \omega t$ 是方程的两个解

$$W[\cos \omega t, \sin \omega t] = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \omega t & \sin \omega t \\ -\omega \sin \omega t & \omega \cos \omega t \end{vmatrix} = \omega \neq 0$$

 $\cos \omega t, \sin \omega t$ 是方程的两个线性无关解,是基本解组,

方程的通解是 $x(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$.

4.1.2齐次线性方程解的性质与结构——练习

随堂练习 求解二阶线性齐次方程 x'' - x' = 0 的通解。

 \mathbf{m} 1, e^t 是方程的两个解,

$$W[1,e^t] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{vmatrix} = e^t \neq 0$$

1, e1 是方程的两个线性无关解,是基本解组,

方程的通解是 $x(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^t$.

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法——性质

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_{n}(t)x = f(t)$$
 (4.1)
$$x^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_{n}(t)x = 0$$
 (4.2)

性质1 如果 $\bar{x}(t)$ 是方程 (4.1) 的解,而 x(t)是方程 (4.2) 的解,则 $\bar{x}(t) + x(t)$ 也是方程 (4.1) 的解.

$$(\overline{x} + x)^{(n)} + a_1(t)(\overline{x} + x)^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)(\overline{x} + x)' + a_n(t)(\overline{x} + x)$$

$$= [\overline{x}^{(n)} + a_1(t)\overline{x}^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\overline{x}' + a_n(t)\overline{x}]$$

$$+ [x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_n(t)x] = f(t)$$

高阶非齐次线性方程的解与其对应齐次方程的解之和是非齐次方程的解.

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法——性质

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_{n}(t)x = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

$$x^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_{n}(t)x = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

性质1 如果 $\bar{x}(t)$ 是方程 (4.1) 的解,而 x(t)是方程 (4.2) 的解,则 $\bar{x}(t) + x(t)$ 也是方程 (4.1) 的解.

性质2 方程(4.1)的任意两个解之差必为方程(4.2)的解.

$$(x_{1}-x_{2})^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)(x_{1}-x_{2})^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)(x_{1}-x_{2})' + a_{n}(t)(x_{1}-x_{2})$$

$$= [x_{1}^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x_{1}^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x_{1}' + a_{n}(t)x_{1}]$$

$$-[x_{2}^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x_{2}^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x_{2}' + a_{n}(t)x_{2}] = f(t) - f(t) = 0$$

高阶非齐次线性方程的任意两个解之差是其对应齐次方程的解.

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法——定理7

定理7 设 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 为方程 (4.2) 的基本解组,

 $\bar{x}(t)$ 是方程(4.1)的某一解,则方程(4.1)的通解为

$$x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t) + \overline{x}(t),$$
 (4.14)

其中 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 是任意常数,且通解 (4.14) 包括方程 (4.1) 的所有解.

- 证明 1) (4.14) 一定是方程 (4.1) 的解;
 - 2) (4.14) 含有n个独立的任意常数, 它是(4.1) 的通解;
 - 3) $\tilde{x}(t)$ 是方程(4.1)的任一个解,则 $\tilde{x}(t) \bar{x}(t)$ 是方程(4.2)的解。 $\tilde{c}_1, \tilde{c}_2, \dots, \tilde{c}_n$,使得

$$\widetilde{x}(t) - \overline{x}(t) = \widetilde{c}_1 x_1(t) + \widetilde{c}_2 x_2(t) + \dots + \widetilde{c}_n x_n(t)$$

$$\mathbb{R} \tilde{\chi}(t) = \tilde{c}_1 x_1(t) + \tilde{c}_2 x_2(t) + \dots + \tilde{c}_n x_n(t) + \overline{x}(t)$$

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法——定理7证明

$$x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t) + \overline{x}(t)$$
 (4.14)

2) (4.14) 含有n个独立的任意常数, 它是(4.1) 的通解;

$$x'(t) = c_1 x_1'(t) + c_2 x_2'(t) + \dots + c_n x_n'(t) + \overline{x}'(t)$$

$$x''(t) = c_1 x_1''(t) + c_2 x_2''(t) + \dots + c_n x_n''(t) + \overline{x}''(t)$$

$$x^{(n-1)}(t) = c_1 x_1^{(n-1)}(t) + c_2 x_2^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + c_n x_n^{(n-1)}(t) + \overline{x}^{(n-1)}(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi,\varphi',\cdots,\varphi^{(n-1)})}{\partial(c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial c_n} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi'}{\partial c_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial\varphi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \\ x_1'(t) & x_2'(t) & \cdots & x_n'(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t) & x_2^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

因此, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n 是相互独立的常数.

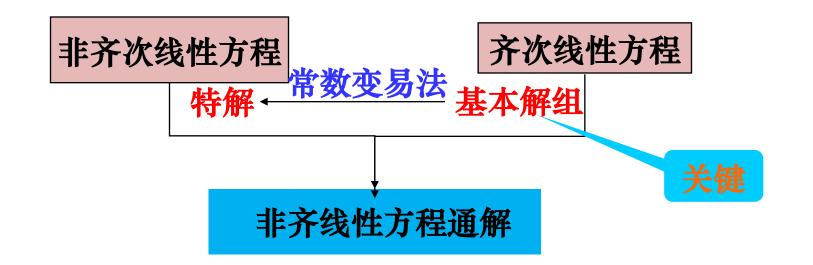
n个解线性无关

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x) \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y$$

$$y_0(x) = c(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} \qquad y(x) = ce^{\int P(x)dx}$$

只是把对应齐次方程通解中的常数 C 变为c(x) 的待定函数。



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

$$x^{(n)} + a_{1}(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_{n}(t)x = 0$$
(4.1)

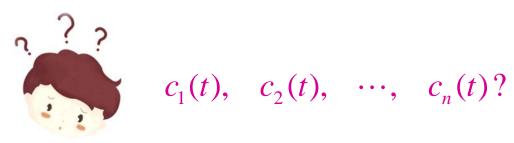
常数变易法

 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 为方程(4.2)的基本解组,(4.2)的通解为

$$x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + \dots + c_n x_n(t).$$
 (4.15)

(4.1) 的特解为

$$x = c_1(t)x_1(t) + c_2(t)x_2(t) + \dots + c_n(t)x_n(t)$$
. (4.16)



$$c_1(t)$$
, $c_2(t)$, \cdots , $c_n(t)$?

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + a_1(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_2(t)x = f(t)$$
 (4.1)

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + a_1(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_2(t)x = 0 {(4.2)}$$

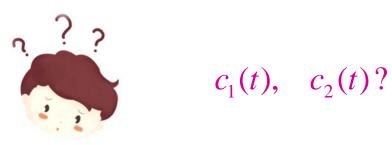
常数变易法

 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 为方程 (4.2) 的基本解组, (4.2) 的通解为

$$x = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t)$$
. (4.15)

(4.1) 的特解为

$$x = c_1(t)x_1(t) + c_2(t)x_2(t)$$
. (4.16)



$$c_1(t), c_2(t)$$
?

$$\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_{2}(t)x = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

$$\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{dx}{dt} + a_{2}(t)x = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

$$x = c_{1}(t)x_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x_{2}(t)$$

$$x' = [c_{1}(t)x'_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x'_{2}(t)] + [x_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t)]$$

$$x' = c_{1}(t)x'_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x'_{2}(t)$$

$$x'' = [c_{1}(t)x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x''_{2}(t)]$$

$$x'' = [c_{1}(t)x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x''_{2}(t)] + [x'_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t)]$$

$$[c_{1}(t)x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x''_{2}(t)] + [x'_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t)] + a_{1}(t)[c_{1}(t)x'_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x'_{2}(t)]$$

$$+ a_{2}(t)[c_{1}(t)x_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x_{2}(t)] = f(t)$$

$$\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2'(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1'(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_2''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] \\ \phantom{\left[c_1(t) x_1''(t) + c_2(t) x_1''(t) \right] + \left$$

$$+a_2(t)[c_1(t)x_1(t)+c_2(t)x_2(t)] = f(t)$$

$$c_1(t)[x_1''(t) + a_1(t)x_1'(t) + a_2(t)x_1(t)] + c_2(t)[x_2''(t) + a_1(t)x_2'(t) + a_2(t)x_2(t)]$$

$$x_1(t)c_1'(t) + x_2(t)c_2'(t) = 0$$

$$x'_1(t)c'_1(t) + x'_2(t)c'_2(t) = f(t)$$

$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t)] = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) \\ x'_1(t) & x'_2(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$= W(t)$$

$W_1(t) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x_2(t) \\ 1 & x_2'(t) \end{vmatrix} \qquad W_2(t) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & 0 \\ x_1'(t) & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

克拉默法则

有唯一的解,

$$c_1'(t) = \frac{W_1(t)}{W(t)} f(t)$$

$$c_2'(t) = \frac{W_2(t)}{W(t)} f(t)$$

有唯一的解,

(4.1) 的特解为

$$c_1'(t) = \frac{W_1(t)}{W(t)} f(t)$$

$$x = x_1(t) \int \varphi_1(t) dt + x_2(t) \int \varphi_2(t) dt$$

$$c_2'(t) = \frac{W_2(t)}{W(t)} f(t)$$

(4.1) 的通解为

$$x(t) = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t) + x_1(t) \int \varphi_1(t) dt + x_2(t) \int \varphi_2(t) dt$$

$$c_i(t) = \int \frac{W_i(t)}{W(t)} f(t) dt \quad (i = 1,2)$$

$$\frac{W_i(t)}{W(t)}f(t) = \varphi_i(t) \qquad c_i(t) = \int \varphi_i(t)dt \quad (i = 1,2)$$

$$x = c_1(t)x_1(t) + c_2(t)x_2(t)$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t)[c_1 + \int \varphi_1(t)dt] + x_2(t)[c_2 + \int \varphi_2(t)dt]$$

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法——例题

例 求方程 $x'' + x = \frac{1}{\cos t}$ 的通解,已知它对应齐次线性方程的

基本解组为 cost, sint.

解
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $x = c_1(t)\cos t + c_2(t)\sin t$

$$c_1'(t)\cos t + c_2'(t)\sin t = 0$$

$$-c_1'(t)\sin t + c_2'(t)\cos t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$x_1(t)c_1'(t) + x_2(t)c_2'(t) = 0$$

$$x'_1(t)c'_1(t) + x'_2(t)c'_2(t) = f(t)$$

例 求方程 $x'' + x = \frac{1}{\cos t}$ 的通解,已知它对应齐次线性方程的

基本解组为 $\cos t$, $\sin t$.

$$c_1'(t)\cos t + c_2'(t)\sin t = 0$$

$$-c_1'(t)\sin t + c_2'(t)\cos t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

解得 $c'_1(t) = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos t}$, $c'_2(t) = 1$.

$$c_1(t) = \ln |\cos t| + \gamma_1, c_2(t) = t + \gamma_2.$$

$$c_1'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin t \\ 1 & \cos t \end{vmatrix}}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} = -\frac{\sin t}{\cos t}$$

$$-c_1'(t)\sin t + c_2'(t)\cos t = \frac{1}{\cos t} \qquad c_2'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \cos t & 0 \\ -\sin t & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} = 1$$

原方程的通解为 $x = \gamma_1 \cos t + \gamma_2 \sin t + \cos t \ln |\cos t| + t \sin t$ 其中 γ_1,γ_2 为任意常数.

4.1.3非齐次线性方程与常数变易法——例题

例 求方程 $tx'' - x' = t^2$ 于域 $t \neq 0$ 上的所有解.

解 对应的齐线性方程为 tx'' - x' = 0.

$$\frac{x''}{x'} = \frac{1}{t}, \frac{dx'}{x'} = \frac{1}{t}dt,$$

得 $x' = At, x = \frac{1}{2}At^2 + B$. 这里 A、B 为任意常数.

易见有基本解组1, t^2 . $x'' - \frac{1}{t}x' = t$

设 $x = c_1(t) + c_2(t)t^2$ 为方程的解

$$c'_{1}(t) + t^{2}c'_{2}(t) = 0$$

$$c_{1}(t) = -\frac{1}{6}t^{3} + \gamma_{1}$$

$$2tc'_{2}(t) = t$$

$$c_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \gamma_{2}$$

故得原方程的通解

$$x = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3} t^3$$
 (γ_1, γ_2 为任意常数)

$$x = c_{1}(t)x_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x_{n}(t)$$

$$x' = c_{1}(t)x'_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x'_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x'_{n}(t)$$

$$+ x_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0$$

$$x' = c_{1}(t)x'_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x'_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x'_{n}(t)$$

$$x'' = c_{1}(t)x''_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x''_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x''_{n}(t)$$

$$+ x'_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x'_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t)$$

$$x''_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x'_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0$$

$$x''_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x'_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0$$

$$x''_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + c_{2}(t)x''_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x''_{n}(t)$$

$$(4.18)_{2}(t) + c_{2}(t)x''_{2}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x''_{n}(t)$$

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t) \frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t) \frac{dx}{dt} + a_{n}(t)x = f(t) \quad (4.1)$$

$$x_{1}^{(n-2)}(t)c_{1}'(t) + x_{2}^{(n-2)}(t)c_{2}'(t) + \dots + x_{n}^{(n-2)}(t)c_{n}'(t) = 0 \quad (4.17)_{n-1}$$

$$x^{(n-1)} = c_{1}(t)x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t) + c_{2}(t)x_{2}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x_{n}^{(n-1)}(t) \quad (4.18)_{n-1}$$

$$x^{(n)} = c_{1}(t)x_{1}^{(n)}(t) + c_{2}(t)x_{2}^{(n)}(t) + \dots + c_{n}(t)x_{n}^{(n)}(t)$$

$$+x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t)c_{1}'(t) + x_{2}^{(n-1)}(t)c_{2}'(t) + \dots + x_{n}^{(n-1)}(t)c_{n}'(t) \quad (4.18)_{n}$$

$$(4.16), (4.18)_{1}, (4.18)_{2}, \dots, (4.18)_{n} \\ \downarrow \lambda$$

$$x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t)c_{1}'(t) + x_{2}^{(n-1)}(t)c_{2}'(t) + \dots + x_{n}^{(n-1)}(t)c_{n}'(t) = f(t) \quad (4.17)_{n}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0 \\ x'_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x'_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4.17)_{1}$$

$$x'_{1}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x'_{2}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x'_{n}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0$$

$$(4.17)_{2}$$

$$x_{1}^{(n-2)}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x_{2}^{(n-2)}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x_{n}^{(n-2)}(t)c'_{n}(t) = 0$$

$$(4.17)_{n-1}$$

$$x_{1}^{(n-1)}(t)c'_{1}(t) + x_{2}^{(n-1)}(t)c'_{2}(t) + \dots + x_{n}^{(n-1)}(t)c'_{n}(t) = f(t)$$

$$W[x_{1}(t), x_{2}(t), \dots, x_{n}(t)] \neq 0$$

方程组有唯一的解,设为
$$c'_i(t) = \varphi_i(t)$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$c_i(t) = \int \varphi_i(t)dt + \gamma_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

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

$$c_i(t) = \int \varphi_i(t)dt + \gamma_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
(4.16)

(4.1) 的通解为

$$x = \gamma_1 x_1(t) + \gamma_2 x_2(t) + \dots + \gamma_n x_n(t) + x_1(t) \int \varphi_1(t) dt + x_2(t) \int \varphi_2(t) dt + \dots + x_n(t) \int \varphi_n(t) dt$$

(4.1) 的特解为

$$\gamma_i = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\overline{x} = x_1(t) \int \varphi_1(t)dt + x_2(t) \int \varphi_2(t)dt + \dots + x_n(t) \int \varphi_n(t)dt$$

结构: 非齐次线性方程的通解等于对应齐次方程的通解与

自身的一个特解之和.

(4.1) 的特解为

$$\overline{x} = x_1(t) \int \varphi_1(t) dt + x_2(t) \int \varphi_2(t) dt + \dots + x_n(t) \int \varphi_n(t) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t)c_1'(t) + x_2(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n(t)c_n'(t) = 0 & (4.17)_1 \\ x_1'(t)c_1'(t) + x_2'(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n'(t)c_n'(t) = 0 & (4.17)_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(n-2)}(t)c_1'(t) + x_2^{(n-2)}(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n^{(n-2)}(t)c_n'(t) = 0 & (4.17)_{n-1} \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t)c_1'(t) + x_2^{(n-1)}(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n^{(n-1)}(t)c_n'(t) = f(t) & (4.17)_n \end{cases}$$

$$c'_i(t) = \varphi_i(t)$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ $\varphi_i(t) = \frac{W_i(t)}{W(t)} f(t)$

$$W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & x_n(t) \\ x_1'(t) & x_2'(t) & \cdots & x_n'(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t) & x_2^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix} \qquad W_i(t) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & x_n(t) \\ x_1'(t) & x_2'(t) & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & x_n'(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(n-1)}(t) & x_2^{(n-1)}(t) & \cdots & x_n^{(n-1)}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

求方程 $x'' + x = \frac{1}{1}$ 的通解,已知它对应齐次线性方程的

基本解组为 $\cos t$, $\sin t$.



$$c_1'(t)\cos t + c_2'(t)\sin t = 0$$

$$-c_1'(t)\sin t + c_2'(t)\cos t = \frac{1}{\cos t}$$

$$x_1(t)c_1'(t) + x_2(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n(t)c_n'(t) = 0$$
 (4.17)

$$x_1'(t)c_1'(t) + x_2'(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n'(t)c_n'(t) = 0$$
(4.17)₂

$$x_1^{(n-2)}(t)c_1'(t) + x_2^{(n-2)}(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n^{(n-2)}(t)c_n'(t) = 0 (4.17)_{n-1}$$

$$x_1^{(n-1)}(t)c_1'(t) + x_2^{(n-1)}(t)c_2'(t) + \dots + x_n^{(n-1)}(t)c_n'(t) = f(t) \quad (4.17)_n$$

练习题

求方程 $x'' - x = \cos t$ 的通解,已知它对应齐次线性方程的

基本解组为 e^t , e^{-t} .

练习题

求方程 $x'' + \frac{t}{1-t}x' - \frac{1}{1-t}x = t-1$ 的通解,已知它对应齐次线性方程的

基本解组为 t, e^t .