第四章 高阶微分方程

§ 4.2 常系数线性微分方程的解法

内容回顾

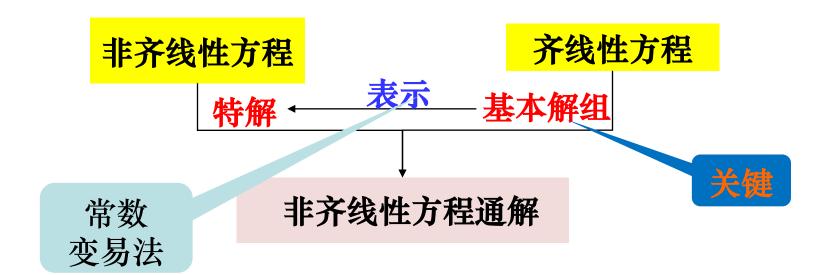
$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)x' + a_n(t)x = 0$$
 (4.2)

- ♠n 阶齐次线性方程的所有解构成一个n 维线性空间;
- ◆方程(4.2)的一组n个线性无关解称为它的一个基本解组;

结构

- ◆齐次线性方程的通解可由其基本解组线性表示;
- ◆非齐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.

内容回顾



实变量的复值函数定义

$$z(t) = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$$
 实数 $t \in [a,b]$

 $\varphi(t)$, $\psi(t)$ 是定义在 [a,b] 上的实函数.

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} z(t) = \lim_{t \to t_0} \varphi(t) + i \lim_{t \to t_0} \psi(t) \quad t_0 \in [a, b]$$

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} z(t) = z(t_0) = \varphi(t_0) + i\psi(t_0) \quad t_0 \in [a, b]$$

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} = \lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{\varphi(t) - \varphi(t_0)}{t - t_0} + i \lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{\psi(t) - \psi(t_0)}{t - t_0}$$

$$\lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{z(t) - z(t_0)}{t - t_0} = z'(t_0) = \frac{dz}{dt} \bigg|_{t = t_0} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \bigg|_{t = t_0} + i \frac{d\psi}{dt} \bigg|_{t = t_0}$$

实变量的复值函数性质

$$\frac{d}{dt}(z_1(t) + z_2(t)) = \frac{dz_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{dz_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}[cz_1(t)] = c\frac{dz_1(t)}{dt}(c是复值常数)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(z_1(t)\cdot z_2(t)) = \frac{dz_1(t)}{dt}z_2(t) + z_1(t)\frac{dz_2(t)}{dt}$$

◆实变量的复值函数的求导公式与实变量的实值函数 的求导公式完全类似.

实变量的复值函数性质证明

$$\frac{d}{dt}(z_{1}(t) + z_{2}(t)) = \frac{dz_{1}(t)}{dt} + \frac{dz_{2}(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(z_{1}(t) + z_{2}(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(\varphi_{1}(t) + i\psi_{1}(t) + \varphi_{2}(t) + i\psi_{2}(t))$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}\{[\varphi_{1}(t) + \varphi_{2}(t)] + i[\psi_{1}(t) + \psi_{2}(t)]\}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}[\varphi_{1}(t) + \varphi_{2}(t)] + i\frac{d}{dt}[\psi_{1}(t) + \psi_{2}(t)]$$

$$= (\frac{d\varphi_{1}}{dt} + i\frac{d\psi_{1}}{dt}) + (\frac{d\varphi_{2}}{dt} + i\frac{d\psi_{2}}{dt}) = \frac{dz_{1}(t)}{dt} + \frac{dz_{2}(t)}{dt}$$

$$e^{kt}$$
 $k = \alpha + i\beta$ α, β 为实数, t 为实变量

定义
$$e^{i\beta t} = \cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t$$
 $\cos \beta t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\beta t} + e^{-i\beta t})$ $e^{-i\beta t} = \cos \beta t - i \sin \beta t$ $\sin \beta t = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\beta t} - e^{-i\beta t})$ $e^{kt} = e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t}$ $= e^{\alpha t} e^{i\beta t}$ $= e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t)$

$$e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t - i \sin \beta t)$$

$$\overline{k} = \alpha - i\beta$$
 表示 $k = \alpha + i\beta$ 的共轭复数

$$e^{\overline{kt}} = e^{\overline{(\alpha + i\beta)t}} = e^{(\alpha - i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t - i\sin \beta t)$$
$$= e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t + i\sin \beta t) = e^{kt}$$

实变量的复指数函数性质

1)
$$e^{(k_1+k_2)t} = e^{k_1t} \cdot e^{k_2t}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{de^{kt}}{dt} = ke^{kt}$$

$$3) \frac{d^n e^{kt}}{dt^n} = k^n e^{kt}$$

结论 ◆实变量的复指数函数的性质与求导公式与实变量的
实指数函数的结论完全类似。

实变量的复指数函数性质证明

1)
$$e^{(k_1+k_2)t} = e^{k_1t} \cdot e^{k_2t}$$

 $k_i = \alpha_i + i\beta_i \quad i = 1,2$
 $e^{(k_1+k_2)t} = e^{(\alpha_1+i\beta_1+\alpha_2+i\beta_2)t} = e^{[\alpha_1+\alpha_2+i(\beta_1+\beta_2)]t}$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}e^{i(\beta_1+\beta_2)t} = e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}[\cos(\beta_1+\beta_2)t + i\sin(\beta_1+\beta_2)t]$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}[(\cos\beta_1t\cos\beta_2t - \sin\beta_1t\sin\beta_2t) + i(\sin\beta_1t\cos\beta_2t + \cos\beta_1t\sin\beta_2t)]$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}[(\cos\beta_1t + i\sin\beta_1t)\cos\beta_2t + (-\sin\beta_1t + i\cos\beta_1t)\sin\beta_2t)]$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}[(\cos\beta_1t + i\sin\beta_1t)\cos\beta_2t + i(i\sin\beta_1t + \cos\beta_1t)\sin\beta_2t)]$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}[(\cos\beta_1t + i\sin\beta_1t)(\cos\beta_2t + i(i\sin\beta_1t + \cos\beta_1t)\sin\beta_2t)]$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}(\cos\beta_1t + i\sin\beta_1t)(\cos\beta_2t + i\sin\beta_2t) = e^{(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)t}e^{i\beta_1t}e^{i\beta_2t}$
 $= e^{(\alpha_1+i\beta_1)t}e^{(\alpha_2+i\beta_2)t} = e^{k_1t}e^{k_2t}$

实变量的复指数函数性质证明

2)
$$\frac{de^{kt}}{dt} = ke^{kt} \qquad k = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\frac{de^{kt}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}e^{(\alpha + i\beta)t} \qquad = \frac{d}{dt}[e^{\alpha t}(\cos\beta t + i\sin\beta t)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}[e^{\alpha t}\cos\beta t] + i\frac{d}{dt}[e^{\alpha t}\sin\beta t]$$

$$= [\alpha e^{\alpha t}\cos\beta t - e^{\alpha t}\beta\sin\beta t] + i[\alpha e^{\alpha t}\sin\beta t + e^{\alpha t}\beta\cos\beta t]$$

$$= \alpha e^{\alpha t}(\cos\beta t + i\sin\beta t) \qquad + ie^{\alpha t}\beta(i\sin\beta t + \cos\beta t)$$

$$= (\alpha + i\beta)e^{\alpha t}(\cos\beta t + i\sin\beta t) \qquad = ke^{kt}$$

复值解定义

如果定义在 [a,b] 上的实变量复值函数 x = z(t) 满足方程

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

则称 x = z(t) 为方程的一个复值解.

例1 验证实变量的复值函数 $x = \cos t + i \sin t$ 是方程

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x = 0$$

一个复值解。

解: $x' = -\sin t + i\cos t$ $x'' = -\cos t - i\sin t$

$$x'' + x = -\cos t - i\sin t + \cos t + i\sin t = 0$$

 $x = \cos t + i \sin t$ 为该方程的一个复值解。

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

定理8 如果方程(4.2)中所有系数 $a_i(t)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$

都是实值函数, 而 $x = z(t) = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$ 是方程的复值解,

则 z(t) 的实部 $\varphi(t)$,虚部 $\psi(t)$ 和共轭复数函数 z(t)

也是方程(4.2)的解.



给出了已知方程的复值解,如何得到它的实值解的方法.

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

定理8 如果方程(4.2)中所有系数 $a_i(t)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$

都是实值函数,而 $x = z(t) = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$ 是方程的复值解,

则 z(t) 的实部 $\varphi(t)$, 虚部 $\psi(t)$ 和共轭复数函数 z(t)

也是方程(4.2)的解.

例2 已知实变量的复值函数 $x = \cos t + i \sin t$ 是方程

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x = 0$$

一个复值解, 易验证 $\cos t$, $\sin t$, $\cos t - i \sin t$ 都是方程的解。

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

$$x = z(t) = \varphi(t) + i\psi(t)$$
是方程的复值解

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}[\varphi(t)+i\psi(t)]+a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}[\varphi(t)+i\psi(t)]+\cdots+a_{n-1}(t)\frac{d}{dt}[\varphi(t)+i\psi(t)]+a_{n}(t)[\varphi(t)+i\psi(t)]=0$$

$$\left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}\varphi(t) + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}\varphi(t) + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{d}{dt}\varphi(t) + a_{n}(t)\varphi(t)\right] +$$

$$i\left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}\psi(t) + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}\psi(t) + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{d}{dt}\psi(t) + a_{n}(t)\psi(t)\right] = 0$$

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

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

定理9 若方程 $\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(t) \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n(t) x = u(t) + iv(t)$

有复值解x = U(t) + iV(t), 这里 $a_i(t)(i = 1, 2, ..., n)$, u(t)

及 v(t) 都是实函数, 那么这个解的实部 U(t) 和虚部 V(t)

分别是方程

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

和

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

的解.

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

有复值解 x = U(t) + iV(t)

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}[U(t)+iV(t)]+a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}[U(t)+iV(t)]+\cdots+a_{n-1}(t)\frac{d}{dt}[U(t)+iV(t)]+a_{n}(t)[U(t)+iV(t)]=u(t)+iv(t)$$

$$\left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}U(t) + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}U(t) + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{d}{dt}U(t) + a_{n}(t)U(t)\right] + i\left[\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}V(t) + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}V(t) + \dots + a_{n-1}(t)\frac{d}{dt}V(t) + a_{n}(t)V(t)\right] = u(t) + iv(t)$$

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

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

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程

n 阶常系数齐次线性方程

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0,$$
 (4.19)

其中 $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 为实常数.

$$L = \frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}} + a_{1} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{d}{dt} + a_{n}$$
 n 阶线性微分算子

$$x'' + 3x' + 2x = 0$$

$$x'' + 3x' + 2x = 0$$
 $x(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ $\lambda = ?$

$$\lambda^{2}e^{\lambda t} + 3\lambda e^{\lambda t} + 2e^{\lambda t} = 0$$
$$\lambda^{2} + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$
$$\lambda = -1, \lambda = -2,$$

$$x_1(t) = e^{-2t}$$
 $x_2(t) = e^{-t}$

基本解组
$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2t} & e^{-t} \\ -2e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-3t} \neq 0$$

通解:
$$x(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^{-t}$$
.

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程——欧拉待定指数函数法

n 阶常系数齐次线性方程

$$\longrightarrow L[x] \equiv \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0 \quad \dots (4.19)$$

为了求方程(4.19)的通解, 只需求出它的基本解组.

$$X = e^{\lambda t} \qquad L[e^{\lambda t}] = e^{\lambda t} F(\lambda) \qquad X = e^{\lambda t}$$

$$L[e^{\lambda t}] = \lambda^n e^{\lambda t} + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} e^{\lambda t} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda e^{\lambda t} + a_n e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0 \dots (4.21)$$

$$e^{\lambda t}$$
 $F(\lambda) = 0$ 人满足

特征方程

特征根

结论: $x = e^{\lambda t}$ 是方程(4.19)的解的充要条件 λ 满足 $F(\lambda) = 0$.

常系数线性方程的求解问题转化为代数方程的求根问题.

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0 \quad \dots (4.19)$$

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^{n} + a_{1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}\lambda + a_{n} = 0 \dots (4.21)$$

$$x'' - x' - 2x = 0$$

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$
 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \omega^2 = 0$$
 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \omega i$

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0 \quad \dots (4.19)$$

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^{n} + a_{1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}\lambda + a_{n} = 0 \dots (4.21)$$

代数基本定理

任何复系数一元n次多项式方程在复数域上有且只有n个根(重根按重数计算).

分析思路

- 1 特征根均为单根
- 7 特征根有重根

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^{n} + a_{1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}\lambda + a_{n} = 0 \dots (4.21)$$

1)特征根均为单根的情形

设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是特征方程 (4.21) 的n个互不相等的根,

则方程(4.19)有如下n个解

$$e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}.$$

 $\dot{\mathbf{z}}$ n个解在区间 $-\infty < t < +\infty$ 上线性无关,从而组成方程

的基本解组.

$$W(t) \equiv \begin{vmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & e^{\lambda_2 t} & \dots & e^{\lambda_n t} \\ \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} & \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} & \dots & \lambda_n e^{\lambda_n t} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \lambda_1^{n-1} e^{\lambda_1 t} & \lambda_2^{n-1} e^{\lambda_2 t} & \dots & \lambda_n^{n-1} e^{\lambda_n t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)t} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \lambda_1^{n-1} & \lambda_2^{n-1} & \dots & \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = e^{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)t} \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) \xrightarrow[n \geq i > j \geq 1]{\pi} \neq 0$$

$$\lambda_1^{n-1} & \lambda_2^{n-1} & \dots & \lambda_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{i.e.}}{\text{i.e.}} \stackrel{\text{$$

 $e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}$ 是方程的基本解组.

方程(4.19)的通解可表示为 $x = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t}$.

例
$$x'' - 5x' + 6x = 0$$

解 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$,

解得
$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3.$$

由此得基本解组为 e^{2t} , e^{3t} .

通解为
$$x = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{3t}$$
.

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

解 特征方程为 $\lambda^4 - 1 = 0$,

解得
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$$
, $\lambda_{3,4} = \pm i$.

如果特征方程有复根,则因方程的系数是实常数,复根将成对 共轭出现. 设 $\lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta$ 是方程的一个特征根,则 $\lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ 也是一个特征根.

故方程(4.19)有两个复值解

$$e^{(\alpha+i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t + i \sin \beta t)$$
$$e^{(\alpha-i\beta)t} = e^{\alpha t} (\cos \beta t - i \sin \beta t)$$

对应两个实值解

 $e^{\alpha t}\cos \beta t$, $e^{\alpha t}\sin \beta t$

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

解 第一步: 求特征根

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^4 - 1 = 0$$
 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1, \quad \lambda_{3,4} = \pm i$

第二步: 求出基本解组

 e^t , e^{-t} , $\cos t$, $\sin t$

第三步: 写出通解

$$x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 \cos t + c_4 \sin t.$$

例 求方程
$$\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + x = 0$$
 的通解.

解 第一步: 求特征根

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^3 + 1 = 0$$
 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

第二步: 求出基本解组

$$e^{-t}$$
, $e^{\frac{1}{2}t}\cos{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t}$, $e^{\frac{1}{2}t}\sin{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t}$

第三步: 写出通解

$$x(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + c_3 e^{\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t.$$

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程——0, 重根

2) 特征根有重根的情形

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0 \qquad(4.19)$$

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0 \qquad \dots (4.21)$$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial l_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m}$ 是特征方程(4.21)的m个互不相等的根.

重数
$$k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$$
 $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m = n, k_i \ge 1$

I. $\partial \lambda_1 = 0$ 是 k_1 重特征根

$$F(0) = F'(0) = \cdots F^{(k_1-1)}(0) = 0, F^{(k_1)}(0) \neq 0$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} = \dots = a_{n-k_1+1} = 0, a_{n-k_1} \neq 0$$

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-k_1} \lambda^{k_1} = 0$$

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程——0, 重根

$$\frac{\lambda^{n} + a_{1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-k_{1}}\lambda^{k_{1}} = 0}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-k_{1}}\frac{d^{k_{1}}x}{dt^{k_{1}}} = 0$$

显然 $1,t,t^2,\dots,t^{k_1-1}$ 是方程的 k_1 个线性无关的解.

方程(4.19)有 k1 重零特征根

方程恰有 k_1 个线性无关的解 $1,t,t^2,\dots,t^{k_1-1}$



例 求方程 $x^{(4)} - x'' = 0$ 的通解.

解 第一步: 求特征根 $F(\lambda) = \lambda^4 - \lambda^2 = 0$ $\lambda_{1,2} = 0$, $\lambda_{3,4} = \pm 1$

第二步:写出基本解组 $1, t, e^{-t}, e^{t}$

第三步: 写出通解 $x(t) = c_1 + c_2 t + c_3 e^{-t} + c_4 e^t$.

II. 设 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$ 是 k_1 重特征根

$$\Rightarrow x = ye^{\lambda_1 t}$$

$$L[x] = \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0 \quad \dots (4.19)$$

$$(uv)^{(m)} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} C_m^k u^{(m-k)} v^{(k)}$$
 莱布尼茨公式

$$x^{(m)} = (ye^{\lambda_1 t})^{(m)} =$$

$$y^{(m)}e^{\lambda_{1}t} + \lambda_{1}my^{(m-1)}e^{\lambda_{1}t} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}\lambda_{1}^{2}y^{(m-2)}e^{\lambda_{1}t} + \dots + \lambda_{1}^{m}ye^{\lambda_{1}t}$$

$$L[ye^{\lambda_1 t}] = e^{\lambda_1 t}(y^{(n)} + b_1 y^{(n-1)} + b_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_{n-1} y' + b_n y) = 0$$

$$L[ye^{\lambda_{1}t}] = e^{\lambda_{1}t}(y^{(n)} + b_{1}y^{(n-1)} + b_{2}y^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_{n-1}y' + b_{n}y) = 0$$

$$L[y] = y^{(n)} + b_{1}y^{(n-1)} + b_{2}y^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_{n-1}y' + b_{n}y = 0 \quad \dots \dots (4.23)$$

$$L[ye^{\lambda_{1}t}] = e^{\lambda_{1}t}L_{1}[y]$$
特征方程
$$G(\mu) = \mu^{n} + b_{1}\mu^{n-1} + \dots + b_{n-1}\mu + b_{n} = 0 \cdot \dots \cdot (4.24)$$

$$L[e^{\mu t}] = e^{\mu t}G(\mu) \quad L[e^{\lambda t}] = e^{\lambda t}F(\lambda)$$

$$F(\mu + \lambda_{1})e^{(\mu + \lambda_{1})t} = L[e^{(\mu + \lambda_{1})t}] = L[e^{\mu t}e^{\lambda_{1}t}] = e^{\lambda_{1}t}L_{1}[e^{\mu t}]$$

$$= e^{(\lambda_{1} + \mu)t}G(\mu)$$

$$F(\mu + \lambda_{1}) = G(\mu) \quad \frac{dF^{j}(\mu + \lambda_{1})}{d\mu^{j}} = \frac{dG^{j}(\mu)}{d\mu^{j}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k_{1}$$

$$F(\mu + \lambda_1) = G(\mu)$$
 $F^{(j)}(\mu + \lambda_1) = G^{(j)}(\mu), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k_1$

$$F(\lambda_1) = 0; \quad F^{(j)}(\lambda_1) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k_1 - 1; \quad F^{(k_1)}(\lambda_1) \neq 0$$

$$G(0) = 0;$$
 $G^{(j)}(0) = 0,$ $j = 1, 2, \dots, k_1 - 1;$ $G^{(k_1)}(0) \neq 0$

(4.19)的 k_1 重特征根 $\lambda_1 \longleftrightarrow (4.23)$ 的 k_1 重特征根零

$$x = ye^{\lambda_1 t}$$
 方程(4.23)恰有 k_1 个线性无关的解 $1, t, t^2, \dots, t^{k_1-1}$

方程(4.19)恰有 k_1 个线性无关的解 $e^{\lambda_1 t}$, $te^{\lambda_1 t}$, $t^2 e^{\lambda_1 t}$, \cdots , $t^{k_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 t}$

$$k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m = n, \quad k_i \ge 1$$

线性无关

例 求方程
$$\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dx}{dt} - x = 0$$
 的通解.

解 第一步: 求特征根
$$F(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0$$
 $\lambda_{1,2,3} = 1$

第二步: 求出基本解组 e^t , te^t , t^2e^t

第三步: 写出通解 $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + c_3 t^2 e^t$

$$k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m = n, \quad k_i \ge 1$$

线性无关

练习 一个7阶常系数齐次线性方程,特征根分别为 1(2重), -2(4重),5(1重),求通解.

$$x = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^t + (c_3 + c_4 t + c_5 t^2 + c_6 t^3)e^{-2t} + c_7 e^{5t}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta$$
 方程的一个 k 重特征根

$$\lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta$$
 也是一个 k 重特征根

它们对应2k个线性无关的实解:

$$e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$$
, $te^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$, ..., $t^{k-1}e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$,
 $e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$, $te^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$, ..., $t^{k-1}e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$.

例 求方程
$$\frac{d^4x}{dt^4} + 2\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x = 0$$
 的通解.

解 第一步: 求特征根 $F(\lambda) = \lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$

第二步: 求出基本解组 $\cos t$, $t \cos t$, $\sin t$, $t \sin t$

第三步: 写出通解 $x(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 t \cos t + c_3 \sin t + c_4 t \sin t$

$$\lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta$$
 方程的一个 k 重特征根

$$\lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta$$
 也是一个 k 重特征根

它们对应2k个线性无关的实解:

 $e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$, $te^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$, ..., $t^{k-1}e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$, $e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$, $te^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$, ..., $t^{k-1}e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$.

练习设一个6阶常系数齐次线性方程的特征根分别为

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
 (2重), $\lambda_2 = 1 + i$ (2重), $\lambda_3 = 1 - i$ (2重), 求基本解组.

 $e^t, te^t; e^t \cos t, te^t \cos t; e^t \sin t, te^t \sin t$

4.2.2 常系数齐次线性方程——小结

特征根与方程解之关系

$F(\lambda)=0$ 的根	微分方程的解
单实根 λ	$e^{\lambda t}$
一对单复根 λ=α±iβ	$e^{\alpha t}\cos\beta t$, $e^{\alpha t}\sin\beta t$
k重实根λ	$e^{\lambda t}, te^{\lambda t}, t^2 e^{\lambda t}, \cdots, t^{k-1} e^{\lambda t}$
k 重复根 λ=α±iβ	$e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, te^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, \dots, t^{k-1} e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$ $e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, te^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, \dots, t^{k-1} e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$

可化为常系数齐次线性方程的方程 ------ 欧拉(Euler) 方程

$$x^{n} \frac{d^{n} y}{dx^{n}} + a_{1} x^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n} y = 0 \quad (4.29)$$

其中 $a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ 为实常数.



引进自变量的变换
$$x = e^t \quad \ln x = t \quad dx = e^t dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \left(-e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-t} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

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

假设对自然数 m 有以下关系式成立: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$ 为常数

$$\frac{d^{m}y}{dx^{m}} = \frac{1}{x^{m}} \left(\frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m}} + \alpha_{1} \frac{d^{m-1}y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \right)
\frac{d^{m+1}y}{dx^{m+1}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x^{m}} \left(\frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m}} + \alpha_{1} \frac{d^{m-1}y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right]
= \frac{d}{dt} \left[e^{-mt} \left(\frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m}} + \alpha_{1} \frac{d^{m-1}y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}
= \left[-me^{-mt} \left(\frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m}} + \alpha_{1} \frac{d^{m-1}y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) + \right]
= \frac{1}{x^{m+1}} \left(\frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m+1}} + \beta_{1} \frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m}} + \dots + \beta_{m} \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

对一切自然数 m 均有以下关系式成立:

$$\frac{d^{m}y}{dx^{m}} = \frac{1}{x^{m}} \left(\frac{d^{m}y}{dt^{m}} + \alpha_{1} \frac{d^{m-1}y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$x^{m} \frac{d^{m} y}{dx^{m}} = \frac{d^{m} y}{dt^{m}} + \alpha_{1} \frac{d^{m-1} y}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

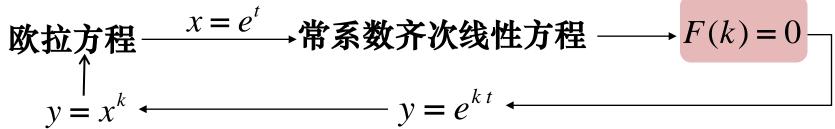
$$x^{n} \frac{d^{n} y}{dx^{n}} + a_{1} x^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n} y = 0 \quad (4.29)$$

可化为常系数齐次线性方程 $x = e^t$

$$\frac{d^{n}y}{dt^{n}} + b_{1}\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + b_{n-1}\frac{dy}{dt} + b_{n}y = 0 \quad (4.30)$$

求解欧拉方程的过程





$$x^{n} \frac{d^{n} y}{dx^{n}} + a_{1} x^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n} y = 0 \quad (4.29)$$

设 $y = x^k$ 是欧拉方程的解

$$x^{m} \frac{d^{m} y}{dx^{m}} = x^{m} k(k-1) \cdots (k-m+1) x^{k-m} = k(k-1) \cdots (k-m+1) x^{k}$$

$$k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)x^{k} + \cdots + a_{n-2}k(k-1)x^{k} + a_{n-1}kx^{k} + a_{n}x^{k} = 0$$

$$k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1)x^{k} + \cdots + a_{n-2}k(k-1)x^{k} + a_{n-1}kx^{k} + a_{n}x^{k} = 0$$

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

$$k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1) + a_{1}k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+2) + \cdots + a_{n-1}k + a_{n} = 0$$

欧拉方程的特征方程

$$F(k) = k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1) + a_1k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+2) + \cdots + a_{n-1}k + a_n = 0$$

$$x^m \frac{d^m y}{dx^m} \to k(k-1)\cdots(k-m+1)$$

$$x^{3} \frac{d^{3}y}{dx^{3}} \rightarrow k(k-1)(k-2) \qquad \qquad x^{2} \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} \rightarrow k(k-1)$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} \to k$$
 $y \to 1$

4.2.2 欧拉方程——实重根

$$k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1) + a_1k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+2) + \cdots + a_{n-1}k + a_n = 0 (4.31)$$

$$m 重实根k = k_0$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + b_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + b_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dt} + b_n y = 0 \quad (4.30)$$
有解 $e^{k_0 t}, te^{k_0 t}, t^2 e^{k_0 t}, \cdots, t^{m-1} e^{k_0 t}$

有解
$$e^{k_0 t}$$
, $te^{k_0 t}$, $t^2 e^{k_0 t}$, \cdots , $t^{m-1} e^{k_0 t}$

$$x = e^t, t = \ln|x|$$

$$x^n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_1 x^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n y = 0 \quad (4.29)$$
有解 x^{k_0} , x^{k_0} $\ln|x|$, x^{k_0} $\ln^2|x|$, \cdots , x^{k_0} $\ln^{m-1}|x|$

4.2.2 欧拉方程——例题

例 求方程
$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$$
 的通解.

解 第一步: 写出特征方程,并求特征根

$$F(k) = k(k-1) - k + 1 = 0$$
 $k_{1,2} = 1$

第二步: 求出基本解组

$$e^t, te^t \xrightarrow{x = e^t} x, x \ln|x|$$

第三步: 写出通解

$$y = c_1 x + c_2 x \ln|x|$$

4.2.2 欧拉方程——复重根

$$k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+1) + a_1k(k-1)\cdots(k-n+2) + \cdots + a_{n-1}k + a_n = 0 (4.31)$$

加重复根 $k = \alpha + i\beta$

加重复根 $k = \alpha - i\beta$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + b_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + b_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dt} + b_n y = 0 \quad (4.30)$$

有解 $e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, \ te^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, \cdots, t^{m-1} e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t,$
 $e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, \ te^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, \cdots, t^{m-1} e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t.$

$$x = e^t, t = \ln|x|$$

$$x^n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_1 x^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n y = 0 \quad (4.29)$$

有解 $x^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln|x|), x^{\alpha} \ln|x| \cos(\beta \ln|x|), \cdots, x^{\alpha} \ln^{m-1}|x| \cos(\beta \ln|x|),$
 $x^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln|x|), x^{\alpha} \ln|x| \sin(\beta \ln|x|), \cdots, x^{\alpha} \ln^{m-1}|x| \sin(\beta \ln|x|).$

4.2.2 欧拉方程——例题

例 求方程
$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 0$$
的通解.

解 第一步: 写出特征方程,并求特征根

$$F(k) = k(k-1) + 3k + 5 = 0 k^2 + 2k + 5 = 0$$
$$k_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

第二步: 求出基本解组

$$e^{-t}\cos 2t$$
, $e^{-t}\sin 2t$ $x = e^{t}$ $\frac{1}{x}\cos(2\ln|x|)$, $\frac{1}{x}\sin(2\ln|x|)$

第三步: 写出通解

$$y = \frac{1}{x} [c_1 \cos(2\ln|x|) + c_2 \sin(2\ln|x|)].$$