

常系数齐次线性微分方程.

1. 二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程: $y'' + py' + qy = 0$, p, q 都是常数

设 $y = e^{rx} \Rightarrow r^2 e^{rx} + pr e^{rx} + q e^{rx} = 0$

$\Rightarrow e^{rx}(r^2 + pr + q) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + pr + q = 0$ (特征方程)

2. 特征方程 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$

① $r_1 \neq r_2$ 实根 $p^2 - 4q > 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{r_1 x}, y_2 = e^{r_2 x}$ 线性无关

② $r_1 = r_2$ 重根 $p^2 - 4q = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{rx}$

③ $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$ 复根 $p^2 - 4q < 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x}, y_2 = e^{(\alpha - i\beta)x}$

3. ① $r_1 \neq r_2$ 实根 $\Rightarrow$ 通解: $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$

② $r_1 = r_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{rx}, y_2 = ?$

$\because y_1, y_2$ 线性无关, $\frac{y_2}{y_1} = u(x)$ (不是常数) $\Rightarrow y_2 = u(x)y_1$

$\Rightarrow y_2' = u'y_1 + uy_1', y_2'' = u''y_1 + 2u'y_1' + uy_1''$

$\Rightarrow y_2'' + py_2' + qy_2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow u''y_1 + 2u'y_1' + uy_1'' + p(u'y_1 + uy_1') + quy_1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow u''y_1 + u'(2y_1' + py_1) + u(\underbrace{y_1'' + py_1' + qy_1}_{=0}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow u''y_1 + u'(2r e^{rx} + p e^{rx}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow u''y_1 + u' e^{rx}(\underbrace{2r + p}_{=0}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow u''y_1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow u'' = 0 \Rightarrow u = c_1 x + c_2$

$\Rightarrow y_2 = x e^{rx}$

$\Rightarrow y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{rx}$

③ $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$ $y_1 = e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{i\beta x}, y_2 = e^{(\alpha - i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{-i\beta x}$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{-p \pm \sqrt{p^2 - 4q}}{2} = -\frac{p}{2} \\ \Rightarrow 2r + p &= 0 \end{aligned} \right]$$

取 $u = x$

$$\Rightarrow \text{欧拉公式: } e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \\ \bar{e}^{i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = e^{\alpha x} (\cos(\beta x) + i\sin(\beta x)), \quad y_2 = e^{\alpha x} (\cos(\beta x) - i\sin(\beta x))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + y_2) = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x = \bar{y}_1 \quad \text{仍为二阶微分方程的解, 且} \\ \frac{1}{2i}(y_1 - y_2) = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x = \bar{y}_2 \quad \text{线性无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解: } y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x) = c_1 \bar{y}_1 + c_2 \bar{y}_2$$

4. 总结, 特征方程: $r^2 + pr + q = 0$

$$\textcircled{1} r_1 \neq r_2 \text{ 实根: } y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} r_1 = r_2 \text{ 重根: } y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{r_1 x}$$

$$\textcircled{3} r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta \text{ 复根: } y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$$

例1. 求微分方程 $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$ 的通解.

$$\text{解: 特征方程: } r^2 - r - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (r-2)(r+1) = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 2, r_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解: } y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-x}$$

例2. 求微分方程 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$ 的通解.

$$\text{解: 特征方程 } r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (r+2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解: } y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-2x}$$

例3. 求微分方程 $y'' + 4y' + 29y = 0$ 在 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 15$ 条件下的解.

$$\text{解: 特征方程: } r^2 + 4r + 29 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 29}}{2}$$

$$= -2 \pm 10i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解: } y = e^{-2x} (c_1 \cos(10x) + c_2 \sin(10x))$$

$$y(0)=0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 \cdot (c_1) \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y' = [c_2 e^{-ix} \sin(10x)]' = \underline{c_2(-2)e^{-ix} \sin(10x)} + c_2 e^{-ix} \cdot 10 \cos(10x)$$

$$y'(0) = c_2 \cdot 10 = 15 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{初值问题的解为 } y = \frac{3}{2} e^{-ix} \sin(10x)$$

5. n 阶常系数齐次微分方程: $y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ 特征方程: $r^n + a_{n-1} r^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 r + a_0 = 0$

① 实单根 $r \Rightarrow$ 有一项 $c e^{rx}$

② k 重实根 $r \Rightarrow$ 有 k 项 $(c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_k x^{k-1}) e^{rx}$

③ 一对复根 $\alpha \pm i\beta \Rightarrow$ 有 2 项: $e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$

④ k 重复根 $\alpha \pm i\beta \Rightarrow$ 有 k 项: $e^{\alpha x} [(c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_k x^{k-1}) \cos \beta x + (d_1 + d_2 x + \dots + d_k x^{k-1}) \sin \beta x]$