

(3) 特殊的二阶常系数非齐次线性方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x) \quad (p, q \text{ 为常数})$$

若 y^* 为非齐次线性方程 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$ 的一个特解, Y 是该方程对应的齐次线性方程 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$ 的通解, 则 $y = Y + y^*$ 就是该方程的通解.

1) $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} p_m(x)$

① $m = ?$ ② $\lambda = ? \rightarrow$ 乘 $x^k?$

λ 与特征方程 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的关系	特解 y^* 的设法
λ 不是 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的根	设 $y^* = e^{\lambda x} (b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m)$
λ 是 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的单根	设 $y^* = \underline{x} e^{\lambda x} (b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m)$
λ 是 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的重根	设 $y^* = \underline{x^2} e^{\lambda x} (b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m)$

待定 $m+1$ 个系数

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

① $l = ?, n = ? \rightarrow m = ?$
② $\lambda = ?, \omega = ? \rightarrow$ 乘 $x^k?$

$\lambda + i\omega$ 与特征方程 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的关系	特解 y^* 的设法 ($m = \max\{l, n\}$)
$\lambda + i\omega$ 不是 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的根	设 $y^* = e^{\lambda x} [(b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m) \cos \omega x + (c_0 + c_1 x + \dots + c_m x^m) \sin \omega x]$
$\lambda + i\omega$ 是 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的根	设 $y^* = \underline{x} e^{\lambda x} [(b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m) \cos \omega x + (c_0 + c_1 x + \dots + c_m x^m) \sin \omega x]$

待定 $2m+2$ 个系数

$D^2 y^* + p D y^* + q y^* = f(x) \quad (D^2 + pD + q)y^* = f(x)$

* 用微分算子法求 $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$ 的特解 y^* :

D —求导, $\frac{1}{D}$ —积分, D^2 —求导2次, $\frac{1}{D^2}$ —积分2次

$$y^* = \frac{1}{D^2 + pD + q} f(x) \quad \checkmark$$

基本原则: ① 先代 D ; ② 代不进去(补0)提 x 求导

$$1^\circ f(x) = Ae^{\lambda x} \quad \text{--- 用 } \underline{\lambda} \text{ 代 } D$$

$$\text{如 } y'' + y' - 2y = e^x \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{b^2 + b - 2} e^x = x \frac{1}{2b + 1} e^x = \frac{1}{3} x e^x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\star \text{ 设 } g(r) = r^2 + pr + q, \text{ 则 } y^* = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{g(\lambda)} f(x), & g(\lambda) \neq 0 \\ x \frac{1}{g'(\lambda)} f(x), & g(\lambda) = 0, g'(\lambda) \neq 0 \\ x^2 \frac{1}{g''(\lambda)} f(x), & g(\lambda) = g'(\lambda) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2^\circ f(x) = A \sin \omega x \text{ 或 } A \cos \omega x \quad \text{--- 用 } \underline{-\omega^2} \text{ 代 } D^2$$

$$\text{如 } y'' + y' = 5 \cos 3x \quad -\omega^2 = -9$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^* &= \frac{1}{b^2 + b} 5 \cos 3x = \frac{1}{b^2 - 9} 5 \cos 3x = \frac{b + 9}{b^2 - 81} 5 \cos 3x \\ &= \frac{b + 9}{-90} 5 \cos 3x = -\frac{1}{90} (-15 \sin 3x + 45 \cos 3x) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3x \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\star y^* = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q - \omega^2} f(x), & p = 0, q - \omega^2 \neq 0 \\ \frac{x}{2} \int f(x) dx, & p = 0, q - \omega^2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{p} \int f(x) dx, & p \neq 0, q - \omega^2 = 0 \\ \frac{p f'(x) - (q - \omega^2) f(x)}{-p^2 \omega^2 - (q - \omega^2)^2}, & p \neq 0, q - \omega^2 \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$3^{\circ} f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{1}{1+u} = 1 - u + u^2 - \dots$$

$$\text{故 } y'' + y' = 2x + 1$$

(注: 7 在 71 处)

$$y^* = \frac{1}{b^2 + b} (2x + 1) = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{1+b} (2x + 1) = \frac{1}{b} (1-b) (2x + 1) \\ = \frac{1}{b} (2x + 1 - 2) = x^2 - x \quad \checkmark$$

$$\star y^* = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q^3} [(p^2 - q)f''(x) - pqf'(x) + q^2 f(x)], & q \neq 0, p \neq 0, \\ \frac{1}{p} \int [f(x) - \frac{1}{p} f'(x) + \frac{1}{p^2} f''(x)] dx, & q = 0, p \neq 0, \\ \int [\int f(x) dx] dx, & p = q = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$4^{\circ} f(x) = e^{\lambda x} u(x)$$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{g(\lambda)} e^{\lambda x} u(x)$$

$$\text{设 } g(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q, \lambda \neq 0 \quad y^* = e^{\lambda x} \frac{1}{g(\lambda + \lambda)} u(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{故 } y'' - 3y' = 4xe^x \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{b^2 - 3b} 4xe^x = e^x \frac{1}{(b+1)^2 - 3(b+1)} 4x = e^x \frac{1}{b^2 - b - 2} 4x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^x \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}b - \frac{1}{2}b^2} 4x = -\frac{1}{2} e^x (1 - \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}b^2) 4x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^x (4x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4) = (1 - 2x) e^x \quad \checkmark$$

【例 13】 设有微分方程 $y'' - 3y' = \varphi(x)$, 其中 $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 4xe^x, & x < 1, \\ 0, & x > 1. \end{cases}$ 试求在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$

内的可导函数 $y = f(x)$, 使之在 $(-\infty, 1)$ 和 $(1, +\infty)$ 内都满足所给方程, 且满足条件 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$.

$$\text{由 } r^2 - 3r = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 e^{3x}, & x > 1 \\ C_3 + C_4 e^{3x} + (1-2x)e^x, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x < 1, f'(x) = 3C_4 e^{3x} - 2e^x + (1-2x)e^x$$

$$\begin{cases} C_3 + C_4 + 1 = 0 \\ 3C_4 - 2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_3 = -\frac{4}{3} \\ C_4 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(1+) = C_1 + C_2 e^3, f(1-) = -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^3 - e$$

$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} [e^{3x} - 2e^x + (1-2x)e^x] = e^3 - 3e$$

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 3C_2 e^{3x} = 3C_2 e^3$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1+) = f(1-) \\ f'_+(1) = f'_-(1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 e^3 = -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^3 - e \\ 3C_2 e^3 = e^3 - 3e \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -\frac{4}{3} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{3} - e^{-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4}{3} + (\frac{1}{3} - e^{-2})e^{3x}, & x > 1, \\ -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} + (1-2x)e^x, & x < 1. \end{cases}$$

✖



若 y_1^* 和 y_2^* 分别为 $y''+P(x)y'+Q(x)y=f_1(x)$ 和 $y''+P(x)y'+Q(x)y=f_2(x)$ 的特解, 则 $y_1^*+y_2^*$ 是 $y''+P(x)y'+Q(x)y=f_1(x)+f_2(x)$ 的特解.

$$2x+1+5\cos 3x$$

【例 15】求微分方程 $y''+y'=2x+5\cos 3x+1$ 的通解.

$$\text{由 } r^2+r=0 \Rightarrow \underline{r_1=0}, r_2=-1 \quad Y=C_1+C_2e^{-x}$$

$$\text{对 } y''+y'=2x+1, y_1^*=x(Ax+B) \quad \textcircled{1} m=1 \quad \textcircled{2} \lambda=0$$

$$\text{对 } y''+y'=5\cos 3x, y_2^*=C\cos 3x+D\sin 3x \quad \textcircled{1} \lambda=0, h=0 \rightarrow m=0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda=0, \omega=3$$

$$y^*=y_1^*+y_2^*=x(Ax+B)+C\cos 3x+D\sin 3x$$

$$y=C_1+C_2e^{-x}+x^2-x+\frac{1}{6}\sin 3x-\frac{1}{2}\cos 3x$$

14) 欧拉方程 (仅教一)

$$x^2 y'' + pxy' + qy = f(x) \quad (x > 0, p, q \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\text{令 } x = e^t, \text{ 则 } t = \ln x$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dx}} = x$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

$$-\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + p \frac{dy}{dt} + qy = f(e^t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \underline{(p-1)} \frac{dy}{dt} + \underline{q}y = \underline{f(e^t)} \quad \checkmark$$

(24-2-局部) 设函数 $y(x)$ 为微分方程 $x^2 y'' + xy' - 9y = 0$ 满足条件 $y|_{x=1} = 2, y'|_{x=1} = 6$ 的解。

利用变换 $x = e^t$ 将上述方程化为常系数线性微分方程，并求 $y(x)$ 。

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 9y = 0$$

$$\text{由 } r^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 3, r_2 = -3.$$

$$y = C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{-3t} = C_1 x^3 + \frac{C_2}{x^3}.$$

$$y' = 3C_1 x^2 - \frac{3C_2}{x^4}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 2 \\ 3C_1 - 3C_2 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } y(x) = 2x^3 \quad \checkmark$$

二. 已知带微分方程解的相关问题

1. 已知解求方程

【例 16】 设 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 x e^x$ (C_1, C_2, C_3 为任意常数) 为某三阶常系数齐次线性方程的通解, 则该方程为 $y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0$ ✓

$$y = (C_1 + C_3 x) e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$(r-1)^2(r+1)=0 \Rightarrow r^3 - r^2 - r + 1 = 0$$

【例 17】 设微分方程 $y'' + ay = b \cos 2x$ 的一个特解为 $y = \cos 2x + (x+1) \sin 2x$, 则 (D)

(A) $a=2, b=2$.

(B) $a=2, b=4$.

(C) $a=4, b=2$.

(D) $a=4, b=4$.

$$y = \underbrace{C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x}_Y + \underbrace{x \sin 2x}_{y^*}$$

由 $r^2 + a = 0$ 的根为 $\pm 2i \Rightarrow a = 4$

把 $y^* = x \sin 2x$ 代入 $y'' + 4y = b \cos 2x$, 得 $b = 4$.

2. 已知特解求通解

【例 19】 (1989 年考研题) 设线性无关的函数 y_1, y_2, y_3 都是二阶非齐次线性方程的解, C_1, C_2 是任意常数, 则该非齐次线性方程的通解是 (D)

(A) $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + y_3$.

(B) $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + (C_1 + C_2) y_3$.

(C) $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 - (1 - C_1 - C_2) y_3$.

(D) $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + (1 - C_1 - C_2) y_3$.

设所求方程为 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$.

$$\begin{cases} y_1'' + p(x)y_1' + q(x)y_1 = f(x). & ① \\ y_2'' + p(x)y_2' + q(x)y_2 = f(x). & ② \\ y_3'' + p(x)y_3' + q(x)y_3 = f(x). & ③ \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{3}: (\underline{y_1-y_3})'' + p(x)(\underline{y_1-y_3})' + q(x)(\underline{y_1-y_3}) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{3}: (\underline{y_2-y_3})'' + p(x)(\underline{y_2-y_3})' + q(x)(\underline{y_2-y_3}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1-y_3, y_2-y_3 \text{ 是 } y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \text{ 的解}$$

$$\text{设 } k_1(y_1-y_3) + k_2(y_2-y_3) = 0, \text{ 则 } \underbrace{k_1}_{=0}y_1 + \underbrace{k_2}_{=0}y_2 - \underbrace{(k_1+k_2)}_{=0}y_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1=k_2=0, \text{ 故 } y_1-y_3, y_2-y_3 \text{ 线性无关.}$$

$$y = \underbrace{C_1(y_1-y_3) + C_2(y_2-y_3)}_{y^*} + \underbrace{y_3}_{y^*} \quad \text{--- } y_1, y_2, y_3 \text{ 中 } y_3 \text{ 是特解}$$

y_1, y_2, y_3 中任意两个相减的不同情况

(13-1) 已知 $y_1 = e^{3x} - xe^{2x}, y_2 = e^x - xe^{2x}, y_3 = -xe^{2x}$ 是某二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程的 3 个解, 则该方程的通解为 $y =$

$$C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x - x e^{2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 - y_3 &= e^{3x} \\ y_2 - y_3 &= e^x \end{aligned}$$