

第二單元 二階常數係數常微分方程式之求解

(Linear Differential Equations of Second Order With Constant Coefficients)

二階:表示其通解必須含有兩個任意常數項(即需有 C_1 及 C_2 兩項)

二階常數係數常微分方程式解法分析(常數係數表示係數 a 及 b 為常數)

齊次標準型式為: $y''+ay'+by=0$ 齊次(Homogeneous D.E.) \Rightarrow 通解為 y_h

非齊次標準型式為: $y''+ay'+by=r(x)$ 非齊次(Non-Homogeneous D.E.) \Rightarrow

特解為 y_p ,非齊次的通解為 $y = y_h + y_p$ (齊次通解+非齊次特解)

解法:(1)先求得 y_h (利用特徵方程式,判定兩根特性)

(2) 再求得 y_p (利用微分反算子方法求得),

求得齊次通解 y_h , 設所求的解 $y_h = e^{\lambda x}$, 其中 λ 為未知係數

其特徵方程式(Characteristic Equation): $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0$ 其兩根

$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2}$, 有下列 3 種狀況:

(1) 兩根為相異實根(real roots):

兩個解 $y_1 = e^{\lambda_1 x}, y_2 = e^{\lambda_2 x}$ 且為線性獨立。 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 = \frac{-a}{2} \therefore$ 通解 $y_h = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$

(2) 兩根為相等實根(real double roots):

兩個解相同, 即 $y_1 = y_2 = e^{-\frac{a}{2}x}$, 為線性相依(Linear dependent)

(無法用來表示通解,會造成任意常數項個數會減少)

需再利用變數轉換法得第三解 $y_3 = xy_1$ 且與 y_1 為線性獨立(Linear independent)

\therefore 通解 $y_h = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_3 = c_1 y_1 + c_2 x y_1$

(3) 兩根為共軛虛根(complex conjugate roots):

$\lambda_1 = p + qi, \lambda_2 = p - qi$, 而 $p, q \in R$ (實數) 兩解 $y_1 = e^{(p+qi)x}, y_2 = e^{(p-qi)x}$
為表示更簡化, 化簡得第三解, 第四解 y_3 與 y_4

$y_3 = e^{px} \cos qx, y_4 = e^{px} \sin qx$, 且為線性獨立

\therefore 通解 $y_h = c_1 y_3 + c_2 y_4 = c_1 e^{px} \cos qx + c_2 e^{px} \sin qx = e^{px} [c_1 \cos qx + c_2 \sin qx]$

※範例 1: solve $y'' + 8y' = 0$, Solution: $\lambda'' + 8\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 8, \lambda = 0$ 為相異實數, $y_1 = e^{0x}$ 及 $y_2 = e^{8x}$, 通解: $y_h = c_1 + c_2 e^{8x}$

※範例 2: solve $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$

solution: $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 2)^2 = 0, \lambda = -2, -2$ (等根)

則 $y_1 = e^{-2x}, y_2 = x e^{-2x}$, 所以通解: $y_h = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x}$

※範例 3: solve $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$

Solution: $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0, \lambda = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = 1 \pm i$

所以通解: $y_h = e^x [c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x]$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 * 4 * (-3)}}{2 * 4} = \frac{-4 \pm 8}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{-3}{2}, \text{ 通解 } y_h = c_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + c_2 e^{-\frac{3}{2}x}$$

Case 2 : 當 λ_1 and λ_2 ($\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$) (相同實數)

$y_1 = e^{\lambda_1 x}$, $y_2 = e^{\lambda_2 x} = e^{\lambda_1 x} \Rightarrow$ 為相依, 需要再去找出另一個獨立解

參數變化法(Parameter variable Method): 利用已知的一個解—推出另一線性獨立解, 假設

$$y_3 = u(x) * y_1(x), u(x) \text{ 叫做未知的函數, 則 } y_3' = u' * y_1 + u * y_1'$$

$$y_3'' = (u'' * y_1 + u' * y_1') + (u' y_1' + u y_1'') = u'' y_1 + 2u' y_1' + u y_1'', \text{ 代回原式得}$$

$$[u'' y_1 + 2u' y_1' + u y_1''] + a[u' y_1 + u y_1'] + b[uy] = 0, \text{ 整理 } u''(y_1) + u'[2y_1' + ay_1] + u[y_1'' + ay_1' + by_1] = 0$$

$$\text{又 } 2y_1' + ay_1 = 2(\lambda_1 y_1) + a(y_1) = (2\lambda_1 + a) * y_1 = 0, \text{ 即 } 2\lambda_1 + a = 0 \dots \lambda = \frac{-a}{2}$$

$$\text{假設 } \begin{cases} u'' = 0 \Rightarrow u = Ax + B = x \\ 2y_1' + ay_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{-a}{2} \text{ 成立, 通解 } y_h = c_1 y_1 + c_2 (x * y_1), \text{ 第 2 個解多乘上一個 } x \end{cases}$$

※範例 4 : solve $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$, $y(0) = 1 \dots y'(0) = 1$

solution : $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 2)^2 = 0$, $\lambda = -2 \dots -2$ (等根)

則 $y_1 = e^{-2x}$, $y_2 = x e^{-2x}$, 所以通解 : $y_h = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x}$

又 $y_h' = c_2 [e^{-2x} + (-2)x e^{-2x}]$, 當 $x = 0, y = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = c_1 e^0 + c_2 (0) \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$

$x = 0, y' = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = (-2)e^0 + c_2 [e^0 + (0)(-2)e^0] \Rightarrow 1 = -2 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = 3$

所求的特解 : $y = (1)e^{-2x} + 3(xe^{-2x}) = (1 + 3x)e^{-2x}$

Case 3 : λ_1 and λ_2 (共軛複數 Complex roots)

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -1 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{-1} = i, \sqrt{-4} = \sqrt{4} * \sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{4} * i = 2i$$

$$z = 3 + 2i, \bar{z} = 3 - 2i \text{ (互為共軛複數)}$$

任何一個複數 $z = a + bi$ a 及 b 為實數, $\bar{z} = a - bi$ 稱為複數 z 的共軛複數

$\lambda_1 = p + qi$, $\lambda_2 = p - qi$, 來自 $(\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0)$

則通解 $y_h = e^{px} [c_1 \cos qx + c_2 \sin qx]$

※範例 5 : solve $16y'' - 8y' + 5y = 0$

$$\text{Solution : } 16\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5 = 0, \lambda = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 320}}{32} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-256}}{32} = \frac{8 \pm 16i}{32}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{1}{2}i, \text{ 所以通解 } y_h = e^{\frac{1}{4}x} [c_1 \cos \frac{x}{2} + c_2 \sin \frac{x}{2}]$$

※範例 6 : solve $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$ (90 台科大)

$$\text{Solution : } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0, \lambda = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = 1 \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_h = e^x [c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x]$$

※範例 7 : solve $y'' - 2y' = 0$ (89 台大), Subject to $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$

Solution : $y'' - 2y' = 0$, $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$, $\lambda = 0, \lambda = 2 \therefore y_h = c_1 e^{0x} + c_2 e^{2x}$

※二階常係數非齊次 D.E 特解 y_p 之求解 :

求解 $y'' + ay' + by = r(x) \Rightarrow$

定理 : y_h 為 $y'' + ay' + by = r(x)$ 的齊次解 (代表 y_h 含有 2 個任意常數項)

若 y_p 為 $y'' + ay' + by = r(x)$ 的非齊次特解 (代表 y_p 不含任意常數項)

則 $y = y_h + y_p$ 為所求的 $y'' + ay' + by = r(x)$ 非齊次的特解

Proof : $y_h'' + ay_h' + by_h = 0$ 成立----(1)

$y_p'' + ay_p' + by_p = r(x)$ 成立----(2)

(1)+(2) $[y_h + y_p]'' + a[y_h + y_p]' + b[y_h + y_p] = r(x)$

與 $[y]'' + a[y]' + b[y] = r(x)$ 比較 可知其通解為 $y = y_h + y_p$

◎求 y_p 的方法 [微分反運算子法] :

定義 : 微分運算子 $= D = \frac{d}{dx}$

$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} y = Dy \Rightarrow \frac{1}{D} y' = y = \int y' dx = y$, $y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx^2} y^2 = D^2 y$

$y''' = \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = \frac{d}{dx^3} y^3 = D^3 y$

$y_p'' + ay_p' + by_p = r(x) \Rightarrow D^2 y + aDy + by = r(x)$

$D^{-1} = \frac{1}{D} = \int$, $\frac{1}{D^2} = \iint$, 則 $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + aD + b} [r(x)]$

(一)當 $r(x) = e^{\beta x}$ (指數函數) , β 為常數

※範例 8 : Solve $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 2e^{-x} + 3e^{-3x} + 4 \Rightarrow$ 通解 $y = y_h + y_p$

原式相當於 $(D^2 + 2D - 3)y = 2e^{-x} + 3e^{-3x} + 4$

Solution : 先求 y_h :

$D^2 + 2D - 3$, $D = 1, D = -3$, $\therefore y_h = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{3x}$

再求 y_p : $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D - 3} [2e^{-x} + 3e^{-3x} + 4]$

$= \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D - 3} [2e^{-x}] + \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D - 3} [3e^{-3x}] + \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D - 3} [4e^{0x}]$

$= \frac{1}{(-1) + 2(-1) - 3} [2e^{-x}] + \frac{1}{3^2 + 2(3) - 3} [3e^{-3x}] + \frac{1}{0^2 + 2(0) - 3} [4e^{0x}]$

$= \frac{1}{-4} [2e^{-x}] + \frac{1}{12} [3e^{-3x}] + \frac{1}{-3} [4e^{0x}] = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-x}] + \frac{1}{4} [e^{-3x}] + \frac{4}{-3}$

結論 : $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + aD + b} [e^{\beta x}]$

(1)分母 D 用 β 代入 , 分母 $\neq 0$ 直接計算出解答。

(2)分母 D 用 β 代入 , 分母 = 0 , 修正公式為 $y_p = \frac{1}{(D - \beta)^m} [e^{\beta x}] = \frac{x^m}{m!} [e^{\beta x}]$

(二)當 $r(x) = \sin \beta x$ 或 $\cos \beta x$ (三角函數), β 為常數

(1) 分母 D^2 項用 $-\beta^2$ 值代入, 分母 $\neq 0$, 直接計算出解答。

(2) 分母 D^2 項用 $-\beta^2$ 值代入, 分母 $= 0$, 修正公式為 $y_p = \frac{1}{(D^2 + \beta^2)} \{\sin \beta x\} = \frac{x}{2\beta} [-\cos \beta x]$ 或

$$y_p = \frac{1}{(D^2 + \beta^2)} \{\cos \beta x\} = \frac{x}{2\beta} [\sin \beta x]$$

※範例 9 : Solve $(D^2 - 4)y = 2 \cos 2x - \sin 3x$

求 y_h : 令 $(D^2 - 4) = 0$ $D = 2, -2$ $\therefore y_h = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$

求 y_p : $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 - 4} [2 \cos 2x] - \frac{1}{D^2 - 4} [\sin 3x] = \frac{1}{-8} [2 \cos 2x] - \frac{1}{-13} [\sin 3x] = \frac{-1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{13} \sin 3x$

通解 : $y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{13} \sin 3x$

※範例 10 : Solve $y'' + 4y = \sin 3x \Rightarrow (D^2 + 4)y = \sin 3x$

(1) y_h : 令 $D^2 + 4 = 0$ $D = \pm 2i$ $\therefore y_h = e^{0x} [c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x]$

(2) $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 4} [\sin 3x] = \frac{-1}{5} \sin 3x$ 通解 : $y = y_h + y_p$

※範例 11 : Solve $y'' + 2y - 35y = 12e^{5x} + 37 \sin 5x$

(1) y_h : $D^2 + 2D - 35 \Rightarrow (D + 7)(D - 5) = 0$

$D = -7, 5$ $\therefore y_h = c_1 e^{-7x} + c_2 e^{5x}$

(2) y_p : $y_p = \frac{1}{(D-5)} \left[\frac{1}{D+7} (2e^{5x}) \right] + \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D - 35} [37 \sin 5x]$
 $= \frac{1}{(D-5)} [e^{5x}] + \frac{1}{2D-60} [37 \sin 5x] = xe^{5x} + \frac{2D+60}{4D^2-3600} [37 \sin 5x]$
 $= xe^{5x} - \frac{1}{3700} (2D+60) [37 \sin 5x] = xe^{5x} - \frac{1}{3700} [74 * 5 \cos x + 60 * 37 \sin 5x]$

(三)當 $r(x) = (3x^2 - x + 3)$ (二次多項式函數為例)

※範例 12 : Solve $y'' + 2y' + 10y = 25x^3 + 3$

$$\Rightarrow (D^2 + 2D + 10)y = 25x^3 + 3 = (a_2 D^2 + a_1 D + a_0) [25x^3 + 3]$$

依 $\frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 10} = a_2 D^2 + a_1 D + a_0$, 找出 $a_2, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_0$ 的係數值

相當 $\Rightarrow (D^2 + 2D + 10)(a_2 D^2 + a_1 D + a_0) = 1 + 0D^1 + 0D^2 + 0D^3 + 0D^4$

(1) 比較 D^0 項的係數 : $(10)(a_0) = 1 \Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{10}$

(2) 比較 D^1 項的係數 : $10a_1 + 2a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{-1}{5} a_0 = \frac{-1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{-1}{50}$

(3) 比較 D^2 項的係數 : $a_0 + 10a_2 + 2a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} a_2 + 2 \left(\frac{-1}{50} \right) = 0$

$$10a_2 = \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{-3}{50} \Rightarrow \frac{-3}{500}$$

$$y_p = \left(\frac{-3}{500}D^2 - \frac{1}{50}D + \frac{1}{10}\right)[25x^2 + 3] = \left(\frac{-3}{500}\right)(50) - \left(\frac{1}{50}\right)(50x) + \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)(25x^2 + 3) = -x + \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

※範例 13： Solve $3y'' + 10y' + 3y = 9x + 5\cos x + 2e^{2x}$

$$(1) y_h : 3D^2 + 10D + 3 = 0, (3D+1)(D+3) = 0, \text{ 所以 } D = -3, \frac{-1}{3} \quad \therefore y_h = c_1 e^{\frac{-1}{3}x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$$

$$(2) y_p = (a_1 D + a_0)(9x) + \frac{1}{10D}[5\cos x] + \frac{1}{35}[2e^{2x}]$$

$$= \left(\frac{-10}{9}\right)(9) + 3x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{2}{35}e^{2x} = -10 + 3x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{2}{35}e^{2x}$$

通解： $y = y_h + y_p$

$$\text{即 } \therefore y = c_1 e^{\frac{-1}{3}x} + c_2 e^{-3x} + -10 + 3x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x + \frac{2}{35}e^{2x}$$