

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

1. 給一非齊次線性微分方程如下

$$x^2 y''(x) + axy'(x) + by(x) = x^3 \sin x$$

並知此微分方程的補解為  $x$  與  $x^2$

- (1) 試求常數  $a$ 、 $b$  為何? (5%)  
 (2) 試求此微分方程之通解。 (10%) (100 中興土木)

2. 已知二階 ODE

$$y''(x) + 5y'(x) + 6y(x) = e^{-2x}$$

- (1) 試以待定係數法(Undetermined coefficient method)求特解。 (6%)  
 (2) 試以參數變異法(Variation parameter method)求特解。 (6%)

3. 試求微分方程式  $x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$  之通解。 (10%) (102 成大土木)

4. 試求下述 ODE 之通解

(1)  $\frac{d^6 y}{dx^6} - 4 \frac{d^5 y}{dx^5} + 29 \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} - 100 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 100 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$  (7%)

(2)  $(x+2)^2 y'' - (3x+6)y' + 4y = 3x+2$  (7%) (102 成大環工)

(3)  $xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = 0$  (7%)

5. (1) 試求微分方程  $y''(t) + 4\omega_0^2 y(t) = \cos(2\omega t)$  之兩補解  $y_1(t)$  與  $y_2(t)$  與其

Wronskian, 即  $W(y_1, y_2) = ?$ 。 (10%)

- (2) 當  $\omega \neq \omega_0$  時, 此微分方程之特解為何? (5%)  
 (3) 當  $\omega = \omega_0$  時, 此微分方程之特解為何? (5%)  
 (4) 說明何謂激發(excitation)、拍擊(beatting)與共振(resonance) (12%)

(試繪簡圖輔助說明)

6. 已知  $y(x) = e^x$  為方程式  $xy'' + 2(1-x)y' + (x-2)y = e^x$  之一補解, 試求此方程式之通解。 (10%)

### 參考解答:

1. (1)  $\because x$  與  $x^2$  為微分方程的齊次解

$$\therefore \text{將 } y = x \text{ 帶入 ODE 可得 } ax + bx = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$\text{將 } y = x^2 \text{ 帶入 ODE 可得 } 2x^2 + 2ax^2 + bx^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + b = -2$$

所以可知:  $a = -2, b = 2$

$$\text{此微分方程為 } x^2 y''(x) - 2xy'(x) + 2y(x) = x^3 \sin x$$

$$\text{補解為 } y_h(x) = c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

(2) 使用參數變異法來求其特解

令其特解  $y_p(x) = u_1 x + u_2 x^2$  代回 ODE 後可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^2 \\ x^3 \sin x & 2x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-x^3 \sin x}{x^2} = -x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = -\int x \sin x \, dx = x \cos x - \sin x$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & x^3 \sin x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x^2 \sin x}{x^2} = \sin x \Rightarrow u_2 = \int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x$$

$$\therefore y_p(x) = (x \cos x - \sin x)x + (-\cos x)x^2 = -x \sin x$$

$$\text{通解 } y = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 x + c_2 x^2 - x \sin x$$

2. (1)  $y''(x) + 5y'(x) + 6y(x) = e^{-2x}$

$$\text{令 } y = e^{\lambda x} \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6)e^{\lambda x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2 \text{ or } \lambda = -3$$

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

$$\text{令 } y_p = ax e^{-2x} \Rightarrow y_p' = a(1 - 2x)e^{-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p'' = a(4x - 4)e^{-2x} \text{ 代回 ODE 可得}$$

$$a(4x - 4)e^{-2x} + 5a(1 - 2x)e^{-2x} + 6ax e^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y_p = x e^{-2x}, \text{ 通解 } y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-3x} + x e^{-2x}$$

(2) 使用參數變異法來求其特解

令其特解  $y_p(x) = u_1 e^{-2x} + u_2 e^{-3x}$  代回 ODE 後可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-3x} \\ e^{-2x} & -3e^{-3x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & e^{-3x} \\ -2e^{-2x} & -3e^{-3x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-e^{-5x}}{-e^{-5x}} = 1 \Rightarrow u_1 = x$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & 0 \\ -2e^{-2x} & e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & e^{-3x} \\ -2e^{-2x} & -3e^{-3x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{e^{-4x}}{-e^{-5x}} = -e^x \Rightarrow u_2 = -e^x$$

$$y_p(x) = x \cdot e^{-2x} - e^x e^{-3x} = x e^{-2x} - e^{-2x} \quad (e^{-2x} \text{ 為補解, 可寫可不寫})$$

3.  $x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}$

令  $t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t$

$$y'(x) = \frac{dy(x)}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{dY(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{x} Y'$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{dy'(x)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} Y' + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dt}{dx} \frac{dY'}{dt} = -\frac{1}{x^2} Y' + \frac{1}{x^2} Y'' = \frac{1}{x^2} (Y'' - Y')$$

代回 ODE 可得:  $Y'' + 2Y' + Y = 2te^{-t}$

$$\therefore Y_h(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t}$$

令  $Y_p = (at + b) \cdot t^2 e^{-t} \Rightarrow Y_p' = (-at^3 - bt^2 + 3at^2 + 2bt) \cdot e^{-t}$

$$\Rightarrow Y_p'' = (at^3 - 6at^2 + bt^2 - 4bt + 6at + 2b) \cdot e^{-t}$$

代回 ODE 可得:  $(at^3 - 6at^2 + bt^2 - 4bt + 6at + 2b) \cdot e^{-t} + 2(-at^3 - bt^2 + 3at^2 + 2bt) \cdot e^{-t} + (at + b) \cdot t^2 e^{-t} = 2te^{-t}$

$$\Rightarrow (6at + 2b) \cdot e^{-t} = 2te^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{3}, b = 0 \Rightarrow Y_p = \frac{1}{3} t^3 e^{-t}$$

$$\therefore Y(t) = Y_h(t) + Y_p(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3} t^3 e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 x^{-1} + c_2 x^{-1} \cdot \ln x + \frac{1}{3} x^{-1} \cdot (\ln x)^3$$

法二：使用參數變異法來求其特解

令其特解  $y_p(t) = u_1 e^{-t} + u_2 t e^{-t}$  代回 ODE 後可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & t e^{-t} \\ 2t e^{-t} & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} & t e^{-t} \\ -e^{-t} & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-2t^2 e^{-2t}}{e^{-2t}} = -2t^2 \Rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{2}{3}t^3$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ -e^{-t} & 2t e^{-t} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} & t e^{-t} \\ -e^{-t} & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2t e^{-2t}}{e^{-2t}} = 2t \Rightarrow u_2 = t^2$$

$$\therefore y_p(t) = -\frac{2}{3}t^3 \cdot e^{-t} + t^2 \cdot t e^{-t} = \frac{1}{3}t^3 e^{-t}$$

4. (1)  $\frac{d^6 y}{dx^6} - 4\frac{d^5 y}{dx^5} + 29\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} - 100\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 100\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } y = e^{\lambda x} &\Rightarrow (\lambda^6 - 4\lambda^5 + 29\lambda^4 - 100\lambda^3 + 100\lambda^2)e^{\lambda x} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda^2(\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda^2 + 25) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda = 0, 0, 2, 2, \pm 5i \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 e^{2x} + c_4 x e^{2x} + c_5 \cos 5x + c_6 \sin 5x$$

(2)  $(x+2)^2 y'' - (3x+6)y' + 4y = 3x+2$

$$\text{令 } t = x+2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy(x)}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \cdot \frac{dY(t)}{dt} = Y'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy(x)}{dx} \right) = \frac{dt}{dx} \cdot \frac{dY'(t)}{dt} = Y''(t)$$

$$\therefore (x+2)^2 y'' - (3x+6)y' + 4y = 3x+2 \Rightarrow t^2 Y'' - 3t Y' + 4Y = 3t - 4$$

$$\text{令 } z = \ln t \Rightarrow t = e^z \Rightarrow \frac{dY(t)}{dt} = \frac{dz}{dt} \cdot \frac{dG(z)}{dz} = \frac{1}{t} G'(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 Y(t)}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{t^2} G'(z) + \frac{1}{t} \frac{dz}{dt} \cdot \frac{dG'(z)}{dz} = \frac{1}{t^2} [G''(z) - G'(z)]$$

$$t^2 Y'' - 3t Y' + 4Y = 3t - 4 \Rightarrow G'' - 4G' + 4G = 3e^z - 4$$

$$\text{令 } G = e^{\lambda z} \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 2$$

$$\therefore G_h(z) = c_1 e^{2z} + c_2 e^{2z} \cdot z$$

$$\text{令 } G_p = a e^z + b \text{ 代回 ODE 可得 } a = 3, b = -1$$

$$\therefore G(z) = G_h(z) + G_p(z) = c_1 e^{2z} + c_2 e^{2z} \cdot z + 3e^z - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(t) = c_1 t^2 + c_2 t^2 \cdot \ln t + 3t - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 (x+2)^2 + c_2 (x+2)^2 \cdot \ln(x+2) + 3x + 5$$

$$(3) \quad xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = 0 \quad (7\%)$$

$$\text{令 } a_2 = x, \quad a_1 = x+2, \quad a_0 = 1$$

由判斷式:  $a_2'' - a_1' + a_0 = 0$  可知此為正合式

$$xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = \frac{d}{dx}[b_1(x)y' + b_0(x)y]$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1(x)y'' + [b_1'(x) + b_0(x)] + b_0'(x)y = xy'' + (x+2)y' + y \Rightarrow b_1 = x, \quad b_0 = x+1$$

$$\therefore xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = \frac{d}{dx}[xy' + (x+1)y] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xy' + (x+1)y = c_1 \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' + \frac{x+1}{x}y = c_1 \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{積分因子: } \mu = e^{\int \frac{x+1}{x} dx} = e^{(x+\ln x)} = xe^x$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子: } xe^x y' + e^x(x+1)y = c_1 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(xe^x y) = c_1 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow xe^x y = c_1 e^x + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1 \frac{1}{x} + c_2 \frac{e^{-x}}{x}$$

$$5. (1) \quad y''(t) + 4\omega_0^2 y(t) = 0 \Rightarrow y_h(t) = c_1 \cos 2\omega_0 t + c_2 \sin 2\omega_0 t$$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2\omega_0 t & \sin 2\omega_0 t \\ -2\omega_0 \sin 2\omega_0 t & 2\omega_0 \cos 2\omega_0 t \end{vmatrix} = 2\omega_0$$

(2) 當  $\omega \neq \omega_0$  時

$$y_p = a \cos(2\omega t) + b \sin(2\omega t) \Rightarrow y_p' = -2\omega a \sin(2\omega t) + 2\omega b \cos(2\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p'' = -4\omega^2 a \cos(2\omega t) - 4\omega^2 b \sin(2\omega t)$$

$$\therefore \text{代回 ODE 並比較係數後可得 } a = \frac{1}{4(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)}, \quad b = 0$$

$$\therefore y_p = \frac{1}{4(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)} \cos(2\omega t)$$

(3) 當  $\omega = \omega_0$  時

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_0} \frac{1}{4(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2)} [\cos(2\omega t) - \cos(2\omega_0 t)] \\ &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_0} \frac{-2t \sin(2\omega t)}{4(-2\omega)} \\ &= \frac{t \sin(2\omega_0 t)}{4\omega_0} \\ \therefore y_p &= \frac{t \sin(2\omega_0 t)}{4\omega_0} \end{aligned}$$

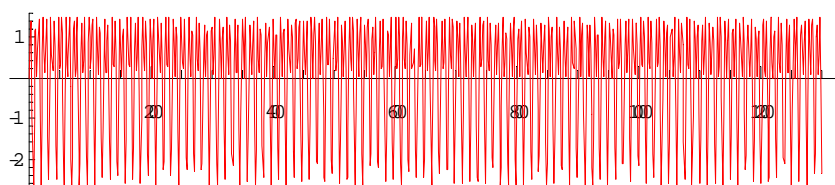
(4)

激發 (Excitation): 當無阻尼時( $c=0$ )，外力頻率( $\omega$ )與物體自然頻率( $\omega_0$ )不同時，因受外力影響產生週期性的振動現象

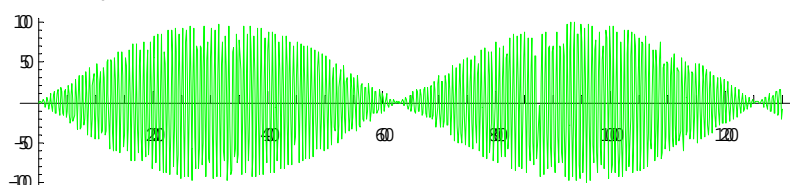
拍擊 (Beating): 當無阻尼時( $c=0$ )，外力頻率( $\omega$ )接近物體自然頻率( $\omega_0$ )，會產生週期性的振動現象

共振 (Resonance): 當無阻尼時( $c=0$ )，外力頻率( $\omega$ )和物體自然頻率( $\omega_0$ )相吻合，而激發出大幅振動的現象

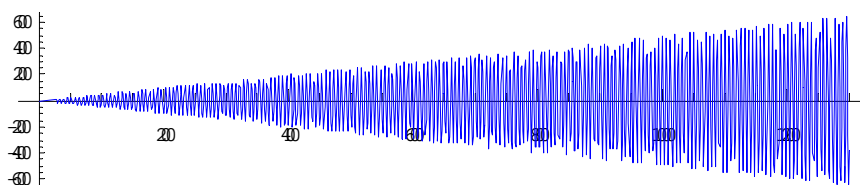
$\omega \neq \omega_0$  激發



$\omega \approx \omega_0$  拍擊



$\omega = \omega_0$  共振



6.  $xy'' + 2(1-x)y' + (x-2)y = e^x$  已知一補解  $y_1 = e^x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令另一補解 } y_2 = ve^x &\Rightarrow y_2' = v'e^x + ve^x \\ &\Rightarrow y_2'' = v''e^x + 2v'e^x + ve^x \end{aligned}$$

帶入 ODE:  $xy'' + 2(1-x)y' + (x-2)y = 0$

$$\text{可得 } x(v''e^x + 2v'e^x + ve^x) + 2(1-x)(v'e^x + ve^x) + (x-2)ve^x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xv''e^x + 2v'e^x = 0$$

$$\text{令 } z = v' \Rightarrow z' + \frac{2}{x}z = 0 \Rightarrow z = e^{-2\ln x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \text{另一補解 } y_2 = \frac{1}{x}e^x, \text{ 且 } y_h = c_1e^x + c_2\frac{1}{x}e^x$$

由參數變異法求特解

令其特解  $y_p(x) = u_1e^x + u_2\frac{1}{x}e^x$  代回 ODE 後可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^{-1}e^x \\ \frac{1}{x}e^x & (-x^{-2} + x^{-1})e^x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & x^{-1}e^x \\ e^x & (-x^{-2} + x^{-1})e^x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-x^{-2}e^{2x}}{-x^{-2}e^{2x}} = 1 \Rightarrow u_1 = x$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & 0 \\ e^x & \frac{1}{x}e^x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & x^{-1}e^x \\ e^x & (-x^{-2} + x^{-1})e^x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x^{-1}e^{2x}}{-x^{-2}e^{2x}} = -x \Rightarrow u_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\therefore y_p(x) = xe^x - \frac{1}{2}xe^x = \frac{1}{2}xe^x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1e^x + c_2\frac{1}{x}e^x + \frac{1}{2}xe^x$$