

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知 x 、 $x+1$ 與 $x-e^{-x}$ 為下述線性微分方程的 3 個解

$$y''(x) + a(x) \cdot y'(x) + b(x) \cdot y(x) = f(x)$$

- (1) 試求 $a(x)$ 、 $b(x)$ 與 $f(x)$ 為何? (9%)
 (2) 試求此微分方程之通解。 (6%)

2. 試求下述微分方程之通解

- (1) $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 3\sin x + \cos x$ (10%)
 (2) $x(x+1)y'' + (4x+1)y' + 2y = 2x+1$ 。 (10%)

3. 已知一微分方程式 $x^3 y''' - 3x^2 y'' + 7xy' - 8y = x^2$

- (1) 試求此微分方程的補解 $y_h(x) = ?$ (7%)
 (2) 以變數變換，令 $t = \ln x$ ，則 $y(x) = Y(t)$ ，試求轉換後以 $Y(t)$ 表示的微分方程式。 (7%)
 (3) 試求轉換後微分方程的補解 $Y_h(t) = ?$ (6%)
 (4) 試求轉換後微分方程的特解 $Y_p(t) = ?$ (6%)
 (5) 試將 $Y(t)$ 轉換回 $y(x)$ 。 (4%)

4. 給一微分方程 $\ddot{y}(t) + \omega^2 y(t) = F \cos \gamma t$ ，其中 F 為常數且 $\gamma \neq \omega$

- (1) 試求此微分方程之補解 $y_h(t) = ?$ (6%)
 (2) 試求 Wronskian，即 $W(y_1, y_2) = ?$ (4%)
 (3) 試求微分方程之通解 $y(t) = ?$ (5%)
 (4) 若給初始條件 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $\dot{y}(0) = 0$ ，則 $y(t) = ?$ (5%)
 (5) 當 $\gamma = \omega$ 時，則 $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} y(t) = ?$ (5%)

5. 已知微分方程式 $xy'' - (x+1)y' + y = 0$

- (1) 試以 $y_1 = e^{\lambda x}$ 求一補解。 (3%)
 (2) 試求另一補解。 (7%)

參考解答:

1. 已知 x 、 $x+1$ 與 $x-e^{-x}$ 為下述線性微分方程的 3 個解

$$y''(x) + a(x) \cdot y'(x) + b(x) \cdot y(x) = f(x)$$

(1) 試求 $a(x)$ 、 $b(x)$ 與 $f(x)$ 為何? (9%)

(2) 試求此微分方程之通解。 (6%)

1. (1) $\because x$ 、 $x+1$ 與 $x-e^{-x}$ 為微分方程的 3 個解

\therefore 分別將 $y=x$ 、 $x+1$ 、 $x-e^{-x}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$0 + a + bx = f \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$0 + a + b(x+1) = f \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

$$-e^{-x} + a(1+e^{-x}) + b(x-e^{-x}) = f \quad \dots\dots(3)$$

由(2)-(1)可得 $b=0$ 代回 (1) 可知 $a=f$ 代入 (3)

可得 $a=f=1$

所以可知此微分方程為 $y''(x) + y'(x) = 1$

(2) \because 此為常係數 ODE

\therefore 令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ or } -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x}$$

使用參數變異法來求其特解

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

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-x} \\ 1 & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^{-x} \\ 0 & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-e^{-x}}{-e^{-x}} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow u_1 = \int 1 dx = x$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^{-x} \\ 0 & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{-e^{-x}} = -e^x \quad \Rightarrow u_2 = -\int e^x dx = -e^x$$

$$\therefore y_p(x) = u_1 + u_2 e^{-x} = x - 1$$

$$\text{通解 } y = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} + x - 1 = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} + x$$

2. 試求下述微分方程之通解

(1) $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 3\sin x + \cos x$ (10%)

(2) $x(x+1)y'' + (4x+1)y' + 2y = 2x+1$ (10%)

(1) 求補解

∴ 此為常係數 ODE

∴ 令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5)e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$\therefore y_h = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$$

由待定係數法求特解，令 $y_p = A \cos x + B \sin x$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$-(A \cos x + B \sin x) + 2(-A \sin x + B \cos x) + 5(A \cos x + B \sin x) = 3 \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow (4A + 2B) \cos x + (-2A + 4B) \sin x = 3 \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\therefore 4A + 2B = 1$$

$$-2A + 4B = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{10}, B = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\therefore y_p = -\frac{1}{10} \cos x + \frac{7}{10} \sin x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{10} \cos x + \frac{7}{10} \sin x$$

(2) $x(x+1)y'' + (4x+1)y' + 2y = 2x+1$

令 $a_2 = x(x+1)$, $a_1 = 4x+1$, $a_0 = 2$

由判斷式： $a_2'' - a_1' + a_0 = 2 - 4 + 2 = 0$ 可知此為正合式

$$x(x+1)y'' + (4x+1)y' + 2y = \frac{d}{dx}[b_1(x)y' + b_0(x)y]$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1(x)y'' + [b_1'(x) + b_0(x)] + b_0'(x)y = x(x+1)y'' + (4x+1)y' + 2y$$

$$\therefore b_1 = x(x+1), b_0 = -b_1' + (4x+1) = -2x-1+4x+1 = 2x$$

$$\therefore x(x+1)y'' + (4x+1)y' + 2y = \frac{d}{dx}[x(x+1)y' + 2xy] = 2x+1$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x+1)y' + 2xy = x^2 + x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y' + \frac{2}{x+1}y = c_1 \frac{1}{x(x+1)} + 1 \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

$$\text{積分因子: } \mu = e^{\int \frac{2}{x+1} dx} = e^{2 \ln|x+1|} = (x+1)^2$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子: } (x+1)^2 y' + 2(x+1)y = c_1 \frac{x+1}{x} + (x+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[(x+1)^2 y] = c_1 \frac{x+1}{x} + (x+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)^2 y = c_1(x + \ln x) + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)^3 + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} [c_1(x + \ln x) + c_2] + \frac{1}{3}(x+1)$$

3. 已知一微分方程式 $x^3 y''' - 3x^2 y'' + 7xy' - 8y = x^2$

(1) 試求此微分方程的補解 $y_h(x) = ?$ (7%)

(2) 以變數變換，令 $t = \ln x$ ，則 $y(x) = Y(t)$ ，試求轉換後以 $Y(t)$ 表示的微分方程式。(7%)

(3) 試求轉換後微分方程的補解 $Y_h(t) = ?$ (6%)

(4) 試求轉換後微分方程的特解 $Y_p(t) = ?$ (6%)

(5) 試將 $Y(t)$ 轉換回 $y(x)$ 。(4%)

(1) 此為尤拉微分方程式，所以令 $y = x^m$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$m(m-1)(m-2)x^m - 3m(m-1)x^m + 7mx^m - 8x^m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^3 - 3m^2 + 2m - 3m^2 + 3m + 7m - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^3 - 6m^2 + 12m - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-2)^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 2, 2, 2 \quad (\text{三重根})$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^2 \cdot \ln x + c_3 x^2 \cdot (\ln x)^2$$

(2) 令 $t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t$

$$\therefore y(x) = y(e^t) = Y(t)$$

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

$$y''(x) = \frac{dy'(x)}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} Y'(t) \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} Y'(t) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dY'(t)}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} Y'(t) + \frac{1}{x^2} Y''(t)$$

$$y'''(x) = \frac{dy''(x)}{dx} = \frac{2}{x^3} Y'(t) - \frac{3}{x^3} Y''(t) + \frac{1}{x^3} Y'''(t)$$

將 $y'(x)$ 、 $y''(x)$ 與 $y'''(x)$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$x^3 \left[\frac{2}{x^3} Y'(t) - \frac{3}{x^3} Y''(t) + \frac{1}{x^3} Y'''(t) \right] - 3x^2 \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} Y'(t) + \frac{1}{x^2} Y''(t) \right]$$

$$+ 7x \cdot \frac{1}{x} Y'(t) - 8Y(t) = e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y'''(t) - 6Y''(t) + 12Y'(t) - 8Y(t) = e^{2t}$$

(3) ∴ 此為常係數 ODE

∴ 令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$(\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 8)e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 2, 2 \quad (\text{三重根})$$

$$\therefore Y_h = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{2t} \cdot t + c_3 e^{2t} \cdot t^2$$

(4) 由待定係數法，令 $Y_p = A \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3$

$$\therefore Y_p' = A(2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 + 3 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^2)$$

$$Y_p'' = A(4 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 + 12 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^2 + 6 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t)$$

$$Y_p''' = A(8 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 + 36 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^2 + 36 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t + 6 \cdot e^{2t})$$

代回 ODE 可得

$$A(8 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 + 36 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^2 + 36 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t + 6 \cdot e^{2t})$$

$$- 6 \cdot A(4 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 + 12 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^2 + 6 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t)$$

$$+ 12 \cdot A(2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 + 3 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^2) - 8 \cdot A \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3 = e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot 6 \cdot e^{2t} = e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore Y_p = \frac{1}{6} \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3$$

$$(5) Y(t) = Y_h(t) + Y_p(t) = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{2t} \cdot t + c_3 e^{2t} \cdot t^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot e^{2t} \cdot t^3$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^2 \cdot \ln x + c_3 x^2 \cdot (\ln x)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot x^2 \cdot (\ln x)^3$$

4. 給一微分方程 $\ddot{y}(t) + \omega^2 y(t) = F \cos \gamma t$ ，其中 ω 、 γ 、 F 為常數且 $\gamma \neq \omega$

(1) 試求此微分方程之補解 $y_h(t) = ?$ (6%)

(2) 試求 Wronskian，即 $W(y_1, y_2) = ?$ (4%)

(3) 試求微分方程之通解 $y(t) = ?$ (5%)

(4) 若給初始條件 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $\dot{y}(0) = 0$ ，則 $y(t) = ?$ (5%)

(5) 當 $\gamma = \omega$ 時，則 $\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} y(t) = ?$ (5%)

(1) $\ddot{y}(t) + \omega^2 y(t) = F \cos(\gamma t)$

$$\text{令 } y = e^{\lambda t} \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + \omega^2)e^{\lambda t} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \omega i$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$$

(2) 令 $y_1 = \cos \omega t$, $y_2 = \sin \omega t$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \omega t & \sin \omega t \\ -\omega \sin \omega t & \omega \cos \omega t \end{vmatrix} = \omega$$

(3) 使用待定係數法來求其特解

$$\text{令 } y_p = A \cos \gamma t + B \sin \gamma t$$

$$y_p' = -A\gamma \sin \gamma t + B\gamma \cos \gamma t$$

$$y_p'' = -A\gamma^2 \cos \gamma t - B\gamma^2 \sin \gamma t \quad \text{代回 ODE 後可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -A\gamma^2 \cos \gamma t - B\gamma^2 \sin \gamma t + \omega^2 \cdot (A \cos \gamma t + B \sin \gamma t) = F \cos \gamma t \\ \Rightarrow & A(\omega^2 - \gamma^2) \cos \gamma t + B(\omega^2 - \gamma^2) \sin \gamma t = F \cos \gamma t \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{F}{\omega^2 - \gamma^2}, \quad B = 0$$

$$y_p = \frac{F}{\omega^2 - \gamma^2} \cos \gamma t$$

$$\therefore y = y_h + y_p = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t + \frac{F}{\omega^2 - \gamma^2} \cos \gamma t$$

$$(4) \text{ 由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{F}{\omega^2 - \gamma^2}$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{F}{\omega^2 - \gamma^2} (\cos \gamma t - \cos \omega t)$$

(5) 當 $\gamma = \omega$ 時

$$\lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} y(t) = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} \frac{F}{\omega^2 - \gamma^2} (\cos \gamma t - \cos \omega t) = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow \omega} \frac{F \cdot t}{2\gamma} \sin \gamma t = \frac{F \cdot t}{2\omega} \sin \omega t$$

5. 已知微分方程式 $x^2 y'' - x(x+1)y' + xy = 0$

(1) 試以 $y_1 = e^{\lambda x}$ 求出一補解。(3%)

(2) 試求另一補解。(7%)

$$(1) \quad x^2 y'' - x(x+1)y' + xy = 0$$

令 $y_1 = e^{\lambda x}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$\begin{aligned} [\lambda^2 x^2 - \lambda x(x+1) + x] e^{\lambda x} &= 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 x^2 - \lambda x(x+1) + x = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (\lambda^2 - \lambda)x^2 - (\lambda - 1)x = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 1)x^2 - (\lambda - 1)x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以可知 $\lambda = 1$ 滿足上式

故可得一補解為 $y_1 = e^x$

$$(2) \text{ 令另一補解 } y_2 = ve^x \Rightarrow y_2' = v'e^x + ve^x \\ \Rightarrow y_2'' = v''e^x + 2v'e^x + ve^x$$

$$\text{代入 ODE: } x^2 y'' - x(x+1)y' + xy = 0$$

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

$$\text{令 } z = v' \Rightarrow z' + \frac{x-1}{x}z = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z}dz = \frac{1-x}{x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{z}dz = \int \frac{1-x}{x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln z = \ln x - x + \ln c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{z}{c_1 \cdot x} = -x$$

$$\Rightarrow z = c_1 \cdot x \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = c_1 \cdot x \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = c_1 \cdot \int x \cdot e^{-x} dx + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = c_1 \cdot (-1-x)e^{-x} + c_2$$

$$y_2 = ve^x = c_1 \cdot (-1-x) + c_2 e^x = c_3 \cdot (1+x) + c_2 e^x$$

$$\therefore \text{ 另一補解為 } (1+x), \text{ 且 } y = \bar{c}_1 \cdot (1+x) + \bar{c}_2 \cdot e^x$$