

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 考慮下述三條微分方程式

(a) $y''(t) - 3y'(t) - 3y(t) = 0$ (b) $y''(t) + 4y(t) = 0$ (c) $y''(t) + 8y'(t) + 15y(t) = 0$

試問：

- (1) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$ ，何者會產生週期性振動的解？ (4%)
- (2) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$ ，何者的解會衰減到零？ (4%)
- (3) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$ ，何者會產生無窮大的解？ (4%)

2. 已知線性微分方程 $x^2 y''(x) + axy'(x) + by(x) = x \ln x$ 有兩個補解 x 與 $x \ln x$

- (1) 試求常數 a 與 b 為何？ (8%)
- (2) 試求此微分方程之通解。 (7%)

3. 試求下述微分方程之通解

- (1) $y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y = 16e^t$ (8%)
- (2) $x^2 y'' + xy' - y = \ln x$ (8%)
- (3) $x(1-x)y'' + 2(1-2x)y' - 2y = 6x - 2$ (8%)

4. 已知一微分方程式 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) + \frac{2y}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ ($x > 0$)

- (1) 試求此微分方程的補解 $y_h(x) = ?$ (6%)
- (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。 (6%)
- (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 $y(x)$ 。 (3%)

5. 已知單自由度振動系統其數學表示為 $m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{y}(t) + ky(t) = f(t)$ ，若給定質量塊 $m = 4$ ，阻尼係數 $c = 0$ 與彈簧常數 $k = 36$ 並且質量塊為靜止狀態即其初始條件 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $\dot{y}(0) = 0$ ，給一外力為 $f(t) = \cos \omega t$

試問：

- (1) 當 $\omega = ?$ ，此系統會產生共振行為。 (4%)
- (2) 當系統產生共振時，此時其解為何？ (8%)

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

- (1) 試以觀察法求一補解 y_1 。 (3%)
- (2) 試求其通解。 (7%)

參考解答:

1. 考慮下述三條微分方程式

$$(a) y''(t) - 3y'(t) - 3y(t) = 0 \quad (b) y''(t) + 4y(t) = 0 \quad (c) y''(t) + 8y'(t) + 15y(t) = 0$$

試問:

- (1) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 何者會產生週期性振動的解? (4%)
- (2) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 何者的解會衰減到零? (4%)
- (3) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$, 何者會產生無窮大的解? (4%)

$$(a) y(t) = c_1 e^{\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{21}}{2}\right)t} + c_2 e^{\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{21}}{2}\right)t}$$

$$(b) y(t) = c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t$$

$$(c) y(t) = c_1 e^{-3t} + c_2 e^{-5t}$$

- (1) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$, (b)的解會產生週期性振動
- (2) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$, (c)的解會衰減到零
- (3) 當 $t \rightarrow \infty$, (a)的解變成無窮大

2. 已知線性微分方程 $x^2 y''(x) + axy'(x) + by(x) = x \ln x$ 有兩個補解 x 與 $x \ln x$

- (1) 試求常數 a 與 b 為何? (8%)
- (2) 試求此微分方程之通解。 (7%)

- (1) 由補解可知其特徵方程式所得之結果為 $m=1$ (重根)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故可得其特徵方程為 } (m-1)^2 = 0 &\Rightarrow m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow m(m-1) - m + 1 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow [m(m-1) - m + 1]x^m = 0 \end{aligned}$$

可反推其齊次微分方程為 $x^2 y''(x) - xy'(x) + y(x) = 0$

$$\therefore a = -1, b = 1$$

故此微分方程為 $x^2 y''(x) - xy'(x) + y(x) = x \ln x$

- (2) 由參數變異法可令其特解 $y_p = u_1 x + u_2 x \ln x$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} x & x \ln x \\ 1 & \ln x + 1 \end{vmatrix} = x$$

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x \ln x \\ x \ln x & \ln x + 1 \end{vmatrix}}{x^2} = \frac{-(\ln x)^2}{x} \Rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{(\ln x)^3}{3}$$

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

$$\therefore y_p = -\frac{(\ln x)^3}{3} \cdot x + \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \cdot x \ln x = \frac{x(\ln x)^3}{6}$$

$$\text{通解 } y = y_h + y_p = c_1 x + c_2 x \ln x + \frac{x(\ln x)^3}{6}$$

3. 試求下述微分方程之通解

(1) $y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y = 16e^t$ (8%)

(2) $x^2 y'' + xy' - y = \ln x$ (8%)

(3) $x(1-x)y'' + 2(1-2x)y' - 2y = 6x - 2$ (8%)

(1) $y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y = 16e^t$

$$\text{令 } y = e^{\lambda t} \text{ 可得 } \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 - 1)^2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1 \text{ (重根)}$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t} + c_3 e^t + c_4 t e^t$$

$$\text{令 } y_p = At^2 e^t \Rightarrow y_p' = A2te^t + At^2 e^t = A(2t + t^2)e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p'' = A(2 + 2t)e^t + A(2t + t^2)e^t = A(2 + 4t + t^2)e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p''' = A(4 + 2t)e^t + A(2 + 4t + t^2)e^t = A(6 + 6t + t^2)e^t$$

$$\Rightarrow y_p^{(4)} = A(6 + 2t)e^t + A(6 + 6t + t^2)e^t = A(12 + 8t + t^2)e^t$$

代回 ODE 可得

$$A(12 + 8t + t^2)e^t - 2A(2 + 4t + t^2)e^t + At^2 e^t = 16e^t \Rightarrow 8Ae^t = 16e^t \\ \Rightarrow A = 2$$

$$\therefore y_p = 2t^2 e^t$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 t e^{-t} + c_3 e^t + c_4 t e^t + 2t^2 e^t$$

(2) $x^2 y'' + xy' - y = \ln x$

令 $y = x^m$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$[m(m-1) + m - 1]x^m = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 1 \text{ or } -1$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 x + c_2 x^{-1}$$

使用參數變異法來求其特解

$$\text{令特解 } y_p(x) = u_1 x + u_2 x^{-1}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^{-1} \\ 1 & -x^{-2} \end{vmatrix} = -2x^{-1}$$

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^{-1} \\ x^{-2} \ln x & -x^{-2} \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{-x^{-3} \ln x}{-2x^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \ln x \Rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{1}{2x} (\ln x + 1)$$

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

$$\therefore y_p(x) = u_1 x + u_2 x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2x} (\ln x + 1) \cdot x - \frac{1}{2} (x \ln x - x) \cdot x^{-1} = -\ln x$$

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

(3) $x(1-x)y'' + 2(1-2x)y' - 2y = 6x - 2$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore x(1-x)y'' + 2(1-2x)y' - 2y = \frac{d}{dx}[x(1-x)y' + (1-2x)y] = 6x - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1-x)y' + (1-2x)y = 3x^2 - 2x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}[x(1-x)y] = 3x^2 - 2x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1-x)y = x^3 - x^2 + c_1 x + c_2$$

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

4. 已知一微分方程式 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) + \frac{2y}{x^2} = x^{-2} \quad (x > 0)$

(1) 試求此微分方程的補解 $y_h(x) = ?$ (6%)

(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。 (6%)

(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 $y(x)$ 。 (3%)

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

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

∴ 此為 Euler ODE

$$\text{令 } y = x^m$$

$$m(m-1)x^m + mx^m + x^m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = i, -i$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 \cos(\ln x) + c_2 \sin(\ln x)$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t$$

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

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

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

$$\text{將 } y'(x) \text{ 與 } y''(x) \text{ 代回 ODE 可得 } \Rightarrow x^2y'' + xy' + y = 1$$

$$x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}[Y''(t) - Y'(t)] + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}Y'(t) + Y(t) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow Y''(t) + Y(t) = 1$$

(3) ∴ 此為常係數 ODE

$$\therefore \text{ 令 } Y(t) = e^{\lambda t} \text{ 代入 ODE 可得}$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 1)e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = i, -i$$

$$\therefore Y_h = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t$$

(4) 由待定係數法，令 $Y_p = A$ 代回 ODE 可得 $A = 1$

$$\therefore Y_p = 1$$

$$(5) Y(t) = Y_h(t) + Y_p(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 \cos(\ln x) + c_2 \sin(\ln x) + 1$$

5. 已知單自由度振動系統其數學表示為 $m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{y}(t) + ky(t) = f(t)$ ，若給定質量塊 $m = 4$ ，阻尼係數 $c = 0$ 與彈簧常數 $k = 36$ 並且質量塊為靜止狀態即其初始條件 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $\dot{y}(0) = 0$ ，給一外力為 $f(t) = \cos \omega t$

試問：

(1) 當 $\omega = ?$ ，此系統會產生共振行為。(4%)

(2) 當系統產生共振時，此時其解為何？(8%)

(1) $m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{y}(t) + ky(t) = f(t)$ 又 $m = 4, c = 0, k = 36$ 與 $f(t) = \cos \omega t$

$$\therefore 4\ddot{y}(t) + 36y(t) = \cos \omega t$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 3$$

當 $\omega = \omega_n = 3$ 時，系統會產生共振現象。

(2) $4\ddot{y}(t) + 36y(t) = \cos 3t$

令 $y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$(4\lambda^2 + 36)e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 3i, -3i$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 \cos 3t + c_2 \sin 3t$$

令 $y_p = t(A \cos 3t + B \sin 3t) = t \cdot y_h$

$$\dot{y}_p = y_h + t \dot{y}_h$$

$$\ddot{y}_p = \dot{y}_h + \dot{y}_h + t \ddot{y}_h = 2\dot{y}_h + t \ddot{y}_h \text{ 代回 ODE 可得}$$

$$4(2\dot{y}_h + t \ddot{y}_h) + 36t \cdot y_h = \cos 3t$$

$$\Rightarrow 8\dot{y}_h = \cos 3t$$

$$\Rightarrow 24(-A \sin 3t + B \cos 3t) = \cos 3t$$

$$\therefore A = 0, B = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = c_1 \cos 3t + c_2 \sin 3t + \frac{1}{24} t \cdot \sin 3t$$

$$\text{又 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

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

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{24} t \cdot \sin 3t$$

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

(1) 試以觀察法求一補解 y_1 。(3%)

(2) 試求其通解。(7%)

(1) 由 $y = x^m$ 可觀察出當 $m = 1$ 為其一解

$$\therefore y_1 = x$$

$$(2) x^2 y'' - (x^2 + 2x)y' + (x + 2)y = 0 \Rightarrow y'' - \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)y' + \left(\frac{x+2}{x^2}\right)y = 0$$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且滿足 } W' - (1 + \frac{2}{x})W = 0 &\Rightarrow \frac{W'}{W} = 1 + \frac{2}{x} \\ &\Rightarrow \ln W = \int (1 + \frac{2}{x})dx = x + 2\ln x + \bar{c}_1 \\ &\Rightarrow W = e^{x+2\ln x+\bar{c}_1} = c_1 x^2 e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 &= c_1 x^2 e^x \\ \Rightarrow x y_2' - y_2 &= c_1 x^2 e^x \\ \Rightarrow y_2' - \frac{1}{x} y_2 &= c_1 x e^x \longrightarrow \text{為一階線性 ODE} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同乘積分因子後可得 } \frac{1}{x} y_2' - \frac{1}{x^2} y_2 &= c_1 e^x \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} y_2 \right) &= c_1 e^x \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} y_2 &= c_1 e^x + c_2 \\ \Rightarrow y_2 &= c_1 x e^x + c_2 x \end{aligned}$$

故可得其另一補解為 $x e^x$