

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知一齊次常微分方程式其三個補解為 x^2 , $x^{-3} \cos(2 \ln x)$, $x^{-3} \sin(2 \ln x)$, 試問此常微分方程式為何? (10%)

2. 已知一常微分方程式 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x-1}$ 之通解。
 - (1) 試求其兩補解 y_1 與 y_2 。 (6%)
 - (2) 試求其特解 y_p 。 (6%)

3. 試解:
 - (1) $xy'' - y' - (3+x)x^2e^x = 0$ 並且滿足 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $y(1) = 2e$ (7%)
 - (2) $(2x+1)^2 y'' - (12x+6)y' + 16y = 2$ (7%)
 - (3) $xy'' - xy' - y = 0$ 並且滿足 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $y'(0) = 3$ (7%)

4. 已知微分方程式 $(1-2x)y'' + 4xy' - 4y = 0$
 - (1) 試以觀察法求一補解 y_1 。 (3%)
 - (2) 試求另一補解 y_2 。 (7%)

5. 已知一微分方程式 $y'' - \frac{3}{x}y' + \frac{3}{x^2}y = x$ ($x > 0$)
 - (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%)

6. 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 $m=1$, 阻尼係數 $c=0$ 與彈簧常數 $k=4$ 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) 此系統的自然振動頻率 $\omega_n = ?$ (2%)
 - (2) 當 $\omega=1$, 其解為何?(4%) 外力對此系統造成的運動行為稱為什麼? (2%)
 - (3) 當 $\omega=2$, 其解為何?(4%) 外力對此系統造成的運動行為稱為什麼? (2%)
 - (4) 當 $\omega=1.99$, 其解為何?(4%) 外力對此系統造成的運動行為稱為什麼? (2%)

參考解答:

1. 已知一齊次常微分方程式其三個補解為 x^2 , $x^{-3} \cos(2 \ln x)$, $x^{-3} \sin(2 \ln x)$, 試問此常微分方程式為何? (10%)

由補解形式可知此為三階 Euler-Cauchy ODE

可得 $m = 2$, $m = -3 \pm 2i$

特徵方程式為 $(m-2)(m+3-2i)(m+3+2i) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow m^3 + 4m^2 + m - 26 = 0 \dots(1)$$

由齊次常微分方程式 $x^3 y''' + ax^2 y'' + bxy' + cy = 0$

令 $y = x^m$ 帶入 ODE 可得

$$m(m-1)(m-2) + am(m-1) + bm + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^3 + (a-3)m^2 + (2-a+b)m + c = 0 \dots(2)$$

由(1)與(2)比較係數可知 $a = 7$, $b = 6$, $c = -26$

\therefore 此齊次常微分方程式為 $x^3 y''' + 7x^2 y'' + 6xy' - 26y = 0$

2. 已知一常微分方程式 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x-1}$ 之通解。

(1) 試求其兩補解 y_1 與 y_2 。(6%)

(2) 試求其特解 y_p 。(6%)

(1) 補解 y_1 與 y_2 滿足 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } y = e^{\lambda x} \text{ 帶入 ODE 可得 } \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 &\Rightarrow (\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ (重根)} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 可得兩補解 $y_1 = e^{2x}$ 與 $y_2 = xe^{2x}$

(2) 令特解 $y_p = y_1 u_1 + y_2 u_2$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & xe^{2x} \\ e^{2x} & e^{2x}(2x+1) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & xe^{2x} \\ 2e^{2x} & e^{2x}(2x+1) \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-\frac{x}{x-1}e^{4x}}{e^{4x}} = -\frac{x}{x-1} \Rightarrow u_1 = -x - \ln|x-1|$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & 0 \\ 2e^{2x} & e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & xe^{2x} \\ 2e^{2x} & e^{2x}(2x+1) \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x-1}e^{4x}}{e^{4x}} = \frac{1}{x-1} \Rightarrow u_2 = \ln|x-1|$$

$$y_p = y_1 u_1 + y_2 u_2 = e^{2x}(x \ln|x-1| - \ln|x-1| - x)$$

3. 試解:

(1) $xy'' - y' - (3+x)x^2e^x = 0$ 並且滿足 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $y(1) = 2e$ (7%)

(2) $(2x+1)^2 y'' - (12x+6)y' + 16y = 2$ (7%)

(3) $xy'' - xy' - y = 0$ 並且滿足 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $y'(0) = 3$ (7%)

(1) 由 ODE 可看出缺少 y 項，故令 $u = y' \Rightarrow u' = y''$

代回 ODE 可得 $u' - \frac{1}{x}u = (3x+x^2)e^x \rightarrow$ 此為一階線性 ODE

可知其積分因子為 $\mu = e^{\int p(x)dx} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同乘積分因子後可得 } \frac{1}{x}u' - \frac{1}{x^2}u &= (3+x)e^x &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}u\right) &= (3+x)e^x \\ & &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}u &= (2+x)e^x + c_1 \\ & &\Rightarrow u &= (2x+x^2)e^x + c_1x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } u = y' = (2x+x^2)e^x + c_1x \Rightarrow y = x^2e^x + c_1\frac{x^2}{2} + c_2$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$y(1) = 2e \Rightarrow c_1 = 2e$$

$$\therefore y(x) = ex^2 + x^2e^x$$

(2) 令 $u = 2x+1 \Rightarrow du = 2dx$

$$y' = \frac{dy(x)}{dx} = 2\frac{dY(u)}{du} = 2Y'$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'(x)}{dx} = 2\frac{d(2Y')}{du} = 4Y''$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (2x+1)^2 y'' - (12x+6)y' + 16y &= 2 &\Rightarrow 4u^2Y'' - 12uY' + 16Y &= 2 \\ & &\Rightarrow u^2Y'' - 3uY' + 4Y &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

此為 Euler-Cauchy ODE

令 $Y = u^m$ 帶入 ODE 可得

$$m(m-1) - 3m + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 2 \text{ (重根)}$$

$$\therefore \text{可知補解 } Y_h = c_1 u^2 + c_2 u^2 \ln u$$

令特解 $Y_p = u^2 v_1 + (u^2 \ln u) \cdot v_2$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} u^2 & u^2 \ln u \\ 2u & u(2 \ln u + 1) \end{vmatrix} = u^3$$

$$v_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & u^2 \ln u \\ \frac{1}{2u^2} & u(2\ln u + 1) \end{vmatrix}}{W} = -\frac{1}{2u^3} \ln u \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{1}{8u^2} + \frac{1}{4u^2} \ln|u|$$

$$v_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u^2 & 0 \\ 2u & \frac{1}{2u^2} \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{1}{2u^3} \Rightarrow v_2 = -\frac{1}{4u^2}$$

$$Y_p = u^2 \left(\frac{1}{8u^2} + \frac{1}{4u^2} \ln|u| \right) + u^2 \ln|u| \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4u^2} \right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore Y = Y_h + Y_p = c_1 u^2 + c_2 u^2 \ln|u| + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_1 (2x+1)^2 + c_2 (2x+1)^2 \ln|2x+1| + \frac{1}{8}$$

(3) $xy'' - xy' - y = 0$ 並且滿足 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $y'(0) = 3$ (7%)

令 $a_1 = x, a_2 = -x, a_3 = -1$

由 $a_1'' - a_2' + a_3 = 0$ 可知此為正合型 ODE

$$\text{故有 } xy'' - xy' - y = \frac{d}{dx}[b_1 y' + b_0 y] = b_1 y'' + b_1' y' + b_0 y' + b_0 y$$

$$\text{比較後可得 } b_1 = x, b_1' + b_0 = -x \Rightarrow b_0 = -x - 1$$

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

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

由初始條件 $y(0) = 0$ 與 $y'(0) = 3$ 可得 $c_1 = 0$

$$\therefore xy' - (x+1)y = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{x+1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln y = x + \ln x + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{y}{xe^x} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c_2 x e^x$$

由 $y'(0) = 3$ 可得 $c_2 = 3$

$$\therefore y(x) = 3x e^x$$

4. 已知微分方程式 $(1-2x)y'' + 4xy' - 4y = 0$

(1) 試以觀察法求一補解 y_1 。(3%)

(2) 試求另一補解 y_2 。(7%)

(1) 嘗試將 $y = x^m$ 代入後觀察可知當 $m=1$ 為其一解

故可知其一補解為 $y_1 = x$

(2) Wronskian 行列式為 $W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 = x y_2' - y_2$

並且滿足 $W' + \frac{4x}{1-2x}W = 0 \Rightarrow W = e^{-\int \frac{4x}{1-2x} dx} = c_1 e^{2x + \ln|2x-1|} = c_1(2x-1)e^{2x}$

$\therefore x y_2' - y_2 = c_1(2x-1)e^{2x} \Rightarrow y_2' - \frac{1}{x}y_2 = c_1 \frac{2x-1}{x} e^{2x} \rightarrow$ 此為一階線性 ODE

可知其積分因子為 $\mu = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x}$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} y_2 = c_1 \frac{e^{2x}}{x} + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x$$

\therefore 令一補解 y_2 為 e^{2x}

5. 已知一微分方程式 $y'' - \frac{3}{x}y' + \frac{3}{x^2}y = x \quad (x > 0)$

(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) $y'' - \frac{3}{x}y' + \frac{3}{x^2}y = x \Rightarrow x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 3y = x^3 \rightarrow$ 此為 Euler ODE

令 $y = x^m \Rightarrow m(m-1)x^m - 3mx^m + 3x^m = 0$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 4m + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-1)(m-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 1 \text{ or } 3$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 x + c_2 x^3$$

(2) 令 $t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t$

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

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

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

將 $y'(x)$ 與 $y''(x)$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} [Y''(t) - Y'(t)] - 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} Y'(t) + 3Y(t) = e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y''(t) - 4Y'(t) + 3Y(t) = e^{3t}$$

(3) \therefore 此為常係數 ODE

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

$$(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3)e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ or } 3$$

$$\therefore Y_h = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{3t}$$

(4) 由待定係數法，

$$\text{令 } Y_p = Ate^{3t} \quad \Rightarrow Y_p' = A(3t+1)e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_p'' = A(9t+6)e^{3t} \quad \text{代回 ODE 可得 } A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore Y_p = \frac{1}{2} te^{3t}$$

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

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

6. 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 $m=1$ ，阻尼係數 $c=0$ 與彈簧常數 $k=4$ 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) 此系統的自然振動頻率 $\omega_n = ?$ (2%)
- (2) 當 $\omega=1$ ，其解為何?(4%) 外力對此系統造成的運動行為稱為什麼? (2%)
- (3) 當 $\omega=2$ ，其解為何?(4%) 外力對此系統造成的運動行為稱為什麼? (2%)
- (4) 當 $\omega=1.99$ ，其解為何?(4%) 外力對此系統造成的運動行為稱為什麼? (2%)

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

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = 2$$

(2) 當 $\omega=1 \neq \omega_n$ 時，外力對系統產生激發行為

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

令 $y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ 代入 ODE 可得

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2i, -2i$$

$$\therefore y_h = c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t$$

令 $y_p = A \cos t + B \sin t$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$-A \cos t - B \sin t + 4A \cos t + 4B \sin t = \cos t$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A \cos t + 3B \sin t = \cos t$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{3}, B = 0$$

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t + \frac{1}{3} \cos t$$

$$\text{又 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$\therefore y(t) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{3} \cos t$$

(3) 當 $\omega = \omega_n = 2$ 時，外力對系統產生共振行為

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

令 $y_p = t(A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t) = t \cdot y_h$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 2\dot{y}_h = \cos 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(-2A \sin 2t + 2B \cos 2t) = \cos 2t$$

$$\therefore A = 0, B = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = c_1 \cos 2t + c_2 \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}t \cdot \sin 2t$$

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

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

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{4}t \cdot \sin 2t$$

(4) 當 $\omega = 1.99 \approx \omega_n$ 時，外力對系統產生拍擊行為

$$\ddot{y}(t) + 4y(t) = \cos(1.99t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y(t) &= \frac{1}{m(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)} (\cos \omega t - \cos \omega_n t) \\ &= \frac{2}{m(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)} \sin \frac{\omega_n + \omega}{2} t \cdot \sin \frac{\omega_n - \omega}{2} t \\ &= \frac{1}{2^2 - 1.99^2} (\cos 1.99t - \cos 2t) \\ &= \frac{2}{2^2 - 1.99^2} \sin \frac{3.99}{2} t \cdot \sin \frac{0.01}{2} t \end{aligned}$$