

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 給定一 Cauchy-Euler 微分方程式為 $x^4 y'''' + ax^3 y''' + bx^2 y'' + cxy' + dy = 0$ ，其中 a, b, c, d 皆為常數。已知 $8\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x) - 9\ln x \cdot \cos(\ln x) - 11\ln x \cdot \sin(\ln x)$ 是此 Cauchy-Euler 微分方程式的一解，試問 a, b, c, d 為何？ (8%)

2. 已知微分方程式 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x} \ln x$ ，試問：
 - (1) 其補解 $y_h = ?$ (6%)
 - (2) 其特解 $y_p = ?$ 並寫出其通解。 (6%)

3. 已知微分方程式 $xy'' + 2(1-x)y' + (x-2)y = xe^x$
 - (1) 試以觀察法求一補解 y_1 。 (3%)
 - (2) 試求另一補解 y_2 。 (6%)
 - (3) 試求其特解 y_p ，並寫出其通解。 (6%)

4. 已知一微分方程式 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{4}{x^2}y = x \quad (x > 0)$
 - (1) 試求此微分方程的補解 $y_h(x) = ?$ (5%)
 - (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。 (5%)
 - (3) 試求轉換後微分方程的補解 $Y_h(t) = ?$ (5%)
 - (4) 試求轉換後微分方程的特解 $Y_p(t) = ?$ (5%)
 - (5) 試將 $Y(t)$ 轉換回 $y(x)$ 。 (3%)

5. 給一微分方程式 $x^2 y'' + x(2-x)y' - 2y = x^3 e^x$ ，試問此 ODE 補解與特解分別為何？ (hint: 先同除 x^2 後再計算) (10%)

6. 試解：
 - (1) $y'' + e^{3y}(y')^3 = 0$ (8%)
 - (2) $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$ (8%)

7. 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 $m = 2$ ，阻尼係數 $c = 0$ 與彈簧常數 $k = 18$ 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 $f(t) = 4\sin \omega t$ ，試問：
 - (1) 此系統的自然振動頻率 $\omega_n = ?$ (2%)
 - (2) 當 $\omega = 2$ 時，其解為何？ (5%) 此時外力對系統造成何種運動行為？ (2%)
 - (3) 當 $\omega = 3$ 時，其解為何？ (5%) 此時外力對系統造成何種運動行為？ (2%)

參考解答:

1. 給定一 Cauchy-Euler 微分方程式為 $x^4 y'''' + ax^3 y''' + bx^2 y'' + cxy' + dy = 0$ ，其中 a, b, c, d 皆為常數。已知 $8\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x) - 9\ln x \cdot \cos(\ln x) - 11\ln x \cdot \sin(\ln x)$ 是此 Cauchy-Euler 微分方程式的一解，試問 a, b, c, d 為何？ (8%)

由補解形式可知此為四階 Euler-Cauchy ODE 的解為 $m = (\pm i)^2$

特徵方程式為 $(m^2 + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m^4 + 2m^2 + 1 = 0 \dots(1)$

由齊次常微分方程式 $x^4 y'''' + ax^3 y''' + bx^2 y'' + cxy' + dy = 0$

令 $y = x^m$ 帶入 ODE 可得

$$m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3) + a \cdot m(m-1)(m-2) + b \cdot m(m-1) + c \cdot m + d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^4 + (a-6)m^3 + (-3a+b+11)m^2 + (2a-b+c-6)m + d = 0 \dots(2)$$

由(1)與(2)比較係數可知 $a = 6, b = 9, c = 3, d = 1$

\therefore 此齊次常微分方程式為 $x^4 y'''' + 6x^3 y''' + 9x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$

2. 已知微分方程式 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x} \ln x$

(1) 先求其補解 y_h 。(6%)

(2) 再求其特解 y_p ，並寫出其通解。(6%)

(1) 求其補解 y_h

y_h 滿足 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$

令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 代入上式可得 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2, -2$

\therefore 可得 $y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x}$

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

$y_1 u_1' + y_2 u_2' = 0$ 與 $y_1' u_1 + y_2' u_2 = f(x)$ ，因此可得

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p &= y_1 u_1 + y_2 u_2 = e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right) + x e^{-2x} (x \ln x - x) \\
 &= x^2 e^{-2x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x - \frac{3}{4} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x} + x^2 e^{-2x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

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

(1) 試以觀察法求一補解 y_1 。(3%)

(2) 試求另一補解 y_2 。(7%)

(3) 試求其特解 y_p ，並寫出其通解。(7%)

(1) 由觀察法嘗試代入 $y = e^{ax}$ 來求補解可得

$$a^2 x e^{ax} + 2a(1-x)e^{ax} + (x-2)e^{ax} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 x + 2a - 2ax + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

故可得其一補解為 $y_1 = e^x$

$$(2) W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 = e^x (y_2' - y_2)$$

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

$$\text{又 } W \text{ 滿足 } W' + \frac{2(1-x)}{x}W = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{W}dW = -\frac{2(1-x)}{x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{W}dW = -\int \frac{2(1-x)}{x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|W| = -2\ln|x| + 2x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \bar{C}x^{-2}e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore e^x(y_2' - y_2) = \bar{C} \frac{1}{x^2}e^{2x} \Rightarrow y_2' - y_2 = \bar{C}x^{-2}e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x}y_2' - e^{-x}y_2 = \bar{C}x^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-x}y_2) = \bar{C}x^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x}y_2 = -\bar{C}_1 x^{-1} + \bar{C}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = -\bar{C}_1 x^{-1}e^x + \bar{C}_2 e^x$$

故可得另一補解為 $y_1 = x^{-1}e^x$

$$\therefore y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 \frac{1}{x}e^x$$

(3) 令特解 $y_p = y_1u_1 + y_2u_2$ 代入 ODE 可知

$$y_1u_1' + y_2u_2' = 0 \quad \text{與} \quad y_1'u_1 + y_2'u_2 = \frac{f(x)}{x}, \quad \text{因此可得}$$

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

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & 0 \\ e^x & e^x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & x^{-1}e^x \\ e^x & (-x^{-2} + x^{-1})e^x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{e^{2x}}{-x^{-2}e^{2x}} = -x^2 \quad \Rightarrow u_2 = -\frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot e^x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x}e^x \\ &= \frac{1}{6}x^2e^x \end{aligned}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = C_1e^x + C_2\frac{1}{x}e^x + \frac{1}{6}x^2e^x$$

4. 已知一微分方程式 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{4}{x^2}y = x \quad (x > 0)$

- (1) 試求此微分方程的補解 $y_h(x) = ?$ (5%)
- (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。(5%)
- (3) 試求轉換後微分方程的補解 $Y_h(t) = ?$ (5%)
- (4) 試求轉換後微分方程的特解 $Y_p(t) = ?$ (5%)
- (5) 試將 $Y(t)$ 轉換回 $y(x)$ 。(3%)

$$(1) \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{4}{x^2}y = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' - \frac{5}{x}y' + \frac{9}{x^2}y = x$$

$\Rightarrow x^2y'' - 5xy' + 9y = x^3 \longrightarrow$ 此為 Euler ODE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } y &= x^m \quad \Rightarrow m(m-1)x^m - 5mx^m + 9x^m = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow m^2 - 6m + 9 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (m-3)^2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow m = 3 \text{ or } 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y_h = C_1x^3 + C_2x^3 \ln x$$

(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

$$x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} [Y''(t) - Y'(t)] - 5x \cdot \frac{1}{x} Y'(t) + 9Y(t) = e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y''(t) - 6Y'(t) + 9Y(t) = e^{3t}$$

(3) \therefore 此為常係數 ODE

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

$$(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9)e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$

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

$$\therefore Y_h = C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 t e^{3t}$$

(4) 由待定係數法，

$$\text{令 } Y_p = At^2 e^{3t} \quad \Rightarrow Y_p' = A(2t + 3t^2)e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_p'' = A(2 + 12t + 9t^2)e^{3t} \quad \text{代回 ODE 可得 } A = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$(5) Y(t) = Y_h(t) + Y_p(t) = C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 t e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^3 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} x^3 (\ln x)^2$$

5. 給一微分方程式 $x^2 y'' + x(2-x)y' - 2y = x^3 e^x$ ，試問此 ODE 補解與特解分別為何？ (hint: 先同除 x^2 後再計算) (10%)

$$x^2 y'' + x(2-x)y' - 2y = x^3 e^x \quad \Rightarrow y'' + \frac{2-x}{x} y' - \frac{2}{x^2} y = x e^x$$

$$\text{令 } a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{2-x}{x}, a_3 = -\frac{2}{x^2}$$

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

$$\text{故有 } y'' + \frac{2-x}{x}y' - \frac{2}{x^2}y = \frac{d}{dx}(b_1y' + b_0y) = b_1y'' + b_1'y' + b_0y' + b_0y$$

$$\text{比較後可得 } b_1 = 1, b_1' + b_0 = \frac{2-x}{x} \Rightarrow b_0 = \frac{2-x}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore y'' + \frac{2-x}{x}y' - \frac{2}{x^2}y = xe^x &\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\left(y' + \frac{2-x}{x}y\right) = xe^x \\ &\Rightarrow y' + \left(\frac{2}{x} - 1\right)y = xe^x - e^x + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

此為一階線性 ODE

$$\therefore \text{積分因子為 } \mu = e^{\int\left(\frac{2}{x}-1\right)dx} = e^{2\ln x - x} = x^2e^{-x}$$

$$\text{同乘積分因子後可得 } x^2e^{-x}y' + x^2e^{-x}\left(\frac{2}{x}-1\right)y = x^3 - x^2 + C_1x^2e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x^2e^{-x}y) = x^3 - x^2 + \bar{C}_1x^2e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2e^{-x}y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \bar{C}_1(-2 - 2x - x^2)e^{-x} + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x^2e^x - \frac{1}{3}xe^x + C_1\left(\frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} + 1\right) + C_2x^{-2}e^x$$

6. 試解:

$$(1) y'' + e^{3y}(y')^3 = 0 \quad (8\%)$$

$$(2) y'' = 1 + (y')^2 \quad (8\%)$$

$$(1) y'' + e^{3y}(y')^3 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \text{缺自變數 } x$$

$$\text{令 } y' = u \quad \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dy} \frac{dy'}{dy} = u \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$y'' + e^{3y}(y')^3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow u \frac{du}{dy} + e^{3y}u^3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow u\left(\frac{du}{dy} + e^{3y}u^2\right) = 0$$

$$\text{當 } u = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y' = 0 \quad \Rightarrow y = C$$

$$\text{當 } \frac{du}{dy} + e^{3y}u^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u^2}du = -e^{3y}dy \quad \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{u^2}du = -\int e^{3y}dy$$

$$\Rightarrow -u^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}e^{3y} - C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{3}e^{3y} + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{3}e^{3y} + C_1\right)dy$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{9}e^{3y} + C_1y + C_2$$

$$(2) y'' = 1 + (y')^2 \longrightarrow \text{缺因變數 } y$$

$$\text{令 } y' = u \Rightarrow y'' = u'$$

$$y'' = 1 + (y')^2 \Rightarrow u' = 1 + u^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \int dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan^{-1} u = x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \tan(x + C_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \tan(x + C_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \int \tan(x + C_1) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \int \frac{\sin(x + C_1)}{\cos(x + C_1)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\int \frac{1}{\cos(x + C_1)} d(\cos(x + C_1))$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\ln|\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$$

7. 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 $m=2$ ，阻尼係數 $c=0$ 與彈簧常數 $k=18$ 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 $f(t) = 4\sin \omega t$ ，試問：

(1) 此系統的自然振動頻率 $\omega_n = ?$ (2%)

(2) 當 $\omega = 2$ 時，其解為何? (5%) 此時外力對系統造成何種運動行為? (2%)

(3) 當 $\omega = 3$ 時，其解為何? (5%) 此時外力對系統造成何種運動行為? (2%)

(1) $m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{y}(t) + ky(t) = f(t)$ 又 $m=2$ ， $c=0$ ， $k=18$ 與 $f(t) = 4\sin \omega t$

$$\therefore 2\ddot{y}(t) + 18y(t) = 4\sin \omega t \Rightarrow \ddot{y}(t) + 9y(t) = 2\sin \omega t$$

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

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

$$\ddot{y}(t) + 9y(t) = 2\sin 2t$$

令 $y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$(\lambda^2 + 9)e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

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

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

$$\therefore y_h = C_1 \cos 3t + C_2 \sin 3t$$

令 $y_p = A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$-4A \cos 2t - 4B \sin 2t + 9A \cos 2t + 9B \sin 2t = 2 \sin 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow 5A \cos 2t + 5B \sin 2t = 2 \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore A = 0, B = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = C_1 \cos 3t + C_2 \sin 3t + \frac{2}{5} \sin 2t$$

$$\text{又 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{4}{15}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = -\frac{4}{15} \sin 3t + \frac{2}{5} \sin 2t$$

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

$$\ddot{y}(t) + 9y(t) = 2 \sin 3t$$

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

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

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

$$(2\dot{y}_h + t \cdot \ddot{y}_h) + 9t \cdot y_h = 2 \sin 3t$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\dot{y}_h = 2 \sin 3t$$

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

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

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = C_1 \cos 3t + C_2 \sin 3t - \frac{1}{3} t \cdot \cos 3t$$

$$\text{又 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{9} \sin 3t - \frac{1}{3} t \cdot \cos 3t$$