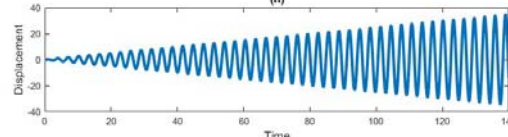
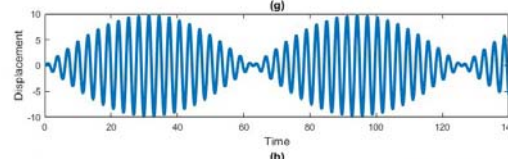
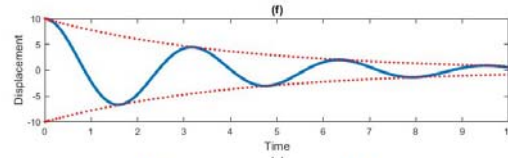
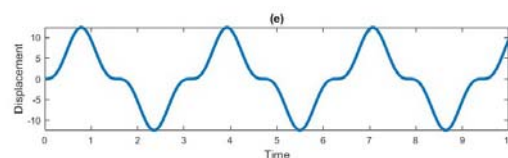
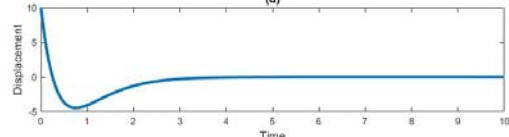
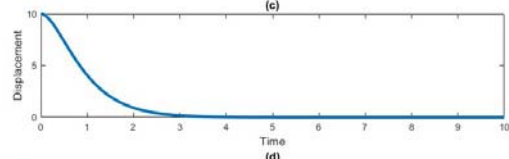
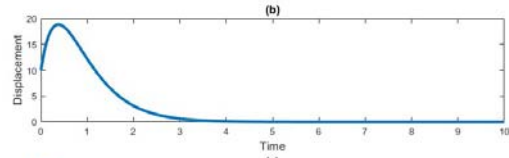
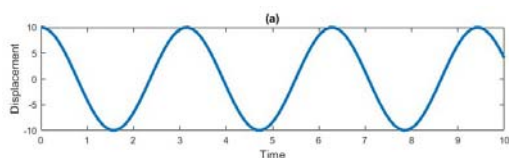


系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 給一單自由度振動系統，其控制方程式為 $m\ddot{y} + c\dot{y} + ky = f(t)$ ，已知相關參數如下表所示，試問其所對應之位移圖為何？ (12%)

	系統參數	外力	初始條件	位移圖
(1)	$m=1, c=4, k=4$	$f(t)=0$	$y(0)=10, \dot{y}(0)=60$	
(2)	$m=1, c=4, k=4$	$f(t)=0$	$y(0)=10, \dot{y}(0)=-60$	
(3)	$m=1, c=0.5, k=4$	$f(t)=0$	$y(0)=10, \dot{y}(0)=0$	
(4)	$m=1, c=0, k=4$	$f(t)=100\sin 6t$	$y(0)=0, \dot{y}(0)=0$	
(5)	$m=1, c=0, k=4$	$f(t)=\cos 2t$	$y(0)=0, \dot{y}(0)=0$	
(6)	$m=1, c=0, k=4$	$f(t)=2\cos 2.1t$	$y(0)=0, \dot{y}(0)=0$	



2. 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。 (7%)

3. 給一非齊次線性微分方程如下：

$$x^2 y'' - 5xy' + 8y = 2x \ln x + x^3, \quad x > 0$$

- (1) 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%)

- (2) 試求轉換後微分方程的補解 $Y_h(t) = ?$ (4%)

- (3) 試求轉換後微分方程的特解 $Y_p(t) = ?$ (4%)

- (4) 試將 $Y(t)$ 轉換回 $y(x)$ 。 (4%)

4. 試求下述微分方程之通解

(1) $y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 3y''' - y'' = 0$ (8%)

(2) $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x} \ln|x|$ (8%)

(3) $xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = 0$ (8%)

(4) $(x-1)^2 y'' - 4(x-1)y' - 14y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 8$ (8%)

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

(1) 已知 $y_1 = e^{ax}$ 為上述 ODE 之一補解，試問 $a = ?$ (2%)

(2) 試問：另一補解為何？ (8%)

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 $m = 4$ ，阻尼係數 $c = 0$ 與彈簧常數 $k = 16$ 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 $f(t) = \sin \omega t$

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%)

參考解答:

1. 給一單自由度振動系統，其控制方程式為 $m\ddot{y} + c\dot{y} + ky = f(t)$ ，已知相關參數如下表所示，試問其所對應之位移圖為何？ (12%)

	系統參數	外力	初始條件	位移圖
(1)	$m=1, c=4, k=4$	$f(t)=0$	$y(0)=10, \dot{y}(0)=60$	(b)
(2)	$m=1, c=4, k=4$	$f(t)=0$	$y(0)=10, \dot{y}(0)=-60$	(d)
(3)	$m=1, c=0.5, k=4$	$f(t)=0$	$y(0)=10, \dot{y}(0)=0$	(f)
(4)	$m=1, c=0, k=4$	$f(t)=100\sin 6t$	$y(0)=0, \dot{y}(0)=0$	(e)
(5)	$m=1, c=0, k=4$	$f(t)=\cos 2t$	$y(0)=0, \dot{y}(0)=0$	(h)
(6)	$m=1, c=0, k=4$	$f(t)=2\cos 2.1t$	$y(0)=0, \dot{y}(0)=0$	(8)

2. 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。 (7%)

(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

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

$$\Rightarrow y_h = c_3 + c_2 e^{-x}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{通解 } y = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_3 + c_2 e^{-x} + x - 1 = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} + x$$

3. 給一非齊次線性微分方程如下：

$$x^2 y'' - 5xy' + 8y = 2x \ln x + x^3, \quad x > 0$$

(1) 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%)

(2) 試求轉換後微分方程的補解 $Y_h(t) = ?$ (4%)

(3) 試求轉換後微分方程的特解 $Y_p(t) = ?$ (4%)

(4) 試將 $Y(t)$ 轉換回 $y(x)$ 。(4%)

(1) 令 $t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t$

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

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

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

將 $y'(x)$ 與 $y''(x)$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$x^2 \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} Y'(t) + \frac{1}{x^2} Y''(t) \right] - 5x \cdot \frac{1}{x} Y'(t) + 8Y(t) = 2te^t + e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y''(t) - 6Y'(t) + 8Y(t) = 2te^t + e^{3t}$$

(2) $\because$ 此為常係數 ODE

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 4$$

$$\therefore Y_h = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{4t}$$

(3) 由待定係數法，令 $Y_p = (At + B)e^t + Ce^{3t}$ 代回 ODE 可得

$$Y_p' = (At + A + B)e^t + 3Ce^{3t}$$

$$Y_p'' = (At + 2A + B)e^t + 9Ce^{3t}$$

$$[(At + 2A + B)e^t + 9Ce^{3t}] - 6[(At + A + B)e^t + 3Ce^{3t}] + 8[(At + B)e^t + Ce^{3t}]$$

$$= 2te^t + e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3Ate^{3t} + (-4A + 3B)e^t - Ce^{3t} = 2te^t + e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{3}, B = \frac{8}{9}, C = -1$$

$$Y_p = \left(\frac{2}{3}t + \frac{8}{9} \right) e^t - e^{3t}$$

$$(4) Y(t) = Y_h(t) + Y_p(t) = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 e^{4t} + \left(\frac{2}{3}t + \frac{8}{9} \right) e^t - e^{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^4 + \frac{2}{3} x \ln x + \frac{8}{9} x - x^3$$

4. 試求下述微分方程之通解

(1) $y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 3y''' - y'' = 0$ (8%)

(2) $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x} \ln|x|$ (8%)

(3) $xy'' + (x+2)y' + y = 0$ (8%)

(4) $(x-1)^2 y'' - 4(x-1)y' - 14y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 8$ (8%)

(1) $y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 3y''' - y'' = 0$

令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$(\lambda^5 - 3\lambda^4 + 3\lambda^3 - \lambda^2)e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2(\lambda-1)^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0, 0, 1, 1, 1$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 + C_2x + (C_3 + C_4x + C_5x^2)e^x$$

(2) $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x} \ln|x|$

$\therefore$ 此為常係數 ODE

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -1, -1$$

$$\therefore y_h = C_1e^{-x} + C_2xe^{-x}$$

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

令其特解 $y_p(x) = u_1y_1 + u_2y_2 = u_1e^{-x} + u_2xe^{-x}$ 代回 ODE 後可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ f(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & xe^{-x} \\ e^{-x} \ln|x| & e^{-x} - xe^{-x} \end{vmatrix}}{e^{-2x}} = -x \ln|x| \Rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & f(x) \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & 0 \\ -e^{-x} & e^{-x} \ln|x| \end{vmatrix}}{e^{-2x}} = \ln|x| \Rightarrow u_2 = x \ln|x| - x$$

$$\therefore y_p(x) = u_1e^{-x} + u_2 \cdot xe^{-x} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln|x| + \frac{1}{4}x^2\right)e^{-x} + (x \ln|x| - x) \cdot xe^{-x}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln|x| - \frac{3}{4}x^2\right)e^{-x}$$

$$y = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = (C_1 + C_2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln|x| - \frac{3}{4}x^2)e^{-x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = x, \quad b_0 = x+1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow xy' + (x+1)y = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y' + \frac{x+1}{x}y = \frac{C_1}{x} \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

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

$$\text{同乘積分因子: } xe^x y' + e^x(x+1)y = C_1 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(xe^x y) = C_1 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow xe^x y = C_1 e^x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}(C_1 + C_2 e^{-x})$$

$$(4) \quad (x-1)^2 y'' - 4(x-1)y' - 14y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 8$$

$$\text{令 } t = x-1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy(x)}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx} \cdot \frac{dY(t)}{dt} = Y'(t)$$

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

$$(x-1)^2 y'' - 4(x-1)y' - 14y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 8 \Rightarrow t^2 Y'' - 4tY' - 14Y = t^3 - 7$$

$$\text{令 } Y = t^m \Rightarrow [m(m-1) - 4m - 14]t^m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 5m - 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m+2)(m-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m = -2 \text{ or } 7$$

$$\therefore Y_h(t) = C_1 t^{-2} + C_2 t^7$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 \\ Y_1' & Y_2' \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} t^{-2} & t^7 \\ -2t^{-3} & 7t^6 \end{vmatrix} = 9t^4$$

令其特解 $Y_p(t) = u_1 Y_1 + u_2 Y_2 = u_1 t^{-2} + u_2 t^7$ 代回 ODE 後可得

$$u_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & Y_2 \\ \frac{f(t)}{t^2} & Y_2' \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & t^7 \\ t - 7t^{-2} & 7t^6 \end{vmatrix}}{9t^4} = -\frac{1}{9}t^4 + \frac{7}{9}t \Rightarrow u_1 = -\frac{1}{45}t^5 + \frac{7}{18}t^2$$

$$u_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} Y_1 & 0 \\ Y_1' & \frac{f(t)}{t^2} \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} t^{-2} & 0 \\ -2t^{-3} & t - 7t^{-2} \end{vmatrix}}{9t^4} = \frac{1}{9}t^{-5} - \frac{7}{9}t^{-8} \Rightarrow u_2 = -\frac{1}{36}t^{-4} + \frac{1}{9}t^{-7}$$

$$Y_p(t) = u_1 Y_1 + u_2 Y_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{45}t^5 + \frac{7}{18}t^2\right)t^{-2} + \left(-\frac{1}{36}t^{-4} + \frac{1}{9}t^{-7}\right)t^7 = -\frac{1}{20}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y(t) = Y_h(t) + Y_p(t) = C_1 t^{-2} + C_2 t^7 - \frac{1}{20}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = C_1 (x-1)^{-2} + C_2 (x-1)^7 - \frac{1}{20}(x-1)^3 + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

(1) 已知 $y_1 = e^{ax}$ 為上述 ODE 之一補解，試問 $a = ?$ (2%)

(2) 試問：另一補解為何? (8%)

$$(1) (x+2)y'' - (2x+5)y' + 2y = 0$$

令 $y_1 = e^{ax}$ 代入 ODE 可得

$$a^2(x+2)e^{ax} - a(2x+5)e^{ax} + 2e^{ax} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - 2a)x + 2a^2 - 5a + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

故可得一補解為 $y_1 = e^{2x}$

$$(2) (x+2)y'' - (2x+5)y' + 2y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - \frac{2x+5}{x+2}y' + \frac{2}{x+2}y = 0$$

$$\text{又 } W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2$$

$$\text{且 } W' - \frac{2x+5}{x+2}W = 0 \Rightarrow W' - \frac{2x+5}{x+2}W = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W = C_1 e^{\int \frac{2x+5}{x+2} dx} = C_1 e^{2x + \ln(x+2)} = C_1 (x+2)e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 = C_1 (x+2)e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2' - 2y_2 = C_1 (x+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-2x} y_2' - 2e^{-2x} y_2 = C_1 (x+2)e^{-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-2x} y_2) = C_1 (x+2)e^{-2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-2x} y_2 = C_1 \left(-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}\right) e^{-2x} + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = C_1 \left(-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}\right) + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore \text{另一補解 } y_2 = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}$$

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 $m = 4$ ，阻尼係數 $c = 0$ 與彈簧常數 $k = 16$ 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 $f(t) = \sin \omega t$

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 $m = 4, c = 0, k = 16$ 與 $f(t) = \sin \omega t$

$$\therefore 4\ddot{y}(t) + 16y(t) = \sin \omega t$$

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

當 $\omega = \omega_n = 2$ 時，系統會產生共振現象。

(2) $\ddot{y}(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t$

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

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

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

$$(2\dot{y}_h + t \cdot \ddot{y}_h) + t \cdot y_h = \frac{1}{4} \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{y}_h = \frac{1}{8} \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(-A \sin 2t + B \cos 2t) = \frac{1}{8} \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore A = -\frac{1}{16}, B = 0$$

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t - \frac{1}{16} t \cdot \cos 2t$$

又 $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$

$$\dot{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{32} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{16} t \cdot \cos 2t$$