

1.5 線性常微分方程(linear ODE) 及白努利方程式 (Bernoulli equation)

若一階常微分方程可以改寫成下式則稱爲一階線性常微分方程

$$y' + f(x)y = r(x)$$

◎ 假如 $r(x) \equiv 0$ ，則稱此方程式爲齊次(homogeneous)線性常微分方程

$$y' + f(x)y = 0 \quad \text{利用分離變數法可得} \quad \frac{dy}{y} = -f(x)dx$$

$$\text{兩邊積分} \quad \ln|y| = -\int f(x)dx + \tilde{c} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = ce^{-\int f(x)dx} \quad (c = e^{\tilde{c}})$$

◎ 假如 $r(x) \neq 0$ ，則稱此方程式爲非齊次(nonhomogeneous)線性常微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + f(x)y = r(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad (fy - r)dx + dy = 0$$

$$P = fy - r, \quad Q = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{不是正合}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{1} (f - 0) = f(x) \quad \text{所以積分因子爲}$$

$$F(x) = e^{\int R(x)dx} = e^{\int f(x)dx} \quad \text{將積分因子乘以原式得到}$$

$$e^{\int f(x)dx} \cdot (y' + fy) = e^{\int f(x)dx} \cdot r \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(e^{\int f(x)dx} \cdot y \right)' = e^{\int f(x)dx} \cdot r \quad \text{兩邊積分並讓} h = \int f(x)dx$$

$$e^{h(x)}y(x) = \int e^{h(x)} \cdot r(x)dx + c \quad \Rightarrow \quad y(x) = e^{-h(x)} \left[\int e^{h(x)} \cdot r(x)dx \right] + ce^{-h(x)}$$

Example 1. $y' - y = e^{2x}$

$$\text{Sol.} \quad f(x) = -1, \quad r(x) = e^{2x}, \quad h(x) = \int f(x)dx = \int -1dx = -x$$

$$y(x) = e^{-h(x)} \left[\int e^{h(x)} \cdot r(x)dx \right] + ce^{-h(x)} = e^x \left[\int e^{-x} e^{2x} dx \right] + ce^x = e^{2x} + ce^x$$

Example 2. $y' + y \tan x = \sin 2x$, $y(0) = 1$

$$\text{Sol.} \quad f(x) = \tan x, \quad r(x) = \sin 2x, \quad h(x) = \int f(x)dx = \int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x|$$

$$e^{h(x)} = e^{\ln|\sec x|} = \sec x, \quad e^{-h(x)} = e^{-\ln|\sec x|} = e^{\ln|\sec x|^{-1}} = \sec x^{-1} = \cos x$$

$$e^{h(x)} \cdot r(x) = \sec x \cdot \sin 2x = \sec x \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x = 2 \sin x$$

$$y(x) = e^{-h} \left[\int e^h \cdot r dx \right] + ce^{-h} = \cos x \left[\int 2 \sin x dx \right] + c \cos x = c \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x$$

從起始值條件可得 $y(0) = c \cos 0 - 2 \cos^2 0 = c - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow c = 3$

所以 ODE 之解為 $y(x) = 3 \cos x - 2 \cos^2 x$

◎ 簡化為線性型式，白努利方程式 (Bernoulli equation)

白努利方程式 $y' + p(x)y = g(x)y^a$ (a 為任意實數)

假如 $a=0$ 則 $y' + p(x)y = g(x)$ 為非齊次線性一階常微分方程

$a=1$ 則 $y' + [p(x) - g(x)]y = 0$ 為齊次線性一階常微分方程

$a \neq 0, 1$ 則 $y' + p(x)y = g(x)y^a$ 為非線性一階常微分方程

讓 $u(x) = [y(x)]^{1-a}$ ，對 x 微分得

$$u' = (1-a)y^{-a}y' = (1-a)y^{-a}(gy^a - py) = (1-a)(g - py^{1-a}) = (1-a)(g - pu)$$

$\Rightarrow u' + (1-a)pu = (1-a)g$ 經變數變換後可將非線性微分方程轉換成線性

Example 4. $y' - Ay = -By^2$

Sol. 因為 $a=2$ 所以 $u = y^{1-2} = y^{-1}$ ，

$$u' = -y^{-2}y' = -y^{-2}(Ay - By^2) = B - Ay^{-1} = B - Au \Rightarrow u' + Au = B$$

$$u(x) = e^{-h} \left[\int e^h \cdot r dx \right] + ce^{-h} = e^{-Ax} \left[\int B e^{Ax} dx \right] + ce^{-Ax} = \frac{B}{A} + ce^{-Ax}$$

$$\text{所以 } y = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{ce^{-Ax} + B/A}$$

Example 5. $y' = (y-1)(y-2)$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{dy}{dx} = (y-1)(y-2) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{(y-1)(y-2)} = dy \left[\frac{1}{y-2} - \frac{1}{y-1} \right] = dx$$

兩邊積分得 $\ln|y-2| - \ln|y-1| = \ln \left| \frac{y-2}{y-1} \right| = x + \tilde{c}$ ，兩邊取指數得

$$\frac{y-2}{y-1} = ce^x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y-1} = 1 - ce^x \Rightarrow y = 1 + \frac{1}{1 - ce^x}$$