



二階非齊次DE

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x) \quad \text{--- ①} \quad r(x) \neq 0.$$

通解為 $y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x)$

$y_h(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$ 是齊次DE的解.

$y_p(x)$ 是任何式①不含任意常數的解. (y_p 沒有 C_1, C_2 的函數)

例 解 $\overbrace{y'' + 2y' + 10y}^{y_h} = \overbrace{10.4e^x}^{y_p} \quad y(0) = 1.1, y'(0) = -0.9$

step 1. 求 y_h

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 10 = 0.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 10}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-400}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 20i}{2} = -1 \pm 10i$$

$$\omega = 10$$

$$y_h = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (A \cos 10x + B \sin 10x) = e^{-x} (A \cos 10x + B \sin 10x) \quad \#$$

step 2. 求 y_p .

試 $y = \underline{ce^x}$ 代入原式

$$(1 + 2 + 10)ce^x = 10.4e^x,$$

$$C = 0.1, \quad y_p = 0.1e^x \quad \#$$

$$\text{故 } y = y_h + y_p = e^{-x} (A \cos 10x + B \sin 10x) + 0.1e^x \quad \#$$

step 3. $y(0) = A + 0.1 = 1.1$ [x 以 0 代入, 則 $e^{-x} = e^{-1} = 1$

$$A = 1$$

$$A \cos 10x = A \cos 0 = A$$

$$B \sin 10x = B \sin 0 = 0$$

$$0.1e^x = 0.1 \cdot 1 = 0.1 \quad \#$$

$$y = e^{-x} (\cos 10x + B \sin 10x) + 0.1e^x$$

$$y' = e^{-x} (-\cos 10x - B \sin 10x - 10 \sin 10x + 10B \cos 10x) + 0.1e^x$$

$x=0$ 代入.

$$y'(0) = -1 + 10B + 0.1 = -0.9$$

$$B = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } y = \underbrace{e^{-x} \cos 10x}_{y_h} + \underbrace{0.1e^x}_{y_p} \quad \#$$



二階非齊次未定係數法.

假如 $r(x)$ 是下表的函數形式, 其解 y_p 為二欄之相對函數.

$r(x)$ 第一欄	y_p 第二欄
$k e^{rx}$	$C e^{rx}$
$k x^n \ (n=0,1,\dots)$	$k_n x^n + k_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + k_1 x' + k_0$
$k \cos \omega x$	$k \cos \omega x + M \sin \omega x$
$k \sin \omega x$	
$k e^{ax} \cos \omega x$	$e^{ax} (k \cos \omega x + M \sin \omega x)$
$k e^{ax} \sin \omega x$	

例: $k x^2 = k_2 x^2 + k_1 x + k_0$

修正原則: 假如 y_p 正巧是式(1)之 y_h 解, 則 y_p 乘 x . 若 y_p 為重根則乘 x^2

(先解出 y_h , 若解出後 $y_h = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$ 的形式時, y_p 本來為 $C e^x$, 修正為 $C x^2 e^x$.)

相加原則: 假如 $r(x)$ 是為一欄內數個函數之相加, 則 y_p 也是為二欄相對應函數之相加和。

例: 解 $y'' + 4y = 8x^2$

($8x^2$ 符合 $k x^n$ 的形式)

(Sol) $y_p = k_2 x^2 + k_1 x + k_0$

$$y_p' = 2k_2 x + k_1$$

$$y_p'' = 2k_2$$

$$\text{代回 } 2k_2 + 4(k_2 x^2 + k_1 x + k_0) = 8x^2$$

$$(4k_2 x^2) + (4k_1 x) + (2k_2 + 4k_0) = 8x^2$$

$$\text{比較各係數 } 4k_2 = 8, \quad 4k_1 = 0, \quad 2k_2 + 4k_0 = 0$$

$$k_2 = 2, \quad k_1 = 0, \quad k_0 = -1$$

$$y_p = 2x^2 - 1$$

求 $y_h, y'' + 4y = 0$.

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

$$\lambda = 0 \pm 2i$$

$$\lambda = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{0-4 \times 4}}{2} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{\pm 4i}{2} = 0 \pm 2i, \quad \omega = 2.$$

$$y_h = e^0 (A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x) = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x + (2x^2 - 1) \quad \#$$



例. 解 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^x$

(sol) $y = y_h + y_p$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0.$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = 2.$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$f(x) = e^x$, 原本 $y_p = C e^x$. 但與 y_h 相同, 採用修正原則, 成 $y_p = C \cdot x \cdot e^x$
 沖1乘x. 沖2個(重根)時乘 x^2

$$y_p = C \cdot x \cdot e^x$$

$$y_p' = C \cdot e^x + C x e^x = C(e^x + x e^x)$$

$$y_p'' = C \cdot e^x + C \cdot e^x + C x e^x = C(2e^x + x e^x)$$

代回原式 $C(2e^x + x e^x) - 3C(e^x + x e^x) + 2C x e^x = e^x$

$$2C e^x + C x e^x - 3C e^x - 3C x e^x + 2C x e^x = e^x$$

相消

$$\therefore C = -1$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + (-x \cdot e^x) \quad \#$$

課本例題. 解 $y'' + y = 0.001x^2$ $y(0) = 0$ $y'(0) = 1.5$

(sol) $y = y_h + y_p$.

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

$$\lambda = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{0-4}}{2} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = \frac{\pm 2i}{2} = \pm i, \quad \omega = 1$$

$$y_h = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

$$y_p = kx^2 \quad (0.001x^2 \text{ 符合 } kx^n \text{ 的形式})$$

$$y_p' = 2kx, \quad y_p'' = 2k$$

代回原式 $2k + kx^2 = 0.001x^2$

比較係數 $k = 0.001, \quad 2k = 0 \quad \text{矛盾}$

$$y_p = k_2 x^2 + k_1 x + k_0$$

$$y_p' = 2k_2 x + k_1$$

代回原式 $2k_2 + k_2 x^2 + k_1 x + k_0 = 0.001x^2$

比較係數 $k_2 = 0.001, \quad k_1 = 0, \quad 2k_2 + k_0 = 0, \quad k_0 = -0.002$

$$y = A \cos x + B \sin x + 0.001x^2 + (-0.002)$$

$y(0) = A - 0.002 = 0$. 初始值
 $A = 0.002$.

$$y' = -A \sin x + B \cos x + 0.002x$$

$$y'(0) = B = 1.5$$

$$y = 0.002 \cos x + 1.5 \sin x + 0.001x^2 - 0.002 \quad \#$$

例 解 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = \underbrace{1.25e^{0.5x} + 40\cos 4x - 55\sin 4x}_{r(x)}$

(sol) $y = y_h + y_p$.

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 5}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2} = -1 \pm 2i \quad \omega = 2.$$

$$y_h = e^{-x}(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)$$

由表 $y_p = C \cdot e^{0.5x} + k\cos 4x + M\sin 4x$

$$y'_p = 0.5C e^{0.5x} - 4k\sin 4x + 4M\cos 4x$$

$$y''_p = 0.25C e^{0.5x} - 16k\cos 4x - 16M\sin 4x$$

代回原式 $(0.25C e^{0.5x} - 16k\cos 4x - 16M\sin 4x) + 2(0.5C e^{0.5x} - 4k\sin 4x + 4M\cos 4x) + 5(C \cdot e^{0.5x} + k\cos 4x + M\sin 4x) = 1.25e^{0.5x} + 40\cos 4x - 55\sin 4x$

$$(0.25 + 1 + 5)C e^{0.5x} + (-16k + 8M + 5k)\cos 4x + (-16M - 8k + 5M)\sin 4x = 1.25e^{0.5x} + 40\cos 4x - 55\sin 4x$$

比較係數. $6.25C = 1.25, \quad C = 0.2.$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -16k + 8M + 5k &= 40 \\ -8k - 11M &= -55 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} k &= 0 \\ M &= 5. \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p = 0.2e^{0.5x} + 5\sin 4x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = e^{-x}(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x) + 0.2e^{0.5x} + 5\sin 4x \quad \#$$

課本例題: $y'' + 3y' + 2.25y = -10e^{-1.5x}, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$

(sol) $y = y_h + y_p$.

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2.25 = 0.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 2.25}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 0}{2} = -1.5, -1.5$$

有重根 $y_h = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-1.5x}$ (重根加 x^2)

由表 $y_p = C e^{-1.5x}$, 修正原則 $y_p = C \cdot x^2 e^{-1.5x}$

$$y'_p = 2Cx e^{-1.5x} - 1.5C x^2 e^{-1.5x}$$

$$y''_p = 2C e^{-1.5x} - 3Cx e^{-1.5x} - 3Cx e^{-1.5x} + 2.25C x^2 e^{-1.5x}$$



代回原式

$$(2c - 3cx - 3cx + 2.25cx^2)e^{-1.5x} + (6cx - 4.5cx^2)e^{-1.5x} + (2.25c)e^{-1.5x} = -10e^{-1.5x}$$

$$(2c - 3cx - 3cx + 2.25cx^2) + (6cx - 4.5cx^2) + (2.25c) = -10$$

$$2c = -10, \quad c = -5,$$

$$y_p = -5x^2e^{-1.5x}$$

$$y = y_h + y_p = (c_1 + c_2x)e^{-1.5x} - 5x^2e^{-1.5x}$$

初始值 $y(0) = c_1 = 1.$

$$y = c_1e^{-1.5x} + c_2xe^{-1.5x} - 5x^2e^{-1.5x}$$

$$y' = -1.5c_1e^{-1.5x} + c_2e^{-1.5x} - 1.5c_2xe^{-1.5x} - 10xe^{-1.5x} + 7.5x^2e^{-1.5x}$$

$$y'(0) = -1.5c_1 + c_2 = -1.5c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$c_2 = 1.5c_1$$

$$c_2 = 1.5$$

$$y = (1 + 1.5x - 5x^2)e^{-1.5x}$$

課本例題 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = e^{0.5x} + 40\cos 10x - 190\sin 10x, \quad y(0) = 0.16, \quad y'(0) = 40.08$

(Sol) $y = y_h + y_p.$

求 $y_h \quad \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0. \quad \lambda = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 5}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2} = -1 \pm 2i$
 $\omega = 2$

$$y_h = e^{-x}(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)$$

$$y_p = C \cdot e^{0.5x} + k\cos 10x + M\sin 10x$$

$$y'_p = 0.5C \cdot e^{0.5x} + (10k\sin 10x) + 10M\cos 10x$$

$$y''_p = 0.25C \cdot e^{0.5x} - 100k\cos 10x - 100M\sin 10x$$

代回原式 $(0.25C e^{0.5x} - 100k\cos 10x - 100M\sin 10x) + C e^{0.5x} - 20k\sin 10x + 20M\cos 10x$

$$+ 5C e^{0.5x} + 5k\cos 10x + 5M\sin 10x = e^{0.5x} + 40\cos 10x - 190\sin 10x.$$

$$(0.25C + C + 5C)e^{0.5x} + (-100M - 20k + 5M)\sin 10x + (-100k + 20M + 5k)\cos 10x = e^{0.5x} - 190\sin 10x + 40\cos 10x$$

比較係數. $\left. \begin{aligned} 0.25C + C + 5C &= 1 \\ -95M - 20k &= 190 \\ -95k + 20M &= 40 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} 6.25C &= 1 \quad C = \frac{1}{6.25} = 0.16 \\ k &= 0. \quad M = 2 \end{aligned}$