

*第九节

欧拉方程

欧拉方程

$$x^n y^{(n)} + p_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1} x y' + p_n y = f(x)$$

↓
(p_k 为常数)

令 $x = e^t$, 即 $t = \ln x$

常系数线性微分方程

欧拉方程的算子解法:

$$x^n y^{(n)} + p_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1} x y' + p_n y = f(x)$$

令 $x = e^t$, 则 $t = \ln x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \quad \longrightarrow \quad x y' = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow x^2 y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}$$

.....

计算繁!



记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, $D^k = \frac{d^k}{dt^k}$ ($k = 2, 3, \dots$), 则由上述计算可知:

$$xy' = D y$$

$$x^2 y'' = D^2 y - D y = D(D-1)y$$

用归纳法可证 $x^k y^{(k)} = D(D-1)\cdots(D-k+1)y$

于是欧拉方程

$$x^n y^{(n)} + p_1 x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1} x y' + p_n y = f(x)$$

转化为常系数线性方程:

$$D^n y + b_1 D^{n-1} y + \cdots + b_n y = f(e^t)$$

即
$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + b_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + b_n y = f(e^t)$$



例1. 求方程 $x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = \ln^2 x - 2\ln x$ 的通解.

解: 令 $x = e^t$, 则 $t = \ln x$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则原方程化为

$$D(D-1)y - 2Dy + 2y = t^2 - 2t$$

即 $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = t^2 - 2t$

亦即 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t^2 - 2t$ ①

特征方程 $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$, 其根 $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$,

则①对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$Y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$$

设特解: $y^* = At^2 + Bt + C$

代入①确定系数, 得

$$y^* = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}$$

①的通解为

$$y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}$$

换回原变量, 得原方程通解为

$$y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t^2 - 2t \quad \text{①}$$



例2. 求方程 $y'' - \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x}$ 的通解.

解: 将方程化为 $x^2 y'' - x y' + y = 2x$ (欧拉方程)

令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则方程化为

$$[D(D-1) - D + 1] y = 2e^t$$

即 $(D^2 - 2D + 1)y = 2e^t$ ②

特征根: $r_1 = r_2 = 1$,

设特解: $y = At^2 e^t$, 代入 ② 解得 $A = 1$, 所求通解为

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (C_1 + C_2 t) e^t + t^2 e^t \\ &= (C_1 + C_2 \ln x) x + x \ln^2 x \end{aligned}$$



例3. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 满足

$$xy + \int_1^x [3y + t^2 y''(t)] dt = 5 \ln x, \quad x \geq 1$$

且 $y'|_{x=1} = 0$, 求 $y(x)$.

解: 由题设得定解问题

$$\begin{cases} x^2 y'' + xy' + 4y = \frac{5}{x} & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(1) = 0, \quad y'(1) = 0 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{dt}$, 则③化为

$$[D(D-1) + D + 4] y = 5e^{-t}$$

$$(D^2 + 4) y = 5e^{-t} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

特征根: $r = \pm 2i$, 设特解: $y^* = Ae^{-t}$, 代入⑤得 $A = 1$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 y'' + xy' + 4y = \frac{5}{x} & \textcircled{3} \\ y(1) = 0, \quad y'(1) = 0 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

得通解为

$$\begin{aligned} y &= C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t + e^{-t} \\ &= C_1 \cos(2 \ln x) + C_2 \sin(2 \ln x) + \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

利用初始条件④得

$$C_1 = -1, \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

故所求特解为

$$y = -\cos(2 \ln x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2 \ln x) + \frac{1}{x}$$



思考：如何解下述微分方程

$$(x+a)^2 y'' + p_1(x+a)y' + p_2y = f(x)$$

p_1, p_2 为常数

提示：原方程

先令 $u = x + a$

$$u^2 \frac{d^2 y}{d u^2} + p_1 u \frac{d y}{d u} + p_2 y = f(u - a)$$

令 $x = e^t$, 记 $D = \frac{d}{d t}$

$$[D(D-1) + p_1 D + p_2]y = f(e^t - a)$$

直接令

$$x + a = e^t$$
$$\text{记 } D = \frac{d}{d t}$$