

$$1) xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2y - 5x = 0$$

变量分离方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)\varphi(y)$

$$\textcircled{1} \varphi(y)=0 \quad \frac{dy}{\varphi(y)} = f(x)dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\varphi(y)} dy = \int f(x) dx \quad G(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \varphi(y)=0 \quad y=y_i \text{ 是解}$$

求特解: 求出C, 代入原通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y \quad \text{通解 } y = ce^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x} \quad \frac{y}{x} = u \quad \text{零次齐次式}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1x + b_1y + G}{a_2x + b_2y + G_2}$$

$$a) G=G_2=0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{x}}{a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{x}} = g(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = f(a_2x + b_2y)$$

$$\text{令 } u = a_2x + b_2y$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 \frac{dy}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 f(u)$$

$$c) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + G = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + G_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} X = x - \alpha \\ Y = y - \beta \end{cases} \quad \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{a_1X + b_1Y}{a_2X + b_2Y} = g(\frac{Y}{X})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax+by+c) \quad u = ax+by+c$$

$$y f(xy) dx + x g(xy) dy = 0 \quad u = xy$$

$$x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = f(xy) \quad u = xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x f(\frac{y}{x^2}) \quad u \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + Q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} \quad \text{代入上式} \Rightarrow \frac{dc(x)}{dx} \overset{\uparrow}{\text{积分}}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } y = e^{\int p(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{-\int p(x)dx} dx + \tilde{C} \right)$$

伯努利方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + Q(x)y^n$$

$$1^\circ \text{ 变量变换 } z = y^{1-n}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)p(x)z + (1-n)Q(x)$$

2° 解线性方程 3° 变量还原

恰当方程 $M(x,y)$ 和 $N(x,y)$ 在矩形区 R 中连续且一阶偏导 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$
 $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$, 恰当方程 充要条件 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$d(xy) = xdy + ydx = 0 \quad d(\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy) = f(x)dx + g(y)dy = 0$$

$$d(x^2y + xy^2) = (2xy^2 + y^2)dx + (x^2 + 2xy)dy = 0$$

$$\text{通解 } \int M(x,y)dx + \int [N - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y)dx] dy = C, C \text{ 为常数}$$

$$\text{求解: } 1) \text{ 不定积分: } \textcircled{1} \text{ 是恰当方程 } \textcircled{2} u(x,y) = \int M(x,y)dx + \varphi(y)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x,y) \text{ 求 } \varphi(y) \quad \textcircled{4} u(x) = \int M dx + \varphi(y) = C$$

$$2) \text{ 分项凑微分 } d(\quad) = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow (\quad) = C$$

$$ydx + xdy = d(xy)$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{xy} = d(\ln|\frac{y}{x}|)$$

$$\frac{ydx - ydy}{y^2} = d(\frac{x}{y})$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan \frac{x}{y})$$

$$\frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2} = d(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{1}{2} d(\ln|\frac{x-y}{x+y}|)$$

3) 线积分法

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x M(x,y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x,y)dy = C$$

$$M(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0, u(x,y) \text{ 积分因子}$$

$$\text{只与 } x \text{ 有关 } (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}) / N = \psi(x) \quad \mu(x) = e^{\int \psi(x)dx}$$

$$\text{只与 } y \text{ 有关 } (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}) / -M = \varphi(y) \quad \mu(y) = e^{\int \varphi(y)dy}$$

$$\text{求 } X'' + X = \frac{1}{\cos t} \quad \text{通解 } \text{齐次解为 } \cos t, \sin t$$

$$C_1(t)X_1 + X_2 \cdot G_2(t) + \dots + X_n C_n'(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(t)X_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + X_n^{(n-1)}C_n'(t) = f(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1'(t), G_2'(t) \Rightarrow C_1(t), G_2(t) = t + C_2$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } X(t) = C_1(t) \cdot X_1 + G_2(t) X_2 + \dots$$

$$\text{非齐次 } tX'' - X' = t^2$$

$$\downarrow \quad tX'' - X' = 0$$

$$\text{齐次 } \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\downarrow \quad X' = Ct \Rightarrow X = Ct^2 + C_2$$

$$x' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 特征方程 } \det(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -5 \\ 5 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 34 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3+5i, \lambda_2 = 3-5i$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_1 = 3+5i \text{ 对应的特征向量 } u = (u_1, u_2)^T \text{ 满足 } (\lambda E - A)u = \begin{bmatrix} 5i & -5 \\ 5 & 5i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3-5i$$

$$v = (v_1, v_2)^T \text{ 满足 } (\lambda E - A)v = \begin{bmatrix} -5i & -5 \\ 5 & -5i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \beta \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \beta \neq 0$$

$$x' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x \text{ 的通解为}$$

$$x_1 = e^{(3+5i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = e^{(3-5i)t} \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = e^{(3+5i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = e^{3t} (\cos 5t + i \sin 5t) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 5t + i \sin 5t \\ -\sin 5t + i \cos 5t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 5t \\ -\sin 5t \end{bmatrix} + i e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} \sin 5t \\ \cos 5t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故可得实解 } \tilde{x}_1 = e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 5t \\ -\sin 5t \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{x}_2 = e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} \sin 5t \\ \cos 5t \end{bmatrix}$$

若实系数线性齐次方程组有复数 $x(t) = u(t) + i v(t)$

则其实部 $u(t)$ 和虚部 $v(t)$ 都是 $x' = Ax$ 的解。

基解矩阵的计算方法

$$A \Rightarrow \lambda_i \Rightarrow v_i$$

$$\Phi(t) = [e^{\lambda_1 t} v_1, e^{\lambda_2 t} v_2, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t} v_n]$$

$$-\infty < t < \infty$$

是常系数线性微分方程组 $x' = Ax$ 的

一个基解矩阵

$$\text{标准基解矩阵 } \exp At = \Phi(t) \cdot \Phi^{-1}(0)$$

$$\text{任意特解 } \varphi(t) = \exp At \cdot C$$

$$\text{令 } t=0 \Rightarrow C = \varphi(0)$$

计算 $x' = Ax$ 的通解

① 算特征值 λ_i

② 算 ~~特征~~ ^{向量} v_i

③ 基解矩阵 $\Phi(t)$

④ 通解 $\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) \cdot C$

将初值问题 $x'' + 2x' - 8tx = e^t$
 $x(0)=1$ $x'(0)=-4$ 化为与之等价的
 一阶微分方程组

假设 $x_1(t)=x$ $x_2(t)=x'$
 $x_2' = x'' = -2x_2 + 8tx_1 + e^t$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 \\ x_2' = 8tx_1 - 2x_2 + e^t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 8t & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

n 阶线性微分方程 $\rightarrow n$ 个一阶线性微分方程组构成方程组

$A(t)$ 是 $n \times n$ 阶矩阵函数, $f(t)$ 是 n 维列向量
 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上连续的; 且对 $\forall t_0 \in [a, b]$ 及任一
 n 维常向量 $\eta = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)^T$ 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} x' = A(t)x + f(t) \\ x(t_0) = \eta \end{cases}$$

在区间 $a \leq t \leq b$ 上存在唯一解 $x = \varphi(t)$

函数向量组线性相关与无关

存在不全为 0 的系数使 $\sum_{i=1}^m G_i x_{m_i}(t) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 相关
 全为 0 的系数 $= 0 \Rightarrow$ 无关

$C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $-\infty < t < \infty$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $\therefore$ 线性相关

$x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 在 $a \leq t \leq b$ 线性相关 则

Wronsky 行列式 $W(t) \equiv 0$ $a \leq t \leq b$

$$x_i(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{i1}(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_{in}(t) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x_{11}(t) & \dots & x_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n1}(t) & \dots & x_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \cdot x$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow W(t) \equiv 0$

若 $W(t_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 线性无关

(某一点) $W(t) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 是 n 个解
 线性无关 $\Rightarrow W(t) \neq 0$ $a \leq t \leq b$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \cdot x$: 存在 n 个线性无关的解

$x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 是 n 个线性无关的解

(1) $x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i x_i(t)$ 是通解

(2) $x(t)$ 均可表示为 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 的线性组合

2. 线性无关解的最大个数等于 n .

n 个线性无关解 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$ 为基本解组.

注: 基本解组不唯一.

所有解的集合构成一个 n 维线性空间

矩阵的列 $[a, b]$ 是 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \cdot x$ 的线性无关解组

则称该解矩阵是基解矩阵.

基解组 $\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_n(t)$ 为列构成的矩阵 $\Phi(t) = [\varphi_1(t), \dots, \varphi_n(t)]$

验证是基解矩阵, 首先代入成立 $\Rightarrow$ 解矩阵

算 $\det \Phi(t) = |\Phi(t)| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 4 - 2 \times 3 \neq 0$ $\therefore$ 是基解矩阵

① C 是非奇异的 $n \times n$ 基解矩阵 $\Phi(t)$ 则 $\Phi(t) \cdot C$ 是基解矩阵

② $\Psi(t)$ 基解矩阵, $\Psi(t) = \Phi(t) \cdot C$ C 非奇异

$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^{2t} \\ e^t & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$ 是 $x' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x$ 基解矩阵. 并求其通解.

$\varphi_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}$ $\varphi_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \\ e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$ $\varphi_1'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t)$

因此 $\varphi_1(t), \varphi_2(t)$ 是解 即 $\Phi(t)$ 为解矩阵

又 $\det \Phi(t) = 2e^{4t} \neq 0$

故 $\Phi(t)$ 是基解矩阵. 其通解 $x = \Phi(t) \cdot C = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(t) \\ \varphi_2(t) \end{bmatrix} C$

$\Phi(t)$ 是 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \cdot x$ 的基解矩阵

$\bar{\varphi}(t)$ 是 $\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \cdot x + f(t)$ 的某解

$\varphi(t) = \Phi(t) \cdot C + \bar{\varphi}(t)$ C 是确定的常数列向量

$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t) \cdot x + f(t)$

$\Phi(t) - \Phi(t_0) = \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds, t_0, t \in [a, b]$

$$1) xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2y - 5x = 0$$

变量分离方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)\varphi(y)$

$$\textcircled{1} \varphi(y)=0 \quad \frac{dy}{\varphi(y)} = f(x)dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\varphi(y)} dy = \int f(x) dx \quad G(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \varphi(y)=0 \quad y=y_i \text{ 是解}$$

求特解: 求出C, 代入原通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y \quad \text{通解 } y = ce^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x} \quad \frac{y}{x} = u \quad \text{零次齐次式}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1x + b_1y + G}{a_2x + b_2y + G_2}$$

$$a) G=G_2=0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{x}}{a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{x}} = g(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$b) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = f(a_2x + b_2y)$$

$$\text{令 } u = a_2x + b_2y$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 \frac{dy}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 f(u)$$

$$c) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + G = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + G_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) \neq (0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} X = x - \alpha \\ Y = y - \beta \end{cases} \quad \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{a_1X + b_1Y}{a_2X + b_2Y} = g(\frac{Y}{X})$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax + by + c) \quad u = ax + by + c$$

$$y f(xy) dx + x g(xy) dy = 0 \quad u = xy$$

$$x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = f(xy) \quad u = xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x f(\frac{y}{x^2}) \quad u \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + Q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = c(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} \quad \text{代入上式} \Rightarrow \frac{dc(x)}{dx} \overset{\uparrow}{\text{积分}}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } y = e^{\int p(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x)e^{-\int p(x)dx} dx + \tilde{C} \right)$$

伯努利方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + Q(x)y^n$$

$$p(x) \cdot \tilde{y}^n + Q(x) \quad \text{换左下}$$

$$1^\circ \text{ 变量变换 } z = y^{1-n} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)p(x)z + (1-n)Q(x)$$

2° 解线性方程 3° 变量还原

恰当方程 $M(x,y)$ 和 $N(x,y)$ 在矩形区域 R 中连续且一阶偏导 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$
 $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$. 恰当方程 充要条件 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$d(xy) = xdy + ydx = 0 \quad d(\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy) = f(x)dx + g(y)dy = 0$$

$$d(x^2y + xy^2) = (2x^2y + y^2)dx + (x^2 + 2xy)dy = 0$$

$$\text{通解 } \int M(x,y)dx + \int [N - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y)dx] dy = C. \quad C \text{ 为常数}$$

求解: 1) 不定积分: ① 是恰当方程 ② $u(x,y) = \int M(x,y)dx + \varphi(y)$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x,y) \text{ 求 } \varphi(y) \quad \textcircled{4} u(x) = \int M dx + \varphi(y) = C$$

$$(2) \text{ 分项凑微分 } d(\quad) = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow (\quad) = C$$

$$ydx + xdy = d(xy)$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{xy} = d(\ln|\frac{y}{x}|)$$

$$\frac{ydx - ydy}{y^2} = d(\frac{x}{y})$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan \frac{x}{y})$$

$$\frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2} = d(\frac{y}{x})$$

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{1}{2} d(\ln|\frac{x-y}{x+y}|)$$

(3) 线积分法

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, y)dy = C$$

$$M(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0. \quad u(x,y) \text{ 积分因子}$$

$$\text{只与 } x \text{ 有关 } \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) / N = \psi(x) \quad \mu(x) = e^{\int \psi(x)dx}$$

$$\text{只与 } y \text{ 有关 } \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) / -M = \varphi(y) \quad \mu(y) = e^{\int \varphi(y)dy}$$

$$\text{求 } X'' + X = \frac{1}{\cos t} \quad \text{齐次方程通解为 } \cos t, \sin t$$

$$C_1'(t)X_1 + X_2 \cdot C_2'(t) + \dots + X_n C_n'(t) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(t)X_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + X_n^{(n-1)}C_n'(t) = f(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1'(t), C_2'(t) \Rightarrow C_1(t), C_2(t) = t + C_2$$

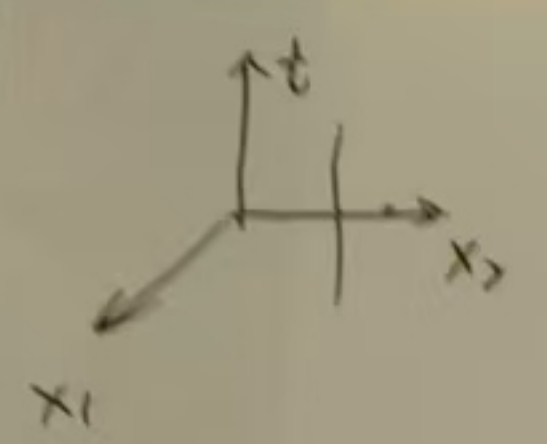
$$\therefore \text{特解 } X(t) = C_1(t) \cdot X_1 + C_2(t) \cdot X_2 + \dots$$

$$\text{非齐次 } tX'' - X' = t^2$$

$$\downarrow \quad tX'' - X' = 0$$

$$\text{齐次 } \frac{X''}{X} = \frac{1}{t}$$

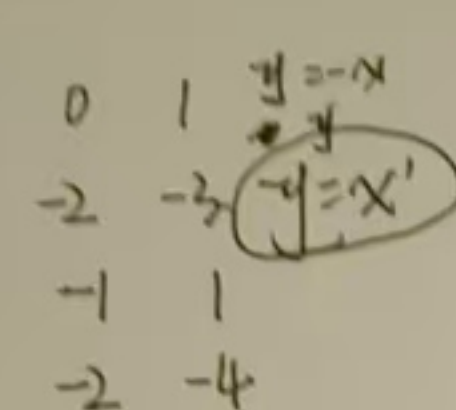
$$\downarrow \quad X' = Ct \Rightarrow X = Ct^2 + C_2$$



$t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$
 $x(t) \equiv x_0$

定解

奇点(平衡点)



$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$ $f'(x) = 0$ $\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & -3\lambda \end{vmatrix}$

x_0 是 的奇点, 充要条件 $f(x_0) = 0$

奇点对应平衡位置, 即静止不动的状态.

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

1) $\frac{dx}{dt} = ax + by$
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = cx + dy$

坐标原点奇点

若 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ 奇点唯一

特征方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

线恒 不改变奇点的位置, 不引起相平面上轨线恒态
 变换 的改变, 而且奇点类型也保持不变

同号相异实根

$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix} \frac{d\xi}{dt} = \lambda \xi, \frac{d\eta}{dt} = \mu \eta$
 $\xi(t) = A e^{\lambda t}, \eta(t) = B e^{\mu t}$ (λ, μ 特征根)

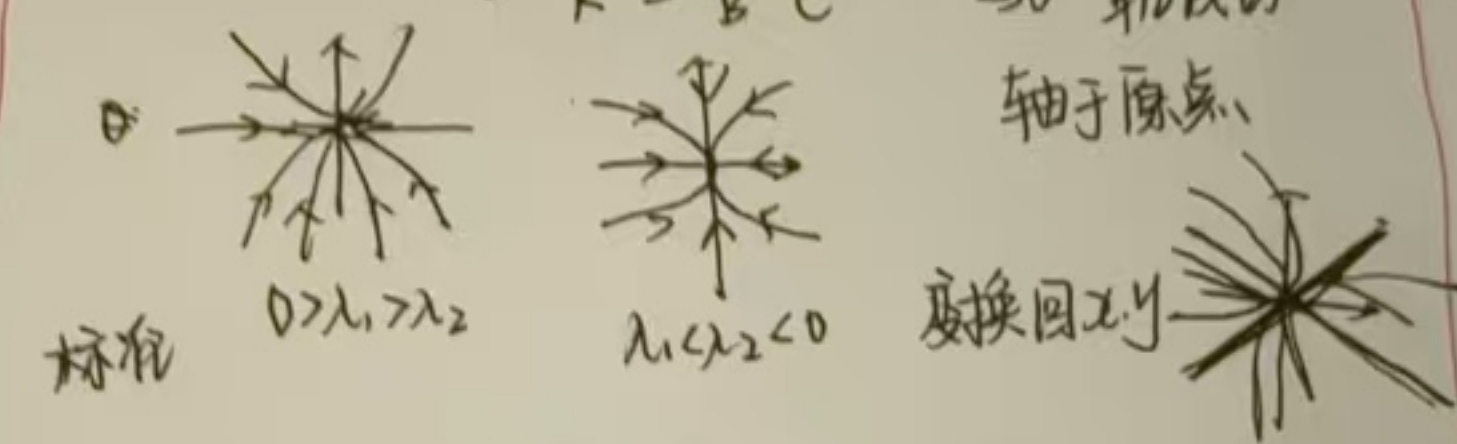
① $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 < 0$ 零解渐稳定

② $B = 0$ 时 ξ 左右半轴轨线 $\rightarrow$

③ $A = 0$ η 上下

④ $A, B \neq 0$ $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ 时 $k = \frac{\eta(t)}{\xi(t)} = \frac{B}{A} e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t} \rightarrow 0$

$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ 时 $k = \frac{A}{B} e^{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)t} \rightarrow 0$ 轨线切



除两条轨线外, 其余轨线均同一方向切于原点.

称此类奇点为结点.

① 当 $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 < 0 \Rightarrow$ 稳定结点 (原零解)

② $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$ 轨线当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时趋于原点

称奇点为不稳定结点.

异号实根

$\frac{d\xi}{dt} = \lambda_1 \xi, \frac{d\eta}{dt} = \lambda_2 \eta$
 $\xi(t) = A e^{\lambda_1 t}, \eta(t) = B e^{\lambda_2 t}$

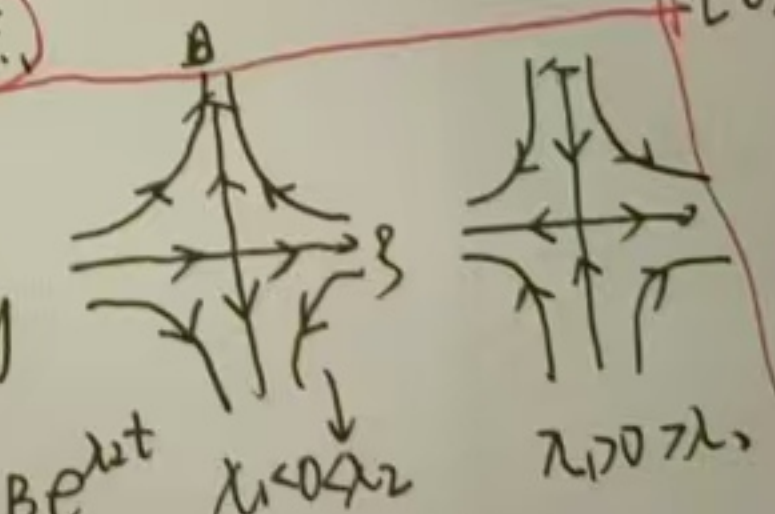
① 当 $B = 0$ 时 ξ 轴左右半轴为轨线

$A = 0$ 时 η 上下半轴

② λ_1, λ_2 符号相异

其中一轴趋于原点

另一轴远离原点



鞍点, 不稳定

$A \neq 0, B \neq 0$
 $\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2 > 0, t \rightarrow \infty$
 $\xi(t) \rightarrow 0, \eta(t) \rightarrow \infty$
 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 < 0, t \rightarrow \infty$
 $\xi(t) \rightarrow \infty, \eta(t) \rightarrow 0$

重根

$\frac{d\xi}{dt} = \lambda \xi + \eta, \frac{d\eta}{dt} = \lambda \eta$
 $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

(1) $\xi(t) = (At + B) e^{\lambda t}, \eta(t) = A e^{\lambda t}$

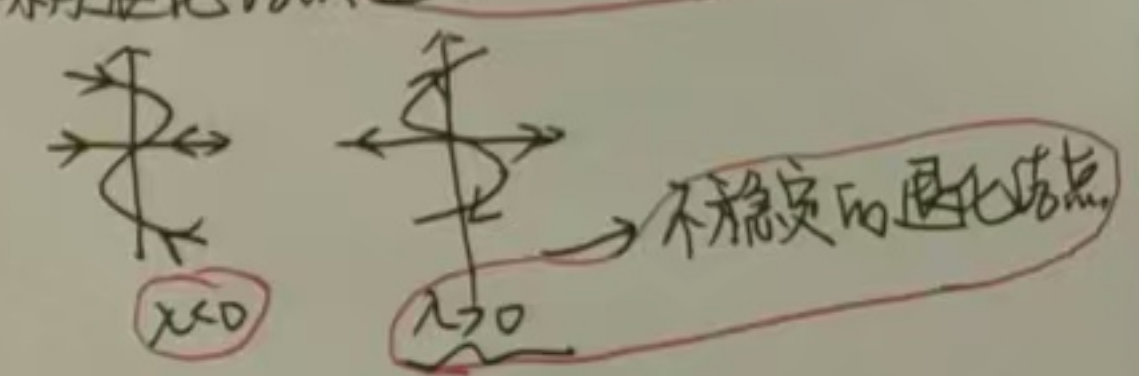
① $\lambda < 0, t \rightarrow \infty, \xi(t) \rightarrow 0, \eta(t) \rightarrow 0$ 渐平

② $A = 0$ ξ 左右半轴

$A \neq 0, \frac{\eta(t)}{\xi(t)} = \frac{A}{At + B} \rightarrow 0$

$t = -\frac{B}{A}, \xi(t) = 0$ 越过 η 轴切于轴于原点.

称为退化结点, 退化点渐稳定结点

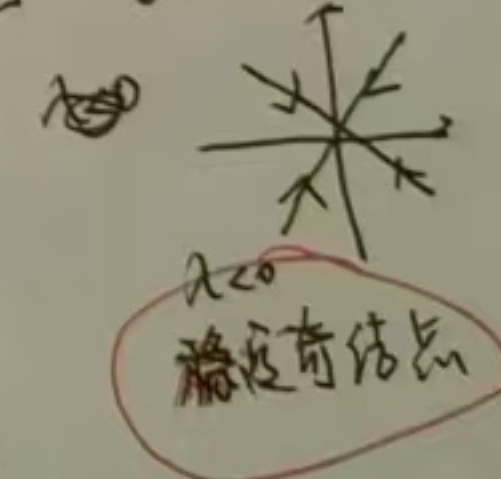


情况 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda x, \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda y, \lambda = a = d$

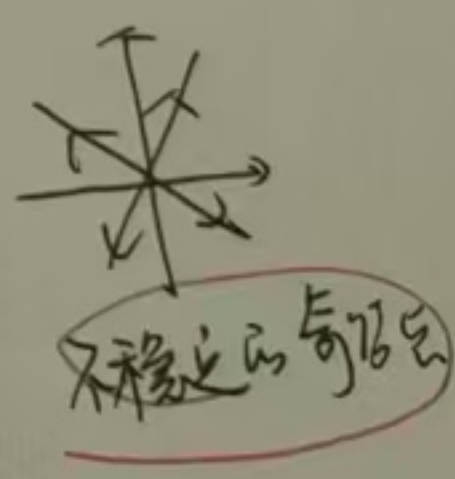
(2) 解 $x(t) = A e^{\lambda t}, y(t) = B e^{\lambda t}$

$\therefore y = \frac{B}{A} x$ 在半轴上

$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} b=c=0$ 时



$\lambda < 0$ 稳定奇结点



不稳定奇结点

n 阶常系数齐线性方程

$$L(x) = \frac{d^n(x)}{dt^n} + a_1 \frac{d^{n-1}(x)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dx}{dt} + a_n x = 0$$

① 特征方程 $\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = 0$

② (a) 单根 λ_k . 方程有解 $e^{\lambda_k t}$

(b) ~~m~~ $m > 1$ 重根 λ_k . 方程有 m 个解

$$e^{\lambda_k t}, t e^{\lambda_k t}, t^2 e^{\lambda_k t}, \dots, t^{m-1} e^{\lambda_k t}$$

(c) 重数为 1 的共轭复数 $\alpha \pm \beta i$. 方程有两个如下

形式的解 $e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$

(d) $m > 1$ 重共轭复数 $\alpha \pm \beta i$. 方程有 $2m$ 个如下解

$$e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, t e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t, \dots, t^{m-1} e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t$$

$$e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, t e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t, \dots, t^{m-1} e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t$$

③ 写出基本解组和通解.

eg. $\frac{d^4 x}{dt^4} + 2 \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + x = 0$ 通解

非齐次线性微分方程. $L(x) = f(t)$

① ~~$L(x)$~~ 1. $f(t) = (b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + b_m) e^{\lambda t}$

(1) $\lambda = 0$ 特解: $\tilde{x}(t) = B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + B_m$

$$\begin{cases} B_0 a_n = b_0 \\ B_1 a_n + m B_0 a_{n-1} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_m a_n + \dots = b_m \end{cases}$$

① 0 不是特征根. ($a_n \neq 0$). $\varnothing$

$\Rightarrow B_i$ 可唯一确定. $\tilde{x}(t) = B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + B_m$

② 0 是对应的 k 重根

$$\tilde{x}(t) = t^k (\gamma_0 t^m + \gamma_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + \gamma_m)$$

(2) $\lambda \neq 0$.

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \begin{cases} (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + B_m) e^{\lambda t}, & \lambda \text{ 不是特征根} \\ t^k (B_0 t^m + B_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + B_m) e^{\lambda t}, & \lambda \text{ 是 } k \text{ 重特征根} \end{cases}$$

2. $f(t) = (A(t) \cos \beta t + B(t) \sin \beta t) e^{\alpha t}$

当 $\alpha \pm \beta i$ 是方程的 k 重根时. 方程特解 单根 0 次

$$\tilde{x}(t) = t^k [P(t) \cos \beta t + Q(t) \sin \beta t] e^{\alpha t}$$

其中 $P(t), Q(t)$ 是次数为 m 的多项式

通解 = 齐的 $G_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + G_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} + \dots + t^k (B_0 t^m + \dots) e^{\lambda t}$ 注: λ 是