

2.2 N 階線性非齊次常微分方程式的特解(待定係數法)

定理: n 階線性非齊次常微分方程式

$$a_n(x)y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \Lambda + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = f(x) \quad x \in (a, b) \quad \text{-----①}$$

爲正規(normal)，且 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r f_i(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x) + \Lambda + f_r(x)$ 。若 $y_{p_i}(x)$ 分別爲適合 $f_i(x)$ 之特解，則

$$y_p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r y_{p_i}(x) = y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \Lambda + y_{p_r}(x)$$

爲①式的特解

[證明]: $\because y_{p_i}(x)$ 分別爲適合 $f_i(x)$ 之特解

$$a_n(x)y_{p_1}^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_{p_1}^{(n-1)} + \Lambda + a_1(x)y_{p_1}' + a_0(x)y_{p_1} = f_1(x)$$

$$a_n(x)y_{p_2}^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_{p_2}^{(n-1)} + \Lambda + a_1(x)y_{p_2}' + a_0(x)y_{p_2} = f_2(x)$$

⋮

$$a_n(x)y_{p_r}^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_{p_r}^{(n-1)} + \Lambda + a_1(x)y_{p_r}' + a_0(x)y_{p_r} = f_r(x)$$

將上面各式相加

$$\begin{aligned} & a_n(x)[y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \Lambda + y_{p_r}(x)]^{(n)} \\ & + a_{n-1}(x)[y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \Lambda + y_{p_r}(x)]^{(n-1)} + \Lambda \\ & + a_1(x)[y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \Lambda + y_{p_r}(x)]' \\ & + a_0(x)[y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \Lambda + y_{p_r}(x)] = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

與①式比較

$$\therefore y_p(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r y_{p_i}(x) = y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \Lambda + y_{p_r}(x) \quad \text{爲①式的特解}$$

上述定理說明：當強制函數 $f(x)$ 爲不同函數所組合而成時，可先針對個別函數求出個別函數的特解，最後再將個別函數的特解相加即可。以下我們開始介紹待定係數法

待定係數法(Undetermined Coefficient Method)顧名思義即有係數未知而等待我們去把它求出。考慮下面 n 階常係數 O.D.E.

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \Lambda + a_1 y' + a_0 y = f(x) \quad \text{-----②}$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x) + \Lambda + c_n y_n(x) + y_p(x)$$

$y_h(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x) + \Lambda + c_n y_n(x)$ 爲齊次解， $y_p(x)$ 爲特解，其中

$a_n, a_{n-1}, \Lambda, a_1, a_0, c_1, c_2, \Lambda, c_n$ 為常數。 $y_p(x)$ 可假設為 $f(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E. 經微分後有限線性獨立項函數之線性組合而成。此種方法條件限制為只適用於常係數 O.D.E.，且強制函數 $f(x)$ 僅能為正弦函數 ($\sin \beta x$)、餘弦函數 ($\cos \beta x$)、指數函數 ($e^{\alpha x}$)、多項式 ($x^n, n > 1$ 之整數) 或上述函數之組合函數。

$$1. f(x) = A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + A_1 x + A_0$$

$f(x)$ 帶回②式等號左側，經微分後線性獨立項函數為 $x^n, x^{n-1}, \Lambda, x, 1$ ，經線性組合，令

$$y_p(x) = B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + B_1 x + B_0$$

帶回原 O.D.E.，求出待定係數 $B_n, B_{n-1}, \Lambda, B_1, B_0$ 。

[註]: 若 $f(x) = A_0$ ，此為上述多項式的特殊情況，因此 $y_p(x)$ 必為常數，令

$$y_p(x) = B_0$$

$$\text{則 } B_0 = \frac{A_0}{a_0}$$

例題: (90 屏科大機械)

$$\text{試求下列常微分方程式 } y^{(4)} - 10y'' + 9y = x^2 + 1$$

$$[\text{解法}]: D^4 - 10D^2 + 9 = 0 \quad (D^2 - 1)(D^2 - 9) = 0 \quad D = \pm 1, D = \pm 3$$

$$y_h(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{3x} + c_4 e^{-3x}$$

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = B_2 x^2 + B_1 x + B_0 \quad y'_p(x) = 2B_2 x + B_1 \quad y''_p(x) = 2B_2$$

$$y'''_p(x) = 0 \quad y^{(4)}_p(x) = 0 \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$9B_2 x^2 + 9B_1 x + (-20B_2 + 9B_0) = x^2 + 1$$

$$B_2 = \frac{1}{9} \quad B_1 = 0 \quad B_0 = \frac{29}{81}$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{3x} + c_4 e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{9} x^2 + \frac{29}{81}$$

例題: (90 交大土木)

$$\text{試求下列常微分方程式 } y'' + 2y' = 4x^2$$

$$[\text{解法}]: D^2 + 2D = 0 \quad D(D+2) = 0 \quad D = 0, D = -2$$

$$y_h(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = B_3 x^3 + B_2 x^2 + B_1 x \quad y'_p(x) = 3B_3 x^2 + 2B_2 x + B_1$$

$$y''_p(x) = 6B_3 x + 2B_2 \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$6B_3 x^2 + (6B_3 + 4B_2)x + (2B_2 + 2B_1) = 4x^2$$

$$B_3 = \frac{2}{3} \quad B_2 = -1 \quad B_1 = 1$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x^2 + x$$

例題： (90 成大土木)

Obtain a power series particular solution valid near $x = 0$ for

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

[解法]： $\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}}{\sqrt{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{n!}$

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n}{\sqrt{x}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y'_p(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) x^{n-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y''_p(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n - \frac{3}{2}\right) x^{n-\frac{5}{2}} \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n - \frac{3}{2}\right) x^{n-\frac{5}{2}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left[\left(n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 1\right] x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{n!}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(n^2 - 2n + \frac{7}{4}\right) x^{n-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a_n \left(n^2 - 2n + \frac{7}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{n!} \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{(n^2 - 2n + \frac{7}{4})n!} \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$y_p(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2 - 2n + \frac{7}{4})n!} x^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2. $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} (A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + A_1 x + A_0)$

$f(x)$ 帶回②式等號左側，經微分後線性獨立項函數為

$e^{\alpha x} x^n, e^{\alpha x} x^{n-1}, \Lambda, e^{\alpha x} x, e^{\alpha x}$ ，經線性組合，令

(A)若齊次解中不包含 $e^{\alpha x}$ ，令

$$y_p(x) = e^{\alpha x} (B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + B_1 x + B_0)$$

例題：(90 交大光電)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' + y = x e^x$

[解法]: $D^2 + 1 = 0 \quad D = \pm i \quad y_h(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$

因 $f(x) = x e^x$ 有包含 e^x 型式， $y_p(x)$ 必包含有 e^x 型式

令 $y_p(x) = e^x v(x) \quad y'_p(x) = e^x v(x) + e^x v'(x)$

$$y''_p(x) = e^x v(x) + 2e^x v'(x) + e^x v''(x) \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$2e^x v(x) + 2e^x v'(x) + e^x v''(x) = x e^x$$

$$v''(x) + 2v'(x) + 2v(x) = x$$

令 $v(x) = B_1 x + B_0 \quad v'(x) = B_1$ 帶回上式

$$2B_1 x + (2B_0 + 2B_1) = x \quad B_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad B_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$v(x) = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_p(x) = e^x v(x) = e^x \left(\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + e^x \left(\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

[另解]:因齊次解中不包含 e^x ，可令

$$y_p(x) = e^x (B_1 x + B_0) \quad y'_p(x) = e^x (B_1 x + B_0 + B_1)$$

$$y_p''(x) = e^x(B_1x + B_0 + 2B_1) \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$e^x(2B_1x + 2B_0 + 2B_1) = xe^x \quad B_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad B_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y_p(x) = e^x\left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + e^x\left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$y'' + y = xe^x$$

$$(D^2 + 1)y = xe^x \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成爲齊次 O.D.E.

$$(D^2 + 1)(D - 1)^2 y = (D - 1)^2 xe^x = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式} \quad y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

$$\text{由(b)式} \quad y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + B_2 e^x + B_1 x e^x \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知，須令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 e^x + B_1 x e^x = e^x(B_1 x + B_0)$$

[註]:若 $f(x) = A_0 e^{\alpha x}$ ，此爲上述 $f(x) = e^{\alpha x}(A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + A_1 x + A_0)$ 的特殊情況，令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 e^{\alpha x}$$

例題: (91 中山光電)

$$\text{試求下列常微分方程式} \quad y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^{-x}$$

$$[\text{解法}]: \quad D^2 - 2D + 2 = 0 \quad D = 1 \pm i \quad y_h(x) = e^x(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$$

因齊次解中不包含 e^{-x} ，可令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 e^{-x} \quad y_p'(x) = -B_0 e^{-x} \quad y_p''(x) = B_0 e^{-x} \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$e^{-x}(B_0 + 2B_0 + 2B_0) = e^{-x} \quad B_0 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{1}{5} e^{-x}$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = e^x(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + \frac{1}{5}e^{-x}$$

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$\begin{aligned} y'' - 2y' + 2y &= e^{-x} \\ (D^2 - 2D + 2)y &= e^{-x} \end{aligned} \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成爲齊次 O.D.E.

$$(D^2 - 2D + 2)(D + 1)y = (D + 1)e^{-x} = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式 } y(x) = e^x(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

$$\text{由(b)式 } y(x) = e^x(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + B_0 e^{-x} \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知，須令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 e^{-x}$$

(B)若齊次解中包含 $e^{\alpha x}$ ，但不包含 $x e^{\alpha x}$ ，令

$$y_p(x) = x e^{\alpha x} (B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_1 x + B_0)$$

例題: (91 海洋電機)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - y = x e^x$

[解法]: $D^2 - 1 = 0 \quad D = \pm 1 \quad y_h(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$

因 $f(x) = x e^x$ 有包含 e^x 型式， $y_p(x)$ 必包含有 e^x 型式

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = e^x v(x) \quad y_p'(x) = e^x v(x) + e^x v'(x)$$

$$y_p''(x) = e^x v(x) + 2e^x v'(x) + e^x v''(x) \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$2e^x v'(x) + e^x v''(x) = x e^x$$

$$v''(x) + 2v'(x) = x$$

令 $v(x) = B_2 x^2 + B_1 x$ (不須假設 B_0 ，因 $B_0 e^x$ 可歸到齊次解)

$$v'(x) = 2B_2 x + B_1 \quad v''(x) = 2B_2 \quad \text{帶回上式}$$

$$4B_2 x + (2B_2 + 2B_1) = x \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad B_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y_p(x) = e^x v(x) = e^x \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \right)$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + e^x \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \right)$$

[另解]: 因齊次解中包含 e^x , 但不包含 $x e^x$, 可令

$$y_p(x) = x e^x (B_2 x + B_1) = e^x (B_2 x^2 + B_1 x)$$

$$y_p'(x) = e^x (B_2 x^2 + B_1 x + 2B_2 x + B_1)$$

$$y_p''(x) = e^x (B_2 x^2 + B_1 x + 2B_2 x + B_1 + 2B_2 x + B_1 + 2B_2)$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y_p'(x)$, $y_p''(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$\text{得 } B_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad B_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + e^x \left(\frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x \right)$$

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$y'' - y = x e^x$$

$$(D+1)(D-1)y = x e^x \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成為齊次 O.D.E.

$$(D+1)(D-1)^3 y = (D-1)^2 x e^x = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式 } y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

$$\text{由(b)式 } y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x + B_1 x e^x + B_2 x^2 e^x \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知, 須令

$$y_p(x) = B_1 x e^x + B_2 x^2 e^x$$

[註]: 若 $f(x) = A_0 e^{\alpha x}$, 此為上述 $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} (A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + A_1 x + A_0)$ 的特殊情況, 令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 x e^{\alpha x}$$

例題: (89 雲科大電機)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - y' - 2y = e^{-x}$

[解法]: $D^2 - D - 2 = 0 \quad D = 2, D = -1 \quad y_h(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-x}$

因齊次解中包含 e^{-x} ，但不包含 $x e^{-x}$ ，可令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 x e^{-x} \quad y'_p(x) = e^{-x}(B_0 - B_0 x)$$

$$y''_p(x) = e^{-x}(-2B_0 + B_0 x) \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$e^{-x}(-3B_0) = e^{-x} \quad B_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y_p(x) = -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-x}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{3} x e^{-x}$$

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$\begin{aligned} y'' - y' - 2y &= e^{-x} \\ (D - 2)(D + 1)y &= e^{-x} \end{aligned} \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成爲齊次 O.D.E.

$$(D - 2)(D + 1)^2 y = (D + 1)e^{-x} = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式} \quad y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-x} + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

$$\text{由(b)式} \quad y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-x} + B_0 x e^{-x} \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知，須令

$$y_p(x) = B_0 x e^{-x}$$

例題: (91 交大土木)

$$\text{常微分方程式} \quad y'' - 9y = 4 + 5 \sin 3x \quad y(0) = 2 \quad y'(0) = 2$$

(i) 試求齊次解

(ii) 利用待定係數法求特解

(iii) 求通解 $y(x)$

[解法]:

$$(i) D^2 - 9 = 0 \quad D = \pm 3 \quad y_h(x) = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$$

$$(ii) \sinh 3x = \frac{e^{3x} - e^{-3x}}{2}$$

因齊次解中已包含 e^{3x}, e^{-3x} ，先求 $y'' - 9y = 5 \sinh 3x$ 的特解 $y_{p_1}(x)$

$$\text{令 } y_{p_1}(x) = A_0 x \cosh 3x + B_0 x \sinh 3x$$

$$y'_{p_1}(x) = (A_0 + 3B_0 x) \cosh 3x + (3A_0 x + B_0) \sinh 3x$$

$$y''_{p_1}(x) = (9A_0 x + 6B_0) \cosh 3x + (9B_0 x + 6A_0) \sinh 3x$$

將 $y_p(x)$ ， $y'_p(x)$ ， $y''_p(x)$ 帶回 $y'' - 9y = 5 \sinh 3x$ 中

$$6B_0 \cosh 3x + 6A_0 \sinh 3x = 5 \sinh 3x$$

$$\begin{cases} 6B_0 = 0 \\ 6A_0 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_0 = 0 \\ A_0 = \frac{5}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{p_1}(x) = \frac{5}{6} x \cosh 3x$$

$$\text{再求 } y'' - 9y = 4 \text{ 的特解 } y_{p_2}(x) \Rightarrow y_{p_2}(x) = -\frac{4}{9}$$

$$y_p(x) = y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) = \frac{5}{6} x \cosh 3x - \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\text{(iii) } y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-3x} + \frac{5}{6} x \cosh 3x - \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y(0) = 2 \\ y'(0) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \\ 3c_1 - 3c_2 + \frac{5}{6} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{51}{36} \\ c_2 = \frac{37}{56} \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{51}{36} e^{3x} + \frac{37}{56} e^{-3x} + \frac{5}{6} x \cosh 3x - \frac{4}{9}$$

(C)若齊次解中包含 $e^{\alpha x}$ 及 $x e^{\alpha x}$ ，令

$$y_p(x) = x^2 e^{\alpha x} (B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_1 x + B_0)$$

例題：(90 成大工科)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - 2y' + y = x^2 e^x$

[解法]: $D^2 - 2D + 1 = 0 \quad D = 1, 1 \quad y_h(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$

因 $f(x) = x^2 e^x$ 有包含 e^x 型式， $y_p(x)$ 必包含有 e^x 型式

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = e^x v(x) \quad y_p'(x) = e^x v(x) + e^x v'(x)$$

$$y_p''(x) = e^x v(x) + 2e^x v'(x) + e^x v''(x) \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$e^x v''(x) = x^2 e^x$$

$$v''(x) = x^2 \quad v'(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \quad (\text{不須假設常數, 因可歸到齊次解})$$

$$v(x) = \frac{x^4}{12} \quad (\text{不須假設常數, 因可歸到齊次解})$$

$$y_p(x) = e^x v(x) = \frac{x^4}{12} e^x$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{x^4}{12} e^x$$

[另解]: 因齊次解中包含 e^x 及 $x e^x$ ，可令

$$y_p(x) = x^2 e^x (B_2 x^2 + B_1 x + B_0) = e^x (B_2 x^4 + B_1 x^3 + B_0 x^2)$$

將 $y_p(x)$ ， $y_p'(x)$ ， $y_p''(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$\text{得 } B_2 = \frac{1}{12} \quad B_1 = 0 \quad B_0 = 0$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{1}{12} x^4 e^x$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{x^4}{12} e^x$$

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$\begin{aligned} y'' - 2y' + y &= x^2 e^x \\ (D-1)^2 y &= x^2 e^x \end{aligned} \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成爲齊次 O.D.E.

$$(D-1)^5 y = (D-1)^3 x e^x = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式 } y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

$$\text{由(b)式 } y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + B_0 x^2 e^x + B_1 x^3 e^x + B_2 x^4 e^x \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知，須令

$$y_p(x) = B_0x^2e^x + B_1x^3e^x + B_2x^4e^x$$

[註]:若 $f(x) = A_0e^{\alpha x}$ ，此為上述 $f(x) = e^{\alpha x}(A_nx^n + A_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + A_1x + A_0)$ 的特殊情況，令

$$y_p(x) = B_0x^2e^{\alpha x}$$

例題: (89 雲科大電機)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - 2y' + y = 2e^x$

[解法]: $D^2 - 2D + 1 = 0$ $D = 1, D = 1$ $y_h(x) = c_1e^x + c_2xe^x$

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = B_0x^2e^x \quad y_p'(x) = e^x(2B_0x + B_0x^2)$$

$$y_p''(x) = e^x(4B_0x + B_0x^2 + 2B_0) \quad \text{帶回原 O.D.E.}$$

$$e^x(2B_0) = e^x \quad B_0 = 1$$

$$y_p(x) = x^2e^x$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1e^x + c_2xe^x + x^2e^x$$

3. $f(x) = (p_nx^n + p_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + p_0)\cos \beta x$ 或

$$f(x) = (q_nx^n + q_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + q_0)\sin \beta x$$

$p_n, p_{n-1}, \dots, p_0, q_n, q_{n-1}, \dots, q_0, \beta$ 為常數

$f(x)$ 帶回②式等號左側，經微分後線性獨立項函數為

$x^n \cos \beta x, x^n \sin \beta x, x^{n-1} \cos \beta x, x^{n-1} \sin \beta x, \dots, x \cos \beta x, x \sin \beta x, \cos \beta x, \sin \beta x$ ，

經線性組合

(A)若齊次解中不包含 $\sin \beta x$ 或 $\cos \beta x$ ，令

$$y_p(x) = (A_nx^n + A_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + A_0)\cos \beta x + (B_nx^n + B_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + B_0)\sin \beta x$$

例題: (87 交大機械)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - 4y' + 4y = x \cos x$

[解法]: $D^2 - 4D + 4 = 0$ $D = 2, 2$ $y_h(x) = c_1e^{2x} + c_2xe^{2x}$

因齊次解中不包含 $\sin x$ 或 $\cos x$ ，令

$$\text{令 } y_p(x) = (A_1x + A_0)\cos x + (B_1x + B_0)\sin x$$

$$y'_p(x) = (A_1 + B_1x + B_0)\cos x + (B_1 - A_1x - A_0)\sin x$$

$$y''_p(x) = (2B_1 - A_1x - A_0)\cos x + (-2A_1 - B_1x - B_0)\sin x$$

將 $y_p(x)$ ， $y'_p(x)$ ， $y''_p(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$\begin{aligned} & [(3A_1 - 4B_1)x + (2B_1 - 4A_1 + 3A_0 - 4B_0)]\cos x \\ & + [(3B_1 + 4A_1)x + (-2A_1 - 4B_1 + 3B_0 + 4A_0)]\sin x = x \cos x \end{aligned} \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} 3A_1 - 4B_1 = 1 \\ 2B_1 - 4A_1 + 3A_0 - 4B_0 = 0 \\ 3B_1 + 4A_1 = 0 \\ -2A_1 - 4B_1 + 3B_0 + 4A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = \frac{3}{25} \\ A_0 = \frac{4}{125} \\ B_1 = -\frac{4}{25} \\ B_0 = -\frac{22}{125} \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = c_1e^{2x} + c_2xe^{2x} + \left(\frac{3}{25}x + \frac{4}{125}\right)\cos x + \left(-\frac{4}{25}x - \frac{22}{125}\right)\sin x$$

[註]:在(a)式中讀者可發現：若將 $\cos x$ 項中係數 A 以 B 取代， B 以 $-A$ 取代即可得到 $\sin x$ 項中係數，藉此可判定出是否在整理過程中有錯誤。

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = x \cos x$$

$$(D - 2)^2 y = x \cos x \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成爲齊次 O.D.E.

$$(D - 2)^2 (D^2 + 1)^2 y = (D^2 + 1)^2 x \cos x = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式 } y(x) = c_1e^{2x} + c_2xe^{2x} + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

$$\text{由(b)式 } y(x) = c_1e^{2x} + c_2xe^{2x} + A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x + A_1x \cos x + B_1x \sin x \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知，須令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x + A_1x \cos x + B_1x \sin x$$

$$y_p(x) = (A_1x + A_0)\cos x + (B_1x + B_0)\sin x$$

[註]:若 $f(x) = p_0 \cos \beta x$ 或 $f(x) = q_0 \sin \beta x$, 此為上述

$$f(x) = (p_n x^n + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + p_0) \cos \beta x \text{ 或}$$

$$f(x) = (q_n x^n + q_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + q_0) \sin \beta x$$

的特殊情況，令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 \cos \beta x + B_0 \sin \beta x$$

例題: (91 暨南電機)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 8 \cos x + 6 \sin x$

[解法]: $D^2 + 4D + 4 = 0$ $D = -2, -2$ $y_h(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x}$

因齊次解中不包含 $\sin x$ 或 $\cos x$, 令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x$$

$$y_p'(x) = B_0 \cos x - A_0 \sin x$$

$$y_p''(x) = -A_0 \cos x - B_0 \sin x$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y_p'(x)$, $y_p''(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$(3A_0 + 4B_0) \cos x + (3B_0 - 4A_0) \sin x = 8 \cos x + 6 \sin x \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} 3A_0 + 4B_0 = 8 \\ 3B_0 - 4A_0 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = 0 \\ B_0 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x} + 2 \sin x$$

[註]:在(a)式中讀者可發現: 若將 $\cos x$ 項中係數 A 以 B 取代, B 以 $-A$ 取代即可得到 $\sin x$ 項中係數, 藉此可判定出是否在整理過程中有錯誤。

(B)若齊次解中已包含 $\sin \beta x$ 或 $\cos \beta x$, 令

$$y_p(x) = x(A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + A_0) \cos \beta x + x(B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + B_0) \sin \beta x$$

例題: (91 台科大機械)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' + 4y = x \cos 2x$

[解法]: $D^2 + 4 = 0$ $D = \pm 2i$ $y_h(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$

因齊次解中已包含 $\cos 2x$, 可令

$$y_p(x) = x(A_1x + A_0)\cos 2x + x(B_1x + B_0)\sin 2x$$

$$y_p'(x) = (2A_1x + A_0 + 2B_1x^2 + 2B_0x)\cos 2x + (2B_1x + B_0 - 2A_1x^2 - 2A_0x)\sin 2x$$

$$y_p''(x) = [(-4A_1x^2 + (8B_1 - 4A_0)x + (2A_1 + 4B_0))\cos 2x + [(-4B_1x^2 + (-8A_1 - 4B_0)x + (2B_1 - 4A_0))\sin 2x]$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y_p'(x)$, $y_p''(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$[8B_1x + (2A_1 + 4B_0)]\cos 2x + [-8A_1x + (2B_1 - 4A_0)]\sin 2x = x \cos 2x$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} 8B_1 = 1 \\ 2A_1 + 4B_0 = 0 \\ -8A_1 = 0 \\ 2B_1 - 4A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_1 = \frac{1}{8} \\ B_0 = 0 \\ A_1 = 0 \\ A_0 = \frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{x}{16} \cos 2x + \frac{x^2}{8} \sin 2x$$

[註]:若齊次解中已包含 $\sin \beta x$ 或 $\cos \beta x$, 由經驗

當 $f(x) = x \cos \beta x$, $y_p(x)$ 僅含 $x \cos \beta x$ 及 $x^2 \sin \beta x$

當 $f(x) = x \sin \beta x$, $y_p(x)$ 僅含 $x \sin \beta x$ 及 $x^2 \cos \beta x$

[註]:若 $f(x) = p_0 \cos \beta x$ 或 $f(x) = q_0 \sin \beta x$, 此為上述

$$f(x) = (p_n x^n + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + p_0) \cos \beta x \text{ 或}$$

$$f(x) = (q_n x^n + q_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + q_0) \sin \beta x$$

的特殊情況, 令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 x \cos \beta x + B_0 x \sin \beta x$$

例題: (87 台大土木)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' + \lambda^2 y = \cos \lambda x$

[解法]: $D^2 + \lambda^2 = 0$ $D = \pm i\lambda$ $y_h(x) = c_1 \cos \lambda x + c_2 \sin \lambda x$

因齊次解中已包含 $\cos \lambda x$, 可令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 x \cos 2x + B_0 x \sin 2x$$

$$y'_p(x) = (A_0 + \lambda B_0 x) \cos 2x + (B_0 - \lambda A_0 x) \sin 2x$$

$$y''_p(x) = (-\lambda^2 A_0 x + 2\lambda B_0) \cos 2x + (-\lambda^2 B_0 x - 2\lambda A_0) \sin 2x$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y'_p(x)$, $y''_p(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$2\lambda B_0 \cos 2x - 2\lambda A_0 \sin 2x = \cos 2x$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} 2\lambda B_0 = 1 \\ -2\lambda A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_0 = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \\ A_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 \cos \lambda x + c_2 \sin \lambda x + \frac{x}{2\lambda} \sin \lambda x$$

[註]:若齊次解中已包含 $\sin \beta x$ 或 $\cos \beta x$, 由經驗

當 $f(x) = \cos \beta x$, $y_p(x)$ 僅含 $x \sin \beta x$ (因 $\cos \beta x$ 可歸為齊次解)

當 $f(x) = \sin \beta x$, $y_p(x)$ 僅含 $x \cos \beta x$ (因 $\sin \beta x$ 可歸為齊次解)

4. $f(x) = (p_n x^n + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + p_0) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$ 或

$$f(x) = (q_n x^n + q_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + q_0) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$p_n, p_{n-1}, \Lambda, p_0, q_n, q_{n-1}, \Lambda, q_0, \alpha, \beta$ 為常數

此結合指數函數($e^{\alpha x}$)、多項式(x^n)、三角函數($\cos \beta, \sin \beta$) , 各類型按前述方法各自假設特解再結合即可。

(A)若齊次解中不包含 $e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$ 或 $e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$, 令

$$y_p(x) = (A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + A_0) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + (B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + B_0) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

例題: (90 成大電機)

$$\text{試求下列常微分方程式} \quad y'' + 5y' = x e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

$$[\text{解法}]: \quad D^2 + 5D = 0 \quad D = 0, D = -5 \quad y_h(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5x}$$

因齊次解中不包含 $e^{-x} \sin 3x$ 或 $e^{-x} \cos 3x$, 可令

$$y_p(x) = (A_1 x + A_0) e^{-x} \cos 3x + (B_1 x + B_0) e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

$$y'_p(x) = [(-A_1 + 3B_1)x + (A_1 - A_0 + 3B_0)] e^{-x} \cos 3x \\ + [(-B_1 - 3A_1)x + (B_1 - B_0 - 3A_0)] e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

$$y_p''(x) = [(-8A_1 - 6B_1)x + (-2A_1 - 8A_0 + 6B_1 - 6B_0)]e^{-x} \cos 3x + [(-8B_1 + 6A_1)x + (-2B_1 - 8B_0 - 6A_1 + 6A_0)]e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y_p'(x)$, $y_p''(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$[(-13A_1 + 9B_1)x + (3A_1 - 13A_0 + 6B_1 + 9B_0)]e^{-x} \cos 3x + [(-13B_1 - 9A_1)x + (3B_1 - 13B_0 - 6A_1 - 9A_0)]e^{-x} \sin 3x = xe^{-x} \sin 3x$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} -13A_1 + 9B_1 = 0 \\ 3A_1 - 13A_0 + 6B_1 + 9B_0 = 0 \\ -13B_1 - 9A_1 = 1 \\ 3B_1 - 13B_0 - 6A_1 - 9A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = -\frac{9}{250} \\ A_0 = \frac{123}{6250} \\ B_1 = -\frac{13}{250} \\ B_0 = \frac{114}{6250} \end{cases}$$

$$y_p(x) = \left(-\frac{9}{250}x + \frac{123}{6250}\right)e^{-x} \cos 3x + \left(-\frac{13}{250}x + \frac{114}{6250}\right)e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

$$y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5x} + \left(-\frac{9}{250}x + \frac{123}{6250}\right)e^{-x} \cos 3x + \left(-\frac{13}{250}x + \frac{114}{6250}\right)e^{-x} \sin 3x$$

[另種 $y_p(x)$ 判定法]:

$$y'' + 5y' = xe^{-x} \sin 3x$$

$$D(D+5)y = xe^{-x} \sin 3x \quad \text{-----(a)}$$

考慮讓上式成爲齊次 O.D.E.

$$D(D+5)[D - (-1+3i)]^2 [D - (-1-3i)]^2 y = [D - (-1+3i)]^2 [D - (-1-3i)]^2 xe^{-x} \sin 3x = 0 \quad \text{-----(b)}$$

對 y 而言同時滿足(a)式及(b)式

$$\text{由(a)式 } y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5x} + y_p(x) \quad \text{-----(c)}$$

由(b)式

$$y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5x} + A_0 e^{-x} \cos 3x + B_0 e^{-x} \sin 3x + A_1 x e^{-x} \cos x + B_1 x e^{-x} \sin x \quad \text{-----(d)}$$

比較(c)(d)兩式知，須令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 e^{-x} \cos 3x + B_0 e^{-x} \sin 3x + A_1 x e^{-x} \cos x + B_1 x e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$y_p(x) = (A_1 x + A_0) e^{-x} \cos x + (B_1 x + B_0) e^{-x} \sin x$$

[註]:若 $f(x) = p_0 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$ 或 $f(x) = q_0 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$, 此為上述

$$f(x) = (p_n x^n + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + p_0) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \text{ 或}$$

$$f(x) = (q_n x^n + q_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + q_0) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

的特殊情況，令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + B_0 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

例題: (91 交大機械)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - y' + 2y = e^x \sin x$

[解法]: $D^2 - D + 2 = 0$, $D = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{2}$, $y_h(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} (c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x)$

因齊次解中不包含 $e^x \cos x$ 或 $e^x \sin x$, 可令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 e^x \cos x + B_0 e^x \sin x$$

$$y_p'(x) = (A_0 + B_0) e^x \cos x + (B_0 - A_0) e^x \sin x$$

$$y_p''(x) = 2B_0 e^x \cos x - 2A_0 e^x \sin x$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y_p'(x)$, $y_p''(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$(A_0 + B_0) e^x \cos x + (B_0 - A_0) e^x \sin x = e^x \sin x$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} A_0 + B_0 = 0 \\ B_0 - A_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ B_0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$y_p(x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x$$

$$y(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} (c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x) - \frac{1}{2} e^x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x$$

(B)若齊次解中包含 $e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$ 或 $e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$, 令

$$y_p(x) = x(A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + A_0) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + x(B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + B_0) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

[註]:若 $f(x) = p_0 e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$ 或 $f(x) = q_0 e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$, 此為上述

$$f(x) = (p_n x^n + p_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + p_0) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \text{ 或}$$

$$f(x) = (q_n x^n + q_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \Lambda + q_0) e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

的特殊情況，令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 x e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + B_0 x e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

例題: (90 北科大自動化)

試求下列常微分方程式 $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 2e^x \cos x$

[解法]: $D^2 - 2D + 2 = 0 \quad D = 1 \pm i \quad y_h(x) = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$

因齊次解中包含 $e^x \cos x$, 可令

$$y_p(x) = A_0 x e^x \cos x + B_0 x e^x \sin x$$

$$y'_p(x) = [(A_0 + B_0)x + A_0] e^x \cos x + [(B_0 - A_0)x + B_0] e^x \sin x$$

$$y''_p(x) = [2B_0 x + (2A_0 + 2B_0)] e^x \cos x + [-2A_0 x + (2B_0 - 2A_0)] e^x \sin x$$

將 $y_p(x)$, $y'_p(x)$, $y''_p(x)$ 帶回原 O.D.E.

$$2B_0 e^x \cos x - 2A_0 e^x \sin x = 2e^x \cos x$$

比較係數

$$\begin{cases} 2B_0 = 2 \\ -2A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_0 = 1 \\ A_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_p(x) = x e^x \sin x$$

$$y = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + x e^x \sin x$$

本節習題:

試求下列微分方程式

1. $y'' + 9y = x \cos 3x$

(91 雲科大電機)

[ans]: $y = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{12} x^2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{36} x \cos 3x$

2. $y'' - y' + 2y = e^x \sin 2x$ (91 交大機械)

[解答]: $y = e^{\frac{1}{2}x} (c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} x) + \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x)$

3. $y'' - y' + 2y = e^x \sin 2x$ $y(0) = 1$ $y'(0) = 0$ (91 暨南電機)

[解答]: $y = e^{-x} + 2 \sin x$

4. $y'' + 2y' - 35y = 12e^{5x} + 37 \sin 5x$ (91 逢甲航空)

[解答]: $y = c_1 e^{5x} + c_2 e^{-7x} - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x - \frac{3}{5} \sin 5x$

5. $y'' + 4y = x \cos 2x$ (91 臺科大機械)

[解答] $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{x}{16} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} x^2 \sin 2x$

6. $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x + x$ (91 中山材料)

[解答]: $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{4x} + x + 2$

7. $y'' + 2y' = 2x + 5 - e^{-2x}$ (91 東華材料)

[解答]: $y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{5}{2}$

8. $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = e^x - x + 16$ (91 暨南電機)

[解答]: $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + c_3 x^2 e^x + \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^x + x - 13$

9. $y''' - y' = 25 \cos 2x$ (91 台灣師大電機)

[解答]: $y = c_1 + c_2 e^x + c_3 e^{-x} - \frac{5}{2} \sin 2x$

10. $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = 2 \cosh x$ (91 暨南電機)

[解答]: $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + c_3 x^2 e^x + \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^x - \frac{1}{8} e^{-x}$

11. $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$ (90 台大電機)

[ans]: $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x}$

12. $y'' - 2y' + y = 2e^x$ (90 中興電機)

[ans]: $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + x^2 e^x$

13. $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$, $y(0) = -3$, $y(\frac{1}{2}\pi) = 0$ (90 中正電機)

[ans]: $y = -3e^t \cos t$

14. $y'' + 5y' = x e^{-x} \sin(3x)$. (90 成大電機)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5x} - \frac{1}{250} e^{-x} \left[(13x - \frac{114}{25}) \sin 3x + (9x + \frac{246}{50}) \cos 3x \right]$$

15. $y''' - y'' - 8y' + 12y = 7e^{2x}$. (90 台科大電機)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x} + c_3 e^{-3x} + \frac{7}{10} x^2 e^{2x}$$

16. $y'' + 3y' = 28 \cosh 4x$ (90 彰師大電機)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{4x} + \frac{7}{2} e^{-4x}$$

17. $y'' - 2y' + y = 5xe^x + 3x$ (90 中原電機)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{5}{6} x^3 e^x + 3x + 6$$

18. $y''(x) + y'(x) - 2y(x) = 0$, $y(0) = 4$, $y'(0) = -5$. (90 淡江電機)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = e^x + 3e^{-2x}$$

19. $y'' + y = x e^x$. (90 交大電控,光電)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} (x-1) e^x$$

20. $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 4x^2 + 6e^x$ (90 北科大電腦通訊丙)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x} + x^2 - 2x + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} e^x$$

21. $y'' - 2y' + 5y = 2e^x \cos 2x$. (90 中原機械)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^x \cos 2x + c_2 e^x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} x e^x \sin 2x$$

22. $y'' + 2y' = 4t^2$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = -1$ (90 交大土木,丙)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = e^{-2t} + \frac{2}{3} t^3 - t^2 + t$$

23. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = x \sin x$ (90 成大土木,乙)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{4} x \sin x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \cos x$$

24. $y^{(4)} - 10y'' + 9y = x^2 + 1$, $(x \geq 0)$ (90 屏科大機械,土木,環工)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{3x} + c_4 e^{-3x} + \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{29}{81}$$

25. $y'' + 2y' + 2y = e^{-x} \cos x$ (90 逢甲土木)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-x} \cos x + c_2 e^{-x} \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \sin x \cdot e^{-x}$$

26. $y''' - 3y'' - y' + 3y = x^2$ (90 台大農機)

$$[\text{ans}] y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{3} x^2 + \frac{2}{9} x + \frac{20}{27}$$

27. $y'' + 4y = \cos 2x$ (90 台大農機)

$$[\text{ans}] y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{x}{4} \sin 2x$$

28. $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 4 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = (e^{-2x} - 2)^2$ (90 清大動機)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x} + c_3 e^{3x} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2x} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{126} e^{-4x}$$

29. $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x$, $y(1) = 1$, $y(-1) = 1$ (90 成大航太)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} + e - \frac{1}{2} e^2 \right) e^x + \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} - e + \frac{1}{2} e^2 \right) x e^x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^x$$

30. $4y'' + 4y' + 65y = 64e^{x/2} + 65x - 4$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 5.5$ (90 淡江航太)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \sin 4x + e^{\frac{1}{2}x} + x$$

31. (a) $y'' + y' = 4xe^x + 3 \sin x$ (b) $y'' - 2y' + y = x^2 e^x$ (90 成大工科)

$$[\text{ans}]: (a) y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x} - 3e^x + 2xe^x - \frac{3}{2} \sin x - \frac{3}{2} \cos x$$

$$(b) y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \frac{1}{12} x^4 e^x$$

32. $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 3x^2 + 4 \sin x - 2 \cos x$ (90 中興化工)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x + \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 2x \cos x + x \sin x - 3x^2$$

33. $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 3e^{-2x} + e^{3x}$ (90 北科大化工)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-3x} + 3x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{30} e^{3x}$$

34. (a) $y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$, $y(0) = -4$, $y'(0) = 14$ (90 中山材料, 乙)

(b) ~~$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 3.5 \sin 3t - 3 \cos 3t$~~ $y(0) = 0$, ~~$y'(0) = -0.5$~~

$$[\text{ans}]: (a) y = -4e^{-3x} + 2xe^{-3x} \quad (b) y = c_1 e^{-t} \cos t + c_2 e^{-t} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 3t$$

35. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2 \sin 2x$ (90 中山材料)

[ans]:

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x - \left(\frac{3}{25} x^2 + \frac{44}{125} x + \frac{1166}{15625} \right) \sin 2x + \left(\frac{4}{25} x^2 - \frac{8}{125} x - \frac{4712}{15625} \right) \cos 2x$$

36. $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 2x + 3x e^{-2x} + 6$ (90 中央環工)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{-2x}$$

$$37. y'' - 4y = e^{2x} - 1$$

(90 雲科大環安)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$38. \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + 2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = 0$$

(90 中央太空)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = (c_1 + c_2 x) \cos x + (c_3 + c_4 x) \sin x$$

$$39. y'' + 2y' + y = -3e^{-x} + 8xe^{-x} + 1$$

(90 中原醫工乙)

$$[\text{ans}]: y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{-x} + \frac{4}{3} x^3 e^{-x} + 1$$