

Линейное однородное уравнение:

$$L(y) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k y^{(k)} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$L(y_1 + y_2) = L(y_1) + L(y_2), \quad L(\alpha y) = \alpha L(y). \quad (2)$$

Если

$$L(y_1) = 0 \quad \text{и} \quad L(y_2) = 0, \quad (3)$$

то

$$L(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) = \alpha L(y_1) + \beta L(y_2) = 0. \quad (4)$$

Общее решение:

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + \dots + C_n y_n. \quad (5)$$

С постоянными коэффициентами

Ищем решение в виде

$$y = e^{\lambda x} \quad (6)$$

$$L(e^{\lambda x}) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (e^{\lambda x})^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k e^{\lambda x} = 0 \left| \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\lambda x}} \right. \quad (7)$$

Хар. уравнение:

$$Q(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k = 0 \quad (8)$$

Корни кратности 1

$$y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + \dots + C_n e^{\lambda_n x}. \quad (9)$$

Корень $\lambda = \mu$ кратности $m \leq n$

$$Q(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k = (\lambda - \mu)^m \sum_{k=0}^{n-m} b_k \lambda^k = (\lambda - \mu)^m P(\lambda) \quad (10)$$

Пусть $m > j \in \mathbb{N}$. Найдём

$$\frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} Q(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^j C_j^k (P(\lambda))^{(j-k)} ((\lambda - \mu)^m)^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^j C_j^k (P(\lambda))^{(j-k)} \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} (\lambda - \mu)^{m-k} \quad (11)$$

$$k \leq j < m \implies m - k > 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} Q(\lambda) \Big|_{\lambda=\mu} = \sum_{k=0}^j \dots (\lambda - \mu)^{m-k} \Big|_{\lambda=\mu} = 0 \quad (13)$$

Пусть теперь $m > p \in \mathbb{N}$. Покажем, что $y = x^p e^{\mu x}$ – решение уравнения (1):

$$L(x^p e^{\mu x}) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k (x^p e^{\mu x})^{(k)} = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \sum_{j=0}^k C_k^j (x^p)^{(j)} (e^{\mu x})^{(k-j)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^k a_k C_k^j (x^p)^{(j)} \mu^{k-j} e^{\mu x} = \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=j}^n a_k \frac{k!}{j!(k-j)!} (x^p)^{(j)} \mu^{k-j} e^{\mu x} = e^{\mu x} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(x^p)^{(j)}}{j!} \sum_{k=j}^n a_k \frac{k!}{(k-j)!} \mu^{k-j} = \\
&= e^{\mu x} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(x^p)^{(j)}}{j!} \sum_{k=j}^n a_k \frac{d^j}{d\mu^j} \mu^k = e^{\mu x} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(x^p)^{(j)}}{j!} \sum_{k=j}^n a_k \left(\frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} \lambda^k \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\mu} = \\
&= e^{\mu x} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(x^p)^{(j)}}{j!} \left[\frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} \left(\sum_{k=j}^n a_k \lambda^k + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} a_k \lambda^k \right) \right] \Big|_{\lambda=\mu} = e^{\mu x} \sum_{j=0}^p \frac{(x^p)^{(j)}}{j!} \left[\frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} Q(\lambda) \right] \Big|_{\lambda=\mu}
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$j \leq p < m$

$$L(x^p e^{\mu x}) = e^{\mu x} \sum_{j=0}^p \frac{(x^p)^{(j)}}{j!} \cdot 0 = 0 \tag{15}$$

$$y_1 = e^{\mu x}, \quad y_2 = x e^{\mu x}, \quad \dots \quad y_m = x^{m-1} e^{\mu x} \tag{16}$$

что и т.д.

Корень комплексный: $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta$

$$\tilde{y}_1 = e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x) \tag{17}$$

$\lambda = \alpha - i\beta$ – тоже корень

$$\tilde{y}_2 = e^{(\alpha-i\beta)x} = e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x - i \sin \beta x) \tag{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{y} &= C_1 e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x} + C_2 e^{(\alpha-i\beta)x} = \\
&= C_1 e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x) + C_2 e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x - i \sin \beta x) = \\
&= (C_1 + C_2) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + (C_1 - C_2) e^{\alpha x} i \sin \beta x
\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}:$$

$$y_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{\alpha x} i \sin \beta x = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x = \operatorname{Re} \tilde{y}_1 \tag{20}$$

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

$$y_4 = \left(-i\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + \left(-i\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{\alpha x} i \sin \beta x = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x = \operatorname{Im} \tilde{y}_1 \tag{21}$$