

## 答 案 4.1

$$1. \quad \begin{cases} L \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + Ri_2(t) = E(t), & i_1(0) = 0, \\ RC \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} + i_2(t) - i_1(t) = 0, & i_2(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = \frac{x_2(t)}{50} - \frac{x_1(t)}{50}, & x_1(0) = 5, \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{x_1(t)}{50} - \frac{x_2(t)}{50}, & x_2(0) = 10. \end{cases}$$

3. (1) 是线性的 (2) 是非线性的 (3) 是非线性的

$$4. \quad \text{矩阵形式为: } \dot{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} x(t) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \quad \dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) \\ \dot{x}_4(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -(te^t)^2 & e^t & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{初值为 } x(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. 代入验证即可 (略)。

7. (1) 解: 令  $x_1(t) = x, x_2(t) = x', y_1(t) = y$

则对应的一阶微分方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1(t) = x_2(t) + 2y_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -2x_2(t) - 5y_1(t) + 3 \end{cases}$$

初始条件:  $x_1(0) = 0, x_2(0) = 0, y_1(0) = 1$

(2) 解: 令  $x_1(t) = x, x_2(t) = x', y_1(t) = y, y_2(t) = y'$

则对应的方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{y}_1(t) = y_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = 7x_1(t) - 6y_1(t) - 5y_2(t) + e^t \\ \dot{y}_2(t) = 15x_1(t) + 2y_1(t) - 3y_2(t) + \cos t \end{cases}$$

初始条件为:  $x_1(0) = 1, x_2(0) = 1, y_1(0) = 0, y_2(0) = 1$

(3) 解: 令  $x_1(t) = x, x_2(t) = x', x_3(t) = x'', y_1(t) = y, y_2(t) = y'$

则对应的方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = x_2(t) \\ x_2'(t) = x_3(t) \\ x_3'(t) = tx_3(t) + x_1(t) - y_2(t) + t + 1 \\ y_2'(t) = (\sin t)x_2(t) + x_1(t) - y_1(t) + t^2 \\ y_1'(t) = y_2(t) \end{cases}$$

初始条件为:  $x_1(1) = 2, x_2(1) = 3, x_3(1) = 4, y_1(1) = 5, y_2(1) = 6$

8. 解: 设

$$x_0(t) = x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(t) &= x_0 + \int_0^t [A(s)x_0] ds \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x_2(t) &= x_0 + \int_0^t [A(s)x_1] ds \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} + 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x_3(t) &= x_0 + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} + 1 \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{t^2}{2} + 1 \\ -t \end{bmatrix} dt = \begin{bmatrix} t - \frac{t^3}{6} \\ 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  方程组的第三次近似解为:

$$x_3(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t - \frac{t^3}{6} \\ 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$