

(英文版·原书第5版)



# 常微分方程基础

(美) C. Henry Edwards
David E. Penney







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## **Elementary Differential Equations**

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机械工业出版社

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为了做好教材的引进工作,机械工业出版社特别成立了由著名专家组成的国外高校优秀教材审定委员会。这些专家对实施双语教学做了深入细致的调查研究,对引进原版教材提出了许多建设性意见,并慎重地对每一本将要引进的原版教材一审再审,精选再精选,确认教材本身的质量水平,以及权威性和先进性,以期所引进的原版教材能适应我国学生的外语水平和学习特点。在引进工作中,审定委员会还结合我国高校教学课程体系的设置和要求,对原版教材的教学思想和方法的先进性、科学性严格把关。同时尽量考虑原版教材的系统性和经济性。

这套教材出版后,我们将根据各高校的双语教学计划,举办原版教材的教师培训,及时 地将其推荐给各高校选用。希望高校师生在使用教材后及时反馈意见和建议,使我们更好地 为教学改革服务。

机械工业出版社

本书是在美国大学中广泛使用的教材,先后在1985、1989、1993、2000年修订出版了4次,深受广大师生欢迎,有很大影响。

本书介绍的是常微分方程的基础性内容,尽管基本内容是常规的,但是本书在内容选取、叙述方式和应用方面都体现了其系统性和先进性的特点,例如:

- (1) 重视通过应用来引进和深入诠释常微分方程的概念和解法, 使读者十分自然顺利 地进入该领域的学习。
- (2) 主要内容精心安排,各章主要思想在开始的几节里得到很好的阐述,后面各节为知识的扩展和应用,便于读者和教师使用。叙述精炼,习题丰富详尽,便于自学。
- (3) 许多应用例子和习题都是经过精心挑选的,来源于生活和工程实践中,富有趣味性,使读者在学习过程中不仅学习了理论知识,也学到了运用常微分方程去建模和分析问题的本领。
- (4) 有完整系统的习题答案,并配套教师和学生学习手册、应用手册,密切配合计算机通用软件 Maple、Mathematica、Matlab 等的使用,还有网页专供查询检索,便于读者使用。
  - (5) 增加了新的近代内容,如第6章数值方法、第7章非线性方程和现象。

本书内容属常微分方程的基本内容,其体系与国内现行课程体系大致对应,但其例题习题丰富,运用通用数学软件,应用问题众多,图文并茂,在这些方面明显优于国内已有教材,因此本书可作为高等院校数学专业和工科专业的微分方程教材或参考书。

本书叙述比较详尽,内容丰富,篇幅较大,内容远比国内教材多,因此作为教材时可适当选取主要内容讲授,其余作为自学用。

北京航空航天大学数学系 陆启韶

## 原书序

编写本书的目的是提供一本实用可读的基础微分方程教材。微分方程是科学、工程和数学专业的大学生在学完微积分之后学习的一门传统课程。我们在书中自始至终采取灵活的表述方式,使得学生感到其内容是易于接受的和引人入胜的,从而产生学习的兴趣。

在微分方程的发展史中,其实际应用起着特殊的作用。整个微分方程领域的研究能够持续开展主要在于应用的需要。因此我们先让学生求解那些最广泛、最有趣的应用问题,然后不断通过实际问题去启发和说明微分方程求解的通用基本技巧。

微分方程的基础课程也可以说是通向数学世界的一个窗口。虽然在这门人门性课程中不包括基本的存在性和惟一性定理的证明,但是学生仍然需要知道这些定理的精确表述,理解它们的作用。我们把有关存在性和惟一性的适当证明放在附录中,在正文部分有时提及这些内容。

微分方程的人门性题材是相当标准化的,粗略地看本书各章的标题和其他教材相比也没有重大的变动,但是我们力图在细致的结构上增加一些新内容。在多数章节中,有关题材的主要思想放在前几节中引进,其余的节用于内容的推广和应用。因此教师在知识的广度和深度方面有很大的选择空间。

本书在许多地方都反映了计算机程序在微分方程数值解法中的广泛应用。然而我们坚信传统的初等解析解法对于学生学习的重要性。其原因之一是为了有效可靠地运用数值方法,通常利用通用的初等技巧进行一些初步分析;此外,一个实用的数值模型的建立经常要以较简单的解析模型作为基础。

#### 第5版特点

本书是对《常微分方程基础》第 4 版加以扩充修订而成的。它在以下面方面进行了更新和提高:

- 新版的超过 1500 个问题中,几乎 20% 是新的,或者对图形或文字内容重新改写过。
- 新版的大约 15% 习题是新的或者重新改写的,增加了文字叙述和讨论。
- 新版的大约 550 幅计算机绘制图形中,超过一半是新的,且大多数用 Mathematica 或 MATLAB 软件生成。这样可以使学生看到方向场、解曲线和平面相图等生动的图像,从而使 微分方程的数学符号形式的解形象化。
- 本书在适当的章节后面新增或改写了 15 个应用模块, 其目的是加强实际应用内容, 鼓励学生从事更广泛的研究, 而不只是做典型的习题和问题。
- 第6章的数值方法提供了坚实的数值计算基础,其中包括通用性数值算法,以及一定数量的图形计算器、BASIC 和 MATLAB 程序。

● 借助有效的数值计算作为辅助手段,本书可以根据现代观点,对第 1、2 和 5 章中的一些标准题材(如精确解和参数变异法等)采用较简洁的(但仍是完整的)表述。与此同时,新版重现了某些传统课题,例如 1.6 节的简化二阶方程、3.2 和 3.3 节的欧拉(Euler)方程的有关问题等。

### 结构与内容

本书在传统结构中包含了新颖的内容和题材组合。举例如下:

- 第1章的后两节中关于群和初等力学方面的内容,开始提出了有重要应用的数学建模问题。
- 第2章的最后一节较早地给出了微分方程的边值问题和特征值概念,并联系弦的旋转和梁的屈曲方面的有趣应用。
  - 第3章是无穷级数法的完整叙述,在最后一节给出贝塞尔(Bessel)函数的有趣应用。
- 第4章完整地叙述拉普拉斯(Laplace)变换法,并在最后一节简要介绍δ函数及其应用。
- 第5章以特有的灵活方式去处理线性系统。5.1 和5.2 节对一阶系统及其模型给出初步的直观介绍。接着在5.3 节自成体系地介绍线性代数的必要知识,然后是线性系统的特征值问题。这里包括了特征值方法在各种情形中的大量应用(从海运游轮到铁路车辆)。5.7 节扩充了以前版本的指数矩阵内容。
- 第6章讲述数值方法。首先在6.1节介绍单个方程的初等欧拉法,最后在6.4节给出微分方程组的龙格-库塔(Runge-Kutta)法以及在彗星和人造卫星轨道中的应用。
- 第7章讲述非线性系统和现象。它包括生态和力学系统的相平面分析,和在最后一节中的动力系统的混沌和分岔。7.6 节还初步地介绍一些现代题材,例如生物和力学系统的倍周期现象、叉式分岔图和洛仑兹(Lorenz)分形吸引子(配以生动的计算机图形说明)。

本书内容适用于不同类型的微分方程入门性课程(从半个学期到一个学期)。本书的扩展版本《初等微分方程和边值问题》包括关于傅里叶(Fourier)级数法和偏微分方程(含分离变量法和边值问题)等更多的意节。

#### 应用

要了解本书的应用范围,请看下列问题:

- 如何解释日常观察到的每天室内外温度的振荡式之间的时间延迟现象? (1.5 节)
- 如何区分鳄鱼种群的濒危和天然灭绝状态? (1.7节)
- 独轮车和双轴汽车对路面颠簸的响应有什么不同?(2.6节和5.5节)
- 为什么旗杆是空心而不是实心的? (3.6 节)
- 如果用锤子周期性地敲击挂在弹簧上的一个物体,其运动状态与锤击频率有什么依赖 关系? (4.6 节)
- 如果一列行进的列车撞到另一列静止车厢的尾部,是否可能只有一节车厢从该静止列车的前部脱开? (5.5 节)
  - 怎样预测一个新发现的彗星通过下一个近日点的时刻?(6.4节)

- 如何判断两个物种能够和谐地共存,或者它们之间的竞争导致一个物种灭绝而另一个 生存? (7.4 节)
  - 在生物和力学系统中, 非线性是在何时和怎样产生混沌现象的? (7.6节)

### 问题、应用和解题手册

新版对答案部分进行扩充,以增强其辅导学习的作用。它涵盖了大多数的奇数问题和相当数量的偶数问题。另外,600页的《教师用解题手册》<sup>(1)</sup>给出本书大多数问题的完整解答,而 340页的《学生用解题手册》 <sup>(2)</sup>给出大多数奇数问题的完整解答。

本书的大约 15 个应用模块提供了附加的问题和程序设计资料,它们主要用于学生对计算技术的研讨和应用。320 页的《应用手册》<sup>⑤</sup>扩展了这方面的内容,补充了大约 30 个附加的应用模块。在该手册每一节都有相应的小节 "Maple 使用"、"Mathematica 使用"和 "MAT-LAB 使用",它们详细介绍了软件计算系统的使用方法和技巧,并向学生提供对不同计算系统的优点和风格进行比较的机会。

## 网站

支持上面提到的由本书作者编著的解题和应用手册的讲稿和课件,包括 David Calvis 的活用 Mathematica 和 John Maloney 的 Maple 课件<sup>®</sup>,都可以从 DE 网站(www. prenhall. com/edwards)登陆。本书的许多由计算机生成的图形是用该网站上 Polking 的 MATLAB 程序 dfield 和 pplane 得到的。本书用到的另一个有强大图形功能的基于 MATLAB 的软件包是 Iode,它适用于常微分方程(见www. math. uiuc. edu/iode)。

#### 致谢

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我们感谢 Bayani Deleon 在本书出版过程中有效的日常监督。我们特别要对本书的责任 编辑 George Lobell 表示谢意,他在本书的多次出版中给以多方面的热情鼓励和建议。我们还 要感谢 Dennis Kletzing,他的出色的 TEX 排版使本书的正文和图形引人人胜。

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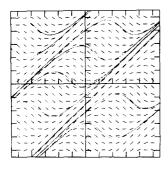
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## CHAPTER

## First-Order Differential Equations

## 1.1 Differential Equations and Mathematical Models

The laws of the universe are written in the language of mathematics. Algebra is sufficient to solve many static problems, but the most interesting natural phenomena involve change and are described by equations that relate changing quantities.

Because the derivative dx/dt = f'(t) of the function f is the rate at which the quantity x = f(t) is changing with respect to the independent variable t, it is natural that equations involving derivatives are frequently used to describe the changing universe. An equation relating an unknown function and one or more of its derivatives is called a **differential equation**.

Example 1

The differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 + t^2$$

involves both the unknown function x(t) and its first derivative x'(t) = dx/dt. The differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 7y = 0$$

involves the unknown function y of the independent variable x and the first two derivatives y' and y'' of y.

The study of differential equations has three principal goals:

- To discover the differential equation that describes a specified physical situation.
- To find—either exactly or approximately—the appropriate solution of that equation.
- 3. To interpret the solution that is found.

In algebra, we typically seek the unknown *numbers* that satisfy an equation such as  $x^3 + 7x^2 - 11x + 41 = 0$ . By contrast, in solving a differential equation, we are challenged to find the unknown *functions* y = y(x) for which an identity such as y'(x) = 2xy(x)—that is, the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$

—holds on some interval of real numbers. Ordinarily, we will want to find *all* solutions of the differential equation, if possible.

## Example 2

If C is a constant and

$$y(x) = Ce^{x^2}, (1)$$

then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C\left(2xe^{x^2}\right) = (2x)\left(Ce^{x^2}\right) = 2xy.$$

Thus every function y(x) of the form in Eq. (1) satisfies—and thus is a solution of—the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy\tag{2}$$

for all x. In particular, Eq. (1) defines an *infinite* family of different solutions of this differential equation, one for each choice of the arbitrary constant C. By the method of separation of variables (Section 1.4) it can be shown that every solution of the differential equation in (2) is of the form in Eq. (1).

## Differential Equations and Mathematical Models

The following three examples illustrate the process of translating scientific laws and principles into differential equations. In each of these examples the independent variable is time t, but we will see numerous examples in which some quantity other than time is the independent variable.

### Example 3

Temperature A

Temperature T

FIGURE 1.1.1. Newton's law of cooling, Eq. (3), describes the cooling of a hot rock in water.

Newton's law of cooling may be stated in this way: The *time rate of change* (the rate of change with respect to time t) of the temperature T(t) of a body is proportional to the difference between T and the temperature A of the surrounding medium (Fig. 1.1.1). That is,

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - A),\tag{3}$$

where k is a positive constant. Observe that if T > A, then dT/dt < 0, so the temperature is a decreasing function of t and the body is cooling. But if T < A, then dT/dt > 0, so that T is increasing.

Thus the physical law is translated into a differential equation. If we are given the values of k and A, we should be able to find an explicit formula for T(t), and then—with the aid of this formula—we can predict the future temperature of the body.

#### Example 4

Torricelli's law implies that the *time rate of change* of the volume V of water in a draining tank (Fig. 1.1.2) is proportional to the square root of the depth y of water in the tank:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -k\sqrt{y},\tag{4}$$

where k is a constant. If the tank is a cylinder with vertical sides and cross-sectional area A, then V = Ay, so  $dV/dt = A \cdot (dy/dt)$ . In this case Eq. (4) takes the form

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -h\sqrt{y},\tag{5}$$

where h = k/A is a constant.

## Example 5

Volume

ato

FIGURE 1.1.2. Torricelli's law of draining, Eq. (4), describes the draining of a water tank.

The time rate of change of a population P(t) with constant birth and death rates is, in many simple cases, proportional to the size of the population. That is,

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP,\tag{6}$$

where k is the constant of proportionality.

Let us discuss Example 5 further. Note first that each function of the form

$$P(t) = Ce^{kt} (7)$$

is a solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = kP$$

in (6). We verify this assertion as follows:

$$P'(t) = Cke^{kt} = k\left(Ce^{kt}\right) = kP(t)$$

for all real numbers t. Because substitution of each function of the form given in (7) into Eq. (6) produces an identity, all such functions are solutions of Eq. (6).

Thus, even if the value of the constant k is known, the differential equation dP/dt = kP has infinitely many different solutions of the form  $P(t) = Ce^{kt}$ , one for each choice of the "arbitrary" constant C. This is typical of differential equations. It is also fortunate, because it may allow us to use additional information to select from among all these solutions a particular one that fits the situation under study.



Suppose that  $P(t) = Ce^{kt}$  is the population of a colony of bacteria at time t, that the population at time t = 0 (hours, h) was 1000, and that the population doubled after 1 h. This additional information about P(t) yields the following equations:

$$1000 = P(0) = Ce^{0} = C,$$
  
$$2000 = P(1) = Ce^{k}$$

It follows that C=1000 and that  $e^k=2$ , so  $k=\ln 2\approx 0.693147$ . With this value of k the differential equation in (6) is

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = (\ln 2)P \approx (0.693147)P.$$

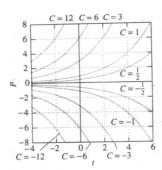
Substitution of  $k = \ln 2$  and C = 1000 in Eq. (7) yields the particular solution

$$P(t) = 1000e^{(\ln 2)t} = 1000(e^{\ln 2})^t = 1000 \cdot 2^t \qquad \text{(because } e^{\ln 2} = 2\text{)}$$

that satisfies the given conditions. We can use this particular solution to predict future populations of the bacteria colony. For instance, the predicted number of bacteria in the population after one and a half hours (when t = 1.5) is

$$P(1.5) = 1000 \cdot 2^{3/2} \approx 2828.$$

## 4 Chapter 1 First-Order Differential Equations



**FIGURE 1.1.3.** Graphs of  $P(t) = Ce^{kt}$  with  $k = \ln 2$ .

The condition P(0) = 1000 in Example 6 is called an **initial condition** because we frequently write differential equations for which t = 0 is the "starting time." Figure 1.1.3 shows several different graphs of the form  $P(t) = Ce^{kt}$  with  $k = \ln 2$ . The graphs of all the infinitely many solutions of dP/dt = kP in fact fill the entire two-dimensional plane, and no two intersect. Moreover, the selection of any one point  $P_0$  on the P-axis amounts to a determination of P(0). Because exactly one solution passes through each such point, we see in this case that an initial condition  $P(0) = P_0$  determines a unique solution agreeing with the given data.

## **Mathematical Models**

Our brief discussion of population growth in Examples 5 and 6 illustrates the crucial process of *mathematical modeling* (Fig. 1.1.4), which involves the following:

- The formulation of a real-world problem in mathematical terms; that is, the construction of a mathematical model.
- 2. The analysis or solution of the resulting mathematical problem.
- 3. The interpretation of the mathematical results in the context of the original real-world situation; for example, answering the question originally posed.

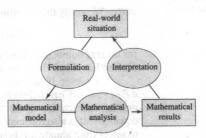


FIGURE 1.1.4. The process of mathematical modeling.

In the population example, the real-world problem is that of determining the population at some future time. A **mathematical model** consists of a list of variables (P and t) that describe the given situation, together with one or more equations relating these variables  $(dP/dt = kP, P(0) = P_0)$  that are known or are assumed to hold. The mathematical analysis consists of solving these equations (here, for P as a function of t). Finally, we apply these mathematical results to attempt to answer the original real-world question.

Nevertheless, it is quite possible that no one solution of the differential equation fits all the known information. In such a case we must suspect that the differential equation may not adequately describe the real world. For instance, the solutions of Eq. (6) are of the form  $P(t) = Ce^{kt}$ , where C is a positive constant, but for no choice of the constants k and C does P(t) accurately describe the actual growth of the human population of the world over the past few centuries. We must therefore write a perhaps more complicated differential equation, one that takes into account the effects of population pressure on the birth rate, the declining food supply, and other factors. This should not be regarded as a failure of the model in Example 5, but as an insight into what additional factors must be considered in studying the growth of populations. Indeed, Eq. (6) is quite accurate under certain circumstances—for example, the growth of a bacterial population under conditions of unlimited food and space.

But in our population example we ignored the effects of such factors as varying birth and death rates. This made the mathematical analysis quite simple, perhaps unrealistically so. A satisfactory mathematical model is subject to two contradictory requirements: It must be sufficiently detailed to represent the real-world situation with relative accuracy, yet it must be sufficiently simple to make the mathematical analysis practical. If the model is so detailed that it fully represents the physical situation, then the mathematical analysis may be too difficult to carry out. If the model is too simple, the results may be so inaccurate as to be useless. Thus there is an inevitable tradeoff between what is physically realistic and what is mathematically possible. The construction of a model that adequately bridges this gap between realism and feasibility is therefore the most crucial and delicate step in the process. Ways must be found to simplify the model mathematically without sacrificing essential features of the real-world situation.

Mathematical models are discussed throughout this book. The remainder of this introductory section is devoted to simple examples and to standard terminology used in discussing differential equations and their solutions.

## **Examples and Terminology**

## Example 7

If C is a constant and y(x) = 1/(C - x), then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(C-x)^2} = y^2$$

if  $x \neq C$ . Thus

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{C - x} \tag{8}$$

defines a solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \tag{9}$$

on any interval of real numbers not containing the point x = C. Actually, Eq. (8) defines a *one-parameter family* of solutions of  $dy/dx = y^2$ , one for each value of the arbitrary constant or "parameter" C. With C = 1 we get the particular solution

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x}$$

that satisfies the initial condition y(0) = 1. As indicated in Fig. 1.1.5, this solution is continuous on the interval  $(-\infty, 1)$  but has a vertical asymptote at x = 1.

#### Example 8

Verify that the function  $y(x) = 2x^{1/2} - x^{1/2} \ln x$  satisfies the differential equation

$$4x^2y'' + y = 0 ag{10}$$

for all x > 0.

Solution

First we compute the derivatives

$$y'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}\ln x$$
 and  $y''(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^{-3/2}\ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2}$ .

Then substitution into Eq. (10) yields

$$4x^2y'' + y = 4x^2 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^{-3/2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2}\right) + 2x^{1/2} - x^{1/2} \ln x = 0$$

if x is positive, so the differential equation is satisfied for all x > 0.