

< 常微分方程式への応用 2 >

例題 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x = e^t, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad x'(0) = 0$

(解) 解 $x(t)$ のラプラス変換を $\mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(s)$ とおくと

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{dx}{dt}\right] = sX(s) - x(0) = sX(s), \quad \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\right] = s^2X(s) - sx(0) - x'(0) = s^2X(s)$$

$\mathcal{L}[e^t] = \frac{1}{s-1}$ より, 微分方程式の両辺をラプラス変換すると

$$s^2X(s) + 3sX(s) + 2X(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 3s + 2)(s-1)} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-1)} \text{ より答えは}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-1)}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{s-1}\right)\right] = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{6}e^t}} \end{aligned}$$

問 次の微分方程式の初期値問題をラプラス変換を用いて解け。

(1) $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 6x = e^t, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad x'(0) = 0$

(2) $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 4\frac{dx}{dt} + 4x = 0, \quad x(0) = 1, \quad x'(0) = 1$