

6.2.3 几类可降阶的高阶微分方程

要求: 会用降阶法解三类方程: $y^{(n)} = f(x)$ 、 $y'' = f(x, y')$ 、 $y'' = f(y, y')$ 。

1、求下列方程的通解。

(1) $y''(1+e^x) + y' = 0$

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$p'(1+e^x) + p = 0$

$\frac{dp}{dx}(1+e^x) = -p$

$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{1}{1+e^x} dx$ (同乘 e^x 积分)

$\ln|p| = \ln(e^{-x} + 1) + \ln|C_1|$

(2) $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$

令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$p' = 1 + p^2 \quad \frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx$

$\arctan p = x + C_1$

$\frac{dp}{dx} = \tan(x + C_1)$

$dy = \tan(x + C_1) dx$

$\therefore y = -\ln|\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$

2、求下列微分方程满足初始条件的特解。

(1) $(1-y)y'' + 2(y')^2 = 0, y|_{x=1} = 2, y'|_{x=1} = -1$

设 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = p \cdot p'$

$\therefore (1-y)p \cdot p' + 2p^2 = 0$

$(1-y) \frac{dp}{dy} = -2p$

$\frac{dp}{p} = -2 \frac{1}{y-1} dy$

$\ln|p| = 2 \ln|y-1| + C$

$\therefore y|_{x=1} = 2, y'|_{x=1} = -1$

$\therefore C = 0$

$\therefore |p| = (y-1)^2$

(2) $y'' - \frac{1}{x} y' = xe^x, y|_{x=1} = 1, y'|_{x=1} = e$

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$

$p' - \frac{1}{x} p = xe^x$

$\therefore p = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int xe^x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C_1 \right]$

$= x [e^x dx + C_1] = x(e^x + C_1)$

$\therefore p|_{x=1} = e \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = xe^x$

$dy = xe^x dx$

$y = \int xe^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C_2$

$\therefore y|_{x=1} = 1$

$\therefore y = xe^x - e^x + 1$