## 12.3 全微分方程

对于一阶微分方程 y' = f(x,y), 当  $f(x,y) = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$  时, 方程变形为

$$P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0.$$
 (12.3.1)

如果方程(12.3.1)的左端恰好是某个函数 u = u(x, y) 的全微分,即

$$du(x,y) = P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy,$$

则称方程(12.3.1)为全微分方程(或恰当方程).

此时方程(12.3.1)可写成

$$du(x,y) = 0.$$

故方程(12.3.1)的通解为方程

$$u(x,y) = C$$

所确定的隐函数,其中 C 是任意常数.

**定理** 3.1. 设方程 P(x,y) dx+Q(x,y) dy=0 中的函数 P(x,y) 和 Q(x,y) 在单连通区域 D 内有一阶连续的偏导数,则此方程为全微分方程的充分必要条件是

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad (x, y) \in D.$$

根据曲线积分与路径的无关性,全微分方程 P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0 的通解为

$$\int_{x_0}^x P(t,y) \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,v) \, \mathrm{d}v = C$$
 (12.3.2)

或

$$\int_{x_0}^x P(t, y_0) dt + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, v) dv = C.$$
 (12.3.3)

## 全微分方程的另一种解法

显然有  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=P(x,y)$  和  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=Q(x,y)$ . 先将  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=P(x,y)$  对 x 积分得

$$u(x,y) = \int P(x,y) dx + \varphi(y).$$

然后两边对y求偏导,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x, y) dx + \varphi'(y) = Q(x, y),$$

即

$$\varphi'(y) = Q(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x,y) dx.$$

对 y 积分得

$$\varphi(y) = \int Q(x,y) dy - \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x,y) dx\right) dy.$$

代入u(x,y)得

$$u(x,y) = \int P(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int Q(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y - \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x\right) \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

所以

$$\int P(x,y) dx + \int Q(x,y) dy - \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x,y) dx\right) dy = C$$

是全微分方程(12.3.1)的通解

类似可得

$$\int Q(x,y) dy + \int P(x,y) dx - \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int Q(x,y) dy\right) dx = C$$

是全微分方程(12.3.1)的通解.

**例** 3.1.  $\dot{x}(x+y+1)dx+(x-y^2+3)dy=0$  的通解.

解: P(x,y) = x + y + 1,  $Q(x,y) = x - y^2 + 3$ . 因为

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1,$$

所以这是全微分方程. 取  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ , 由公式(12.3.3)得

$$u(x,y) = \int_0^x (t+1) dt + \int_0^y (x-v^2+3) dv = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + xy - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + 3y.$$

故原方程的通解为

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + xy - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + 3y = C.$$

例 3.2. 求  $(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) dy = 0$  的通解.

解:  $P(x,y) = 5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3$ ,  $Q(x,y) = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2$ . 因为

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6xy - 3y^2,$$

所以这是全微分方程. 取  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ , 由公式(12.3.2)得

$$u(x,y) = \int_0^x (5t^4 + 3ty^2 - y^3) dt + \int_0^y v^2 dv = x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3.$$

故原方程的通解为

$$x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = C.$$

**例** 3.3. 求  $2ye^{2x} dx + (1 + e^{2x}) dy = 0$  的通解.

**解**:  $P(x,y) = 2ye^{2x}$ ,  $Q(x,y) = 1 + e^{2x}$ . 因为

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x},$$

所以这是全微分方程. 将  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x,y) = 2ye^{2x}$  两边对 x 积分得

$$u(x,y) = \int 2ye^{2x} dx = ye^{2x} + \varphi(y).$$

将上式两边对 y 求偏导, 得

$$e^{2x} + \varphi'(y) = 1 + e^{2x} \implies \varphi'(y) = 1.$$

解得  $\varphi(y) = y$ , 所以

$$u(x,y) = ye^{2x} + y.$$

于是原方程的通解为

$$ye^{2x} + y = C$$
.

定义 3.1. 如果存在函数 I(x,y), 使得方程(12.3.1)乘上 I(x,y) 后成为全微分方程

$$I(x,y)P(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x + I(x,y)Q(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}y = 0,$$

则函数 I(x,y) 称为方程(12.3.1)的积分因子.

## 二元函数全微分公式举例

(1) 
$$x dy + y dx = d(xy);$$

(4) 
$$\frac{x \, \mathrm{d}x + y \, \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \mathrm{d}\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right);$$

(2) 
$$\frac{y \, \mathrm{d}x - x \, \mathrm{d}y}{y^2} = \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right);$$

(5) 
$$\frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left(\arctan \frac{x}{y}\right);$$

(3) 
$$\frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right);$$

(6) 
$$\frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} d \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

**例** 3.4. 求 y dx - x dy = 0 的通解.

解:

$$y\,\mathrm{d} x - x\,\mathrm{d} y = 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \frac{y\,\mathrm{d} x - x\,\mathrm{d} y}{y^2} = 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 0.$$

所以原方程的通解为

$$y = Cx$$

此外还有特解 x = 0.

**例** 3.5. 求  $(x + x^2 + y^2) dy - y dx = 0$  的通解.

解:

$$(x + x^2 + y^2) dy - y dx = 0 \implies (x dy - y dx) + (x^2 + y^2) dy = 0,$$

从而有

$$\frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + y^2} + \, \mathrm{d}y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathrm{d}\left(\arctan\frac{y}{x} + y\right) = 0.$$

所以原方程的通解为

$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} + y = C.$$

解:

$$(1+xy)y\,\mathrm{d}x+(1-xy)x\,\mathrm{d}y=0\ \Rightarrow\ (y\,\mathrm{d}x+x\,\mathrm{d}y)+xy(y\,\mathrm{d}x-x\,\mathrm{d}y)=0,$$

从而有

$$d(xy) + xy(y dx - x dy) = 0 \implies \frac{d(xy)}{x^2y^2} + \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{dy}{y} = 0.$$

所以原方程的通解为

$$-\frac{1}{xy} + \ln|x| - \ln|y| = C_1 \iff \frac{x}{y} = Ce^{\frac{1}{xy}} \quad (C = \pm e^{C_1}).$$