

多元函数微分法及应用

$$\text{全微分: } dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \quad du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$

全微分的近似计算: $\Delta z \approx dz = f_x(x, y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y)\Delta y$

多元复合函数的求导法

$$z = f[u(t), v(t)] \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

$$z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)] \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

当 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 时,

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \quad dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy$$

隐函数的求导公式:

$$\text{隐函数 } F(x, y) = 0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{F_x}{F_y} \right) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{隐函数 } F(x, y, z) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

$$\text{隐函数方程组} \begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases} \quad J = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, v)} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, v)} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(u, y)}$$

微分法在几何上的应用:

$$\text{空间曲线} \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases} \text{在点 } M(x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处的切线方程: } \frac{x-x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}$$

在点 M 处的法平面方程: $\varphi'(t_0)(x-x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y-y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

$$\text{若空间曲线方程为} \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}, \text{则切向量 } \vec{T} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 上一点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则:

1、过此点的法向量: $\vec{n} = \{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\}$

2、过此点的切平面方程 $F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y-y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

3、过此点的法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$

方向导数与梯度:

函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在一点 $p(x, y)$ 沿任一方向 l 的方向导数为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \varphi$

其中 φ 为 x 轴到方向 l 的转角。

函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在一点 $p(x, y)$ 的梯度: $\text{grad} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j}$

它与方向导数的关系是 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \text{grad} f(x, y) \cdot \vec{e}$, 其中 $\vec{e} = \cos \varphi \cdot \vec{i} + \sin \varphi \cdot \vec{j}$, 为 l 方向上的单位向量。

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$ 是 $\text{grad} f(x, y)$ 在 l 上的投影。

多元函数的极值及其求法:

设 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 令: $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A$, $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B$, $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$

则: $\begin{cases} AC - B^2 > 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} A < 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{ 为极大值} \\ A > 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{ 为极小值} \end{cases} \\ AC - B^2 < 0 \text{ 时, } & \text{无极值} \\ AC - B^2 = 0 \text{ 时, } & \text{不确定} \end{cases}$

重积分及其应用:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{曲面 } z = f(x, y) \text{ 的面积 } A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$\text{平面薄片的重心: } \bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\iint_D y \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}$$

$$\text{平面薄片的转动惯量: 对于 } x \text{ 轴 } I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) d\sigma, \quad \text{对于 } y \text{ 轴 } I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho(x, y) d\sigma$$

平面薄片 (位于 xoy 平面) 对 z 轴上质点 $M(0, 0, a), (a > 0)$ 的引力: $F = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}$, 其中:

$$F_x = f \iint_D \frac{\rho(x, y) x d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad F_y = f \iint_D \frac{\rho(x, y) y d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad F_z = -fa \iint_D \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

柱面坐标和球面坐标:

$$\text{柱面坐标} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta, \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} F(r, \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz,$$

其中: $F(r, \theta, z) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z)$

$$\text{球面坐标} \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad dv = r d\varphi \cdot r \sin \varphi \cdot d\theta \cdot dr = r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} F(r, \varphi, \theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{r(\varphi, \theta)} F(r, \varphi, \theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$\text{重心: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho dv, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} y \rho dv, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho dv \quad \text{其中 } M = \bar{x} = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv$$

$$\text{转动惯量: } I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho dv, \quad I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) \rho dv, \quad I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho dv$$

曲线积分:

第一类曲线积分 (对弧长的曲线积分):

设 $f(x, y)$ 在 L 上连续, L 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$, 则:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt \quad (\alpha < \beta) \quad \text{特殊情况} \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \varphi(t) \end{cases}$$

第二类曲线积分 (对坐标的曲线积分):

设 L 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$, 则:

$$\int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ P[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \varphi'(t) + Q[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \psi'(t) \} dt$$

两类曲线积分之间的关系: $\int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds$ 其中 α 和 β 分别为

L 上积分起止点处切向量的方向角。

$$\text{格林公式: } \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy \quad \text{格林公式: } \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy$$

$$\text{当 } P = -y, Q = x, \text{ 即: } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2 \text{ 时, 得到 } D \text{ 的面积: } A = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$$

· 平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件:

1、 G 是一个单连通区域;

2、 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数 且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 。注意奇点, 如 $(0, 0)$, 应

减去对此奇点的积分, 注意方向相反!

· 二元函数的全微分求积

在 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 时, $P dx + Q dy$ 才是二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 其中:

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy, \quad \text{通常设 } x_0 = y_0 = 0.$$

曲面积分:

$$\text{对面积的曲面积分} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x, y)] \sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x, y) + z_y^2(x, y)} dx dy$$

对坐标的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy$ 其中:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x, y, z(x, y)] dx dy \quad \text{取曲面的上侧时取正号;}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} P[x(y, z), y, z] dy dz \quad \text{取曲面的前侧时取正号;}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} Q(x, y, z) dz dx = \pm \iint_{D_{zx}} Q[x, y(z, x), z] dz dx \quad \text{取曲面的右侧时取正号.}$$

$$\text{两类曲面积分之间的关系: } \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$$

高斯公式:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$$

高斯公式的物理意义——通量与散度:

散度: $\operatorname{div} \vec{v} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$, 即: 单位体积内所产生的流体质量, 若 $\operatorname{div} \vec{v} < 0$, 则为消失..

$$\text{通量: } \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_{\Sigma} A_n ds = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds,$$

$$\text{因此, 高斯公式又可写成: } \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{A} dv = \iint_{\Sigma} A_n ds$$

斯托克斯公式——曲线积分与曲面积分的关系:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$\text{上式左端又可写成 } \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件: $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

$$\text{旋度: } \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{向量场 } \vec{A} \text{ 沿有向闭曲线 } \Gamma \text{ 的环流量 } \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{\tau} ds$$

常数项级数:

$$\text{等比数列 } 1 + q + q^2 + \cdots + q^{n-1} = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}$$

$$\text{等差数列 } 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2}$$

调和级数 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ 是发散的

级数审敛法:

1、正项级数的审敛法——根植审敛法（柯西判别法）：

$$\text{设: } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \rho < 1 \text{ 时, 级数收敛} \\ \rho > 1 \text{ 时, 级数发散} \\ \rho = 1 \text{ 时, 不确定} \end{cases}$$

2、比值审敛法:

$$\text{设: } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \rho < 1 \text{ 时, 级数收敛} \\ \rho > 1 \text{ 时, 级数发散} \\ \rho = 1 \text{ 时, 不确定} \end{cases}$$

3、定义法:

$s_n = u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n$; $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n$ 存在, 则收敛; 否则发散。

交错级数 $u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + \cdots$ (或 $-u_1 + u_2 - u_3 + \cdots, u_n > 0$) 的审敛法——莱布尼兹定理:

如果交错级数满足 $\begin{cases} u_n \geq u_{n+1} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \end{cases}$, 那么级数收敛且其和 $\leq u_1$, 其余项 r_n 的绝对值 $|r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$ 。

绝对收敛与条件收敛:

(1) $u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n + \cdots$, 其中 u_n 为任意实数;

(2) $|u_1| + |u_2| + |u_3| + \cdots + |u_n| + \cdots$

如果(2)收敛, 则(1)肯定收敛, 且称为绝对收敛级数;

如果(2)发散, 而(1)收敛, 则称(1)为条件收敛级数。

调和级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 而 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛;

级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛;

p 级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ $\begin{cases} p \leq 1 \text{ 时发散} \\ p > 1 \text{ 时收敛} \end{cases}$

幂级数:

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^n + \cdots \begin{cases} |x| < 1 \text{ 时, 收敛于 } \frac{1}{1-x} \\ |x| \geq 1 \text{ 时, 发散} \end{cases}$$

对于级数(3) $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$, 如果它不是仅在原点收敛, 也不是在全

数轴上都收敛, 则必存在 R , 使 $\begin{cases} |x| < R \text{ 时收敛} \\ |x| > R \text{ 时发散} \\ |x| = R \text{ 时不定} \end{cases}$, 其中 R 称为收敛半径。

求收敛半径的方法: 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \rho$, 其中 a_n, a_{n+1} 是(3)的系数, 则 $\begin{cases} \rho \neq 0 \text{ 时, } R = \frac{1}{\rho} \\ \rho = 0 \text{ 时, } R = +\infty \\ \rho = +\infty \text{ 时, } R = 0 \end{cases}$

函数展开成幂级数:

函数展开成泰勒级数: $f(x) = f(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \dots$

余项: $R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$, $f(x)$ 可以展开成泰勒级数的充要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$

$x_0 = 0$ 时即为麦克劳林公式: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

一些函数展开成幂级数:

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^n + \dots \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \dots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

欧拉公式:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} \cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2} \end{cases}$$

三角级数:

$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

其中, $a_0 = aA_0$, $a_n = A_n \sin \varphi_n$, $b_n = A_n \cos \varphi_n$, $\omega t = x$ 。

正交性 $1, \sin x, \cos x, \sin 2x, \cos 2x, \dots, \sin nx, \cos nx, \dots$ 任意两个不同项的乘积在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的积分 = 0。

傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad \text{周期} = 2\pi$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx & (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx & (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \left/ \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \text{ (相加)} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{24} \quad \left/ \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \text{ (相减)} \right.$$

正弦级数: $a_n = 0$, $b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$ $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ $f(x) = \sum b_n \sin nx$ 是奇函数

余弦级数: $b_n = 0$, $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$ $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos nx$ 是偶函数

周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数的傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}), \quad \text{周期} = 2l$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n=0,1,2,\dots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n=1,2,3,\dots) \end{cases}$$

微分方程的相关概念:

一阶微分方程: $y' = f(x, y)$ 或 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$

可分离变量的微分方程 一阶微分方程可以化为 $g(y)dy = f(x)dx$ 的形式, 解法:

$$\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx \quad \text{得: } G(y) = F(x) + C \text{ 称为隐式通解。}$$

齐次方程: 一阶微分方程可以写成 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$, 即写成 $\frac{y}{x}$ 的函数, 解法:

设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, $u + \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u)$, $\therefore \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\varphi(u) - u}$ 分离变量, 积分后将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u ,

即得齐次方程通解。

一阶线性微分方程:

$$1、\text{一阶线性微分方程: } \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{当 } Q(x) = 0 \text{ 时, 为齐次方程, } y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx} \\ \text{当 } Q(x) \neq 0 \text{ 时, 为非齐次方程, } y = (\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C)e^{-\int P(x)dx} \end{cases}$$

$$2、\text{贝努力方程: } \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n, (n \neq 0, 1)$$

全微分方程:

如果 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ 中左端是某函数的全微分方程, 即:

$$du(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0, \quad \text{其中: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

$\therefore u(x, y) = C$ 应该是该全微分方程的通解。

二阶微分方程:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + P(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = f(x), \begin{cases} f(x) \equiv 0 \text{ 时为齐次} \\ f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 时为非齐次} \end{cases}$$