

ODE笔记3：参数法、p—判别法

参数法：2阶ODE→1阶ODE

(1) $y'' = f(x)$, $y = \int(\int f(x)dx)dx + c_1x + c_2$, $y^{(n)} = f(x)$ 同理

(2) $y'' = f(x, y')$, 令 $p = y'$, $p' = f(x, p)$ 一阶ODE

$y^{(n)} = f(x, y^{(n-1)})$, 令 $p = y^{(n-1)}$, $p' = f(x, p)$ 一阶ODE

(3) $y'' = f(y, y')$, 令 $p = y'$, $y'' = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dp}{dy} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

$\implies p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p)$ 一阶ODE ($p = p(y)$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = p(y)$)

例1: $(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 - y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$

解: 令 $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$, $p^2 - y \cdot p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} = 0$, $p = 0$ 或 $p - y \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} = 0$

$\implies y = c$ 或 $y = c_2 \cdot e^{c_1x}$, 以上为通解。

一阶完全非线性ODE: $F(x, y, y') = 0$

(1) 令 $p = y'$, $F(x, y, p) = 0$ 为 R^3 中曲面, 有两个独立变量 (s, t) 表示:
 $x = x(s, t)$, $y = y(s, t)$, $p = p(s, t)$,

(2) $dy = p dx$, $dy(s, t) = p(s, t) dx(s, t)$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} dt = p(s, t) (\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} dt)$$

由前面方法可解: $t = t(s)$

(3) 解: $\begin{cases} x = x(s, t) \\ y = y(s, t) \end{cases}$

情形1: $y = f(x, y')$

(1) 令 $y' = p$, $y = f(x, p)$ 曲面, (x, p) 独立变量, 曲面 $(x = x), y = f(x, p), (p = p)$

(2) $dy = p dx$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} dp = p dx \implies p = p(x)$

(3) 解: $y = f(x, p(x))$

例2: $x(y')^2 - 2yy' + 9x = 0 \implies y = \frac{x(y')^2 + 9x}{2y'}$

解: (1) 令 $p = y', y = \frac{xp^2 + 9x}{2p} = \frac{x}{2}p + \frac{9x}{2p}$

(2) 由于 $dy = p dx$, 故

$$\frac{p}{2}dx + \frac{x}{2}dp + \frac{9}{2p}dx - \frac{9x}{2p^2}dp = p dx$$

$$\implies \left(\frac{9-p^2}{2p}\right)(dx - \frac{x}{p}dp) = 0 \implies p = \pm 3 \text{ 或 } p = c \cdot x$$

(3) $y = \pm 3x$ 或 $y = \frac{cx^2}{2} + \frac{9}{2c}$ (代入即得)

情形2: $x = f(y, y')$

(1) 令 $y' = p$, $x = f(y, p)$ 曲面, (y, p) 独立变量, 曲面 $x = f(y, p), y = y, p = p$

(2) $dy = p dx, dy = p(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} dp) \implies p = p(y)$

(3) $x = f(y, p(y))$

例3: $(y')^3 - 4xyy' + 8y^2 = 0 \implies x = \frac{(y')^3 + 8y^2}{4yy'}$

(1) 令 $p = y', x = \frac{p^3 + 8y^2}{4yp} = \frac{p^2}{4y} + \frac{2y}{p}$

(2) $dy = p dx$ 代入, $\frac{p^3 - 4y^2}{4yp} dy = \frac{p^3 - 4y^2}{2yp} dp \implies p^3 - 4y^2 = 0$ 或 $\frac{dy}{4y^2} = \frac{dp}{2yp} (p \frac{dy}{2y} = dp \implies p = c\sqrt{y})$

(3) $x = \frac{4y^2 + 8y^2}{4y(4y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{3}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} y^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 或 $x = \frac{c^2}{4} + \frac{2}{c} \sqrt{y}$

例4: $y^2 + (y')^2 = 1$

(1) 令 $y' = p, y^2 + p^2 = 1$, 曲面 $x = x, y = \sin t, p = \cos t, (x, t)$ 独立变量

(2) $dy = p dx, ds \sin t = \cos t dx \implies \cos t dt = \cos t dx \implies \cos t = 0$ 或 $dt = dx \implies t = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $t = x + c$

(3) $y = \pm 1$ 或 $y = \sin(x + c)$

Clairaut方程: $y = xy' + f(y'), f''(p) \neq 0$

解: (1) 令 $y' = p, y = xp + f(p)$.

(2) 由 $dy = p dx, p dx + (x + f'(p)) dp = p dx \implies x + f'(p) = 0$ 或 $dp = 0, p = c$

(3) $\begin{cases} x = -f'(p) \\ y = xp + f(p) \end{cases}$ (单参数曲线) 或 $y = cx + f(c)$, 通解

$f''(p) \neq 0$, $x = -f'(p)$ 有反函数: $p = W(x)$

奇解:

设 $y = \phi(x)$ 在某区间 I 上有定义, 为一阶ODE:

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \quad (*)$$

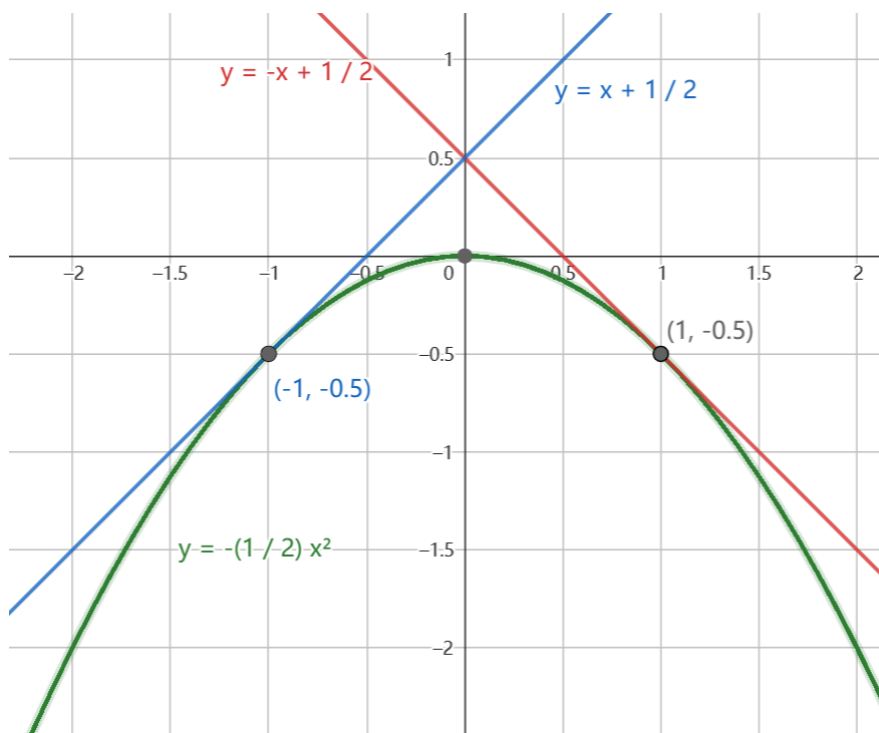
在区间 I 上的解。其曲线积分 (解曲线) : $\gamma = \{(x, y), x \in I, y = \phi(x)\}$.

若 $\forall M \in \gamma$, 在 M 的任意一个领域中, 方程 $(*)$ 有另一个不同于特解 $\phi(x)$ 的解, 在 M 点与 γ 相切, 则称 $y = \phi(x)$ 为 $(*)$ 的一个**奇解**

例5: $f(p) = \frac{1}{2}p^2$

解: $f'(p) = p$, 故 $p = -x$, $y = xW(x) + f(W(x))$, 特解

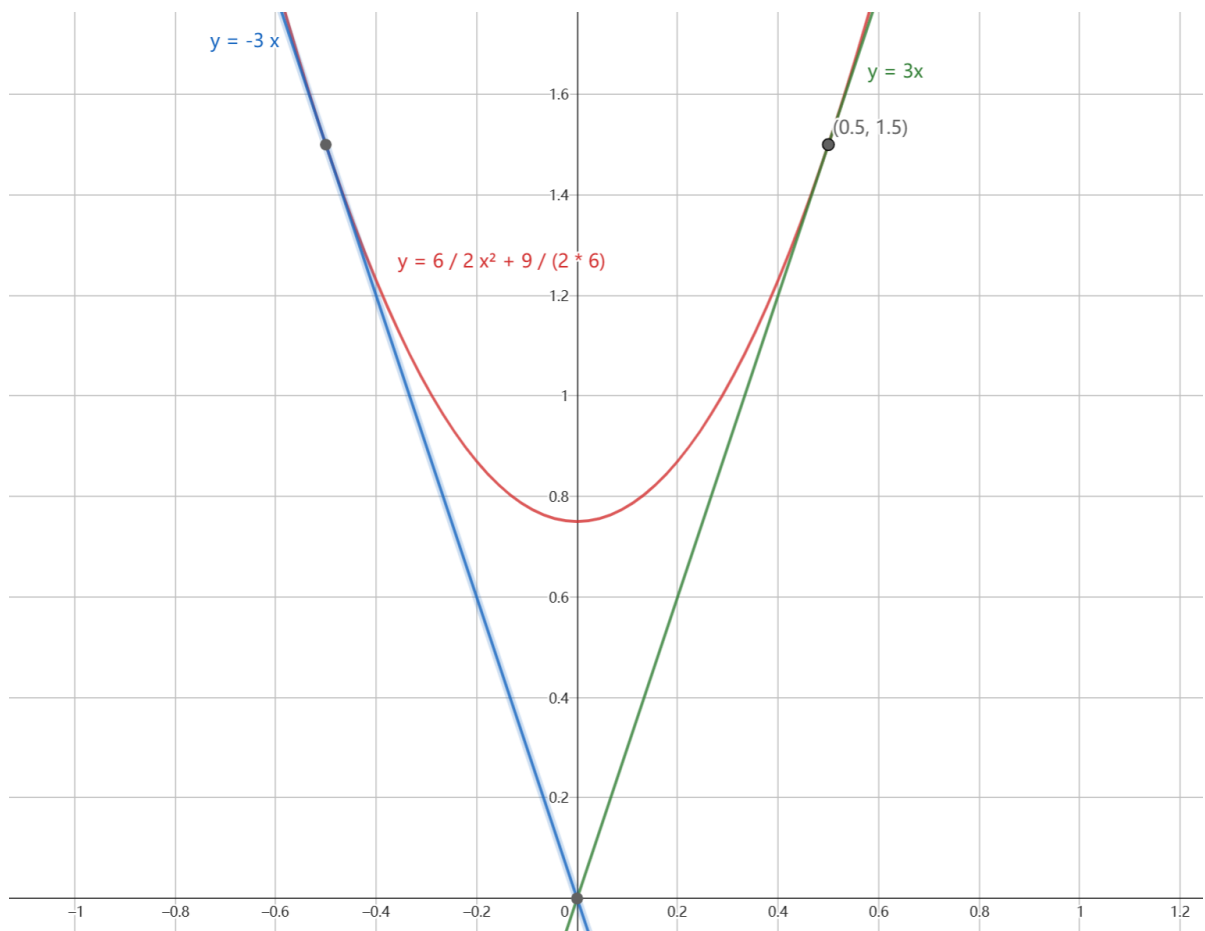
$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2, y = cx + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$



$$\implies y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \text{ 是奇解, } x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

例6: $x(y')^2 - 2yy' + 9x = 0$

解: $y = \pm 3x$ 或 $y = \frac{c}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2c}$

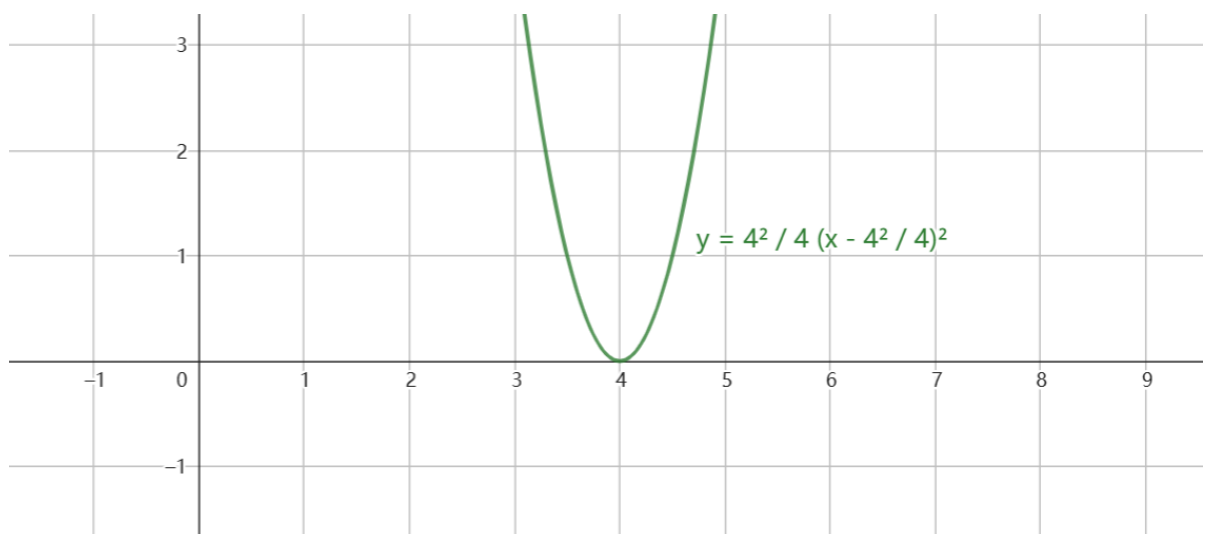


容易看出 $y = \pm 3x$ 与 $y = \frac{c}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2c}$ 在点 $(\frac{3}{c}, \frac{9}{c})$ 相切。(上图中取 $c = 6$, 得到以上图像)

$\implies y = \pm 3x$ 是奇解, $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 或 $x \in (0, \infty)$

例7: $(y')^3 - 4xyy' + 8y^2 = 0$

解: $F = p^3 - 4xyp + 8y^2, F_p = 3p^2 - 4xy$. 特解: $y = \frac{4}{27}x^3$ 通解: $y = \frac{c^2}{4}(x - \frac{c^2}{4})^2$.

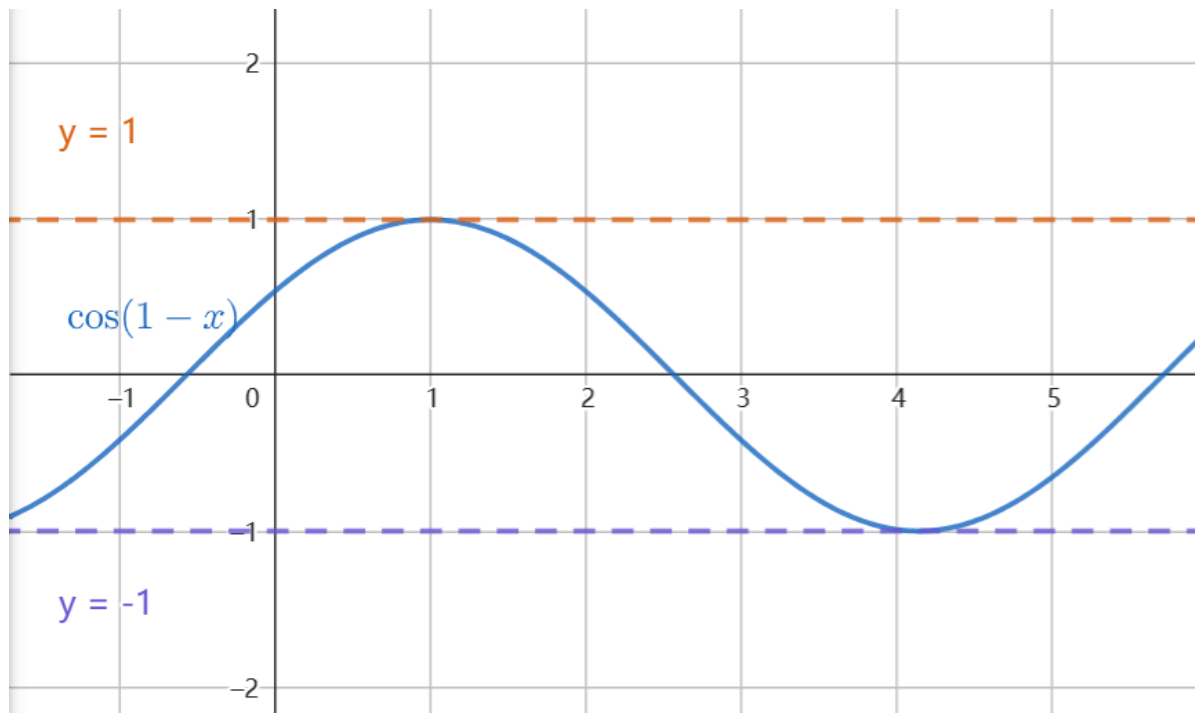


上图中取 $c = 4$, 得到奇解为: $y \equiv 0$ 或 $y = \frac{4}{27}x^3$

例8: $y^2 + (y')^2 = 1$

解: $F = y^2 + p^2 - 1$. 考虑 $y = \pm 1, p = 0$, $\rightarrow \begin{cases} F(x, y, p) = 0 & \checkmark \\ F_p = 2p = 0 & \checkmark \end{cases}$

特解: $y = \pm 1$ 通解: $y = \cos(c - x)$



(上图取 $c = 1$, 容易验证结果) 奇解: $y = \pm 1$

P—判别法 $F(x, y, y') = 0$

定理: 若 $F(x, y, p)$ 在 G 中连续, $F_y, F_p \in C(G)$. 若 $y = \phi(x), x \in I$, 是 $F(x, y, p) = 0$ 的一个奇解, 且

$(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) \in G, \forall x \in I$. 则 $y = \phi(x)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, p) = 0 & (\text{p—判别式}) \\ F_p(x, y, p) = 0 & (\text{p—判别曲线}) \end{cases}$$

其中 $x \in I, p = \phi'(x)$. (P—判别曲线不一定是奇解!!)

(1) 不是解:

$$(y')^2 + 2y - 3x = 0, F = p^2 + 2y - 3x$$

$$\begin{cases} F = 0 \\ F_p = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} p^2 + 2y - 3x = 0 \\ 2p = 0 \end{cases} \implies y = \frac{3}{2}x, \text{ 不是解!}$$

(2) 是解, 但不是奇解:

$$(y')^2 - 4y^2 = 0, F = p^2 - 4y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} F = 0 \\ F_p = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} p^2 - 4y^2 = 0 \\ 2p = 0 \end{cases} \implies y \equiv 0, \text{ 是解, 不是奇解. (通解: } y' = \pm 2y, \Rightarrow y = c \cdot e^{2x} \text{ 或 } y = c \cdot e^{-2x})$$

定理: $F(x, y, p) \in C^2(G)$, 设 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, p) = 0 \\ F_p(x, y, p) = 0 \end{cases}$ 得到p-判别式. $y = \phi(x), x \in I$. 若:

$$\begin{cases} F(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) = 0 \\ F_p(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) = 0 \\ F_y(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) \neq 0 \\ F_{pp}(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

则 $y = \phi(x), x \in I$ 是方程 $F(x, y, p) = 0$ 的一个奇解。

例9: $y = 2x + y' - \frac{1}{3}(y')^3$

解: $F(x, y, p) = 2x + p - \frac{1}{3}p^3 - y$

p-判别式: $\begin{cases} 2x + p - \frac{1}{3}p^3 - y = 0 \\ 1 - p^2 = 0, p = \pm 1 \end{cases} \implies y = 2x \pm \frac{2}{3}, y' = 2$

将 $y' = 2$ 代入 F, F_p , 矛盾. 故无法判断!

例10: $(y - 1)^2(y')^2 = \frac{4}{9}y$

解: $F(x, y, p) = (y - 1)^2p^2 - \frac{4}{9}y$

(1) p-判别式: $\begin{cases} (y - 1)^2p^2 - \frac{4}{9}y \\ 2(y - 1)^2p = 0, p = 0 \text{ 或 } y = 1 \end{cases} \implies p = 0, y = 0$

(2) 代入: $\begin{cases} F = 0 \\ F_p = 0 \\ F_y = 2(y - 1)p^2 - \frac{4}{9} \neq 0 \\ F_{pp} = 2(y - 1)^2 = 2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \implies y \equiv 0 \text{ 是一个奇解!}$

例11: $(y')^4 - (y')^3 - y^2y' + y^2 = 0$

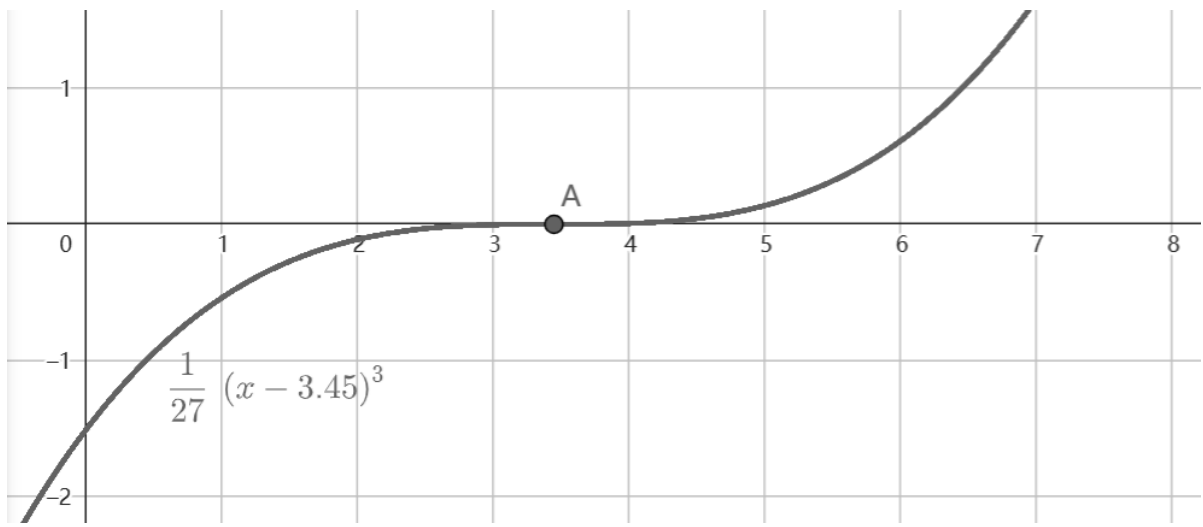
$F(x, y, p) = p^4 - p^3 - y^2p + y^2$

p-判别式: $\begin{cases} p^4 - p^3 - y^2p + y^2 = 0 \\ 4p^3 - 3p^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \implies p = 0 \text{ 或 } p = 1, y = 0 \text{ 或 } y = \pm 1$

$y = 0, F = 0, F_p = 0, F_y = -2yp + 2y = 0 \quad \times$

$y = \pm 1, F = 1 \neq 0 \quad \times \implies \text{无法判断}$

解: $[y - \frac{1}{27}(x - c)^3][y - x + c] = 0$



上面取了 $c = 3.45$, 容易得到 $y \equiv 0$ 是奇解。

定理: $y = \phi(x)$ 是奇解 $\implies \begin{cases} F(x, y, p) = 0 \\ F_p(x, y, p) = 0 \end{cases}, \forall x \in I, p = \phi'(x_0)$

反证: 设存在 $x_0 \in I, F_p(x_0, y_0, p_0) \neq 0, y_0 = \phi(x_0), p_0 = \phi'(x_0)$

由**隐函数定理**: $\because F(x_0, y_0, p_0) = 0, F_p(x_0, y_0, p_0) \neq 0$

$\therefore \exists [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \times [y_0 - b, y_0 + b]$ 中存在唯一隐函数 $p = f(x, y)$, s.t.
 $F(x, y, f(x, y)) = 0, f_y = \frac{-F_y}{F_p}$ 连续。

当 (x_0, y_0, p_0) 的小领域内, $0 = f(x, y, p) \iff p = f(x, y) (*)$

$F(x, y, y') = 0$ 的解满足 $\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} (**)$

奇解: 存在两个不同解 $y = \phi(x), y = \psi(x)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处相切, 即

$\phi(x_0) = y_0, \psi(x_0) = y_0, \phi'(x_0) = \psi'(x_0) = p_0$

$\begin{cases} F(x_0, \phi(x_0), \phi'(x_0)) = 0 \\ F_p(x_0, \phi(x_0), \phi'(x_0)) = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{由} (*)} \phi(x) \text{ 是 } (**) \text{ 解。同理, } \psi(x) \text{ 也是 } (**) \text{ 的解。}$

另一方面, 由Picard存在唯一性定理 (后面的内容) $\implies (**) \text{ 存在唯一解。矛盾!}$