

《常微分方程》期末速通

2. 一阶微分方程的解法

2.1 变量分离方程

[类型2.1.1] 变量分离方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot \varphi(y)$ 的方程的解法:

(1) 若 $\exists y_0$ s. t. $\varphi(y_0) = 0$, 则验证 $y = y_0$ 是否为原方程的一个解.

(2) $\varphi(y) \neq 0$ 时, 方程等价于 $\frac{dy}{\varphi(y)} = f(x)dx$.

两边积分得: $\int \frac{dy}{\varphi(y)} = \int f(x)dx + C$, 解得: 通解 $\Phi(y, x, c) = 0$ 或 $y = y(x, c)$.

(3) 若 $y = y_0$ 是解, 则检查其与(2)求得的解能否合并.

[例2.1.1] 求方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x) \cdot y$ 的通解.

[解]

(1) 经检验, $y = 0$ 是方程的一个解.

(2) $y \neq 0$ 时, 分离变量得: $\frac{dy}{y} = P(x)dx$, 两边积分得: $\ln |y| = \int P(x)dx + C_1$,

则通解 $|y| = e^{\int P(x)dx + C_1}$, 即 $y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} = C_2 \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx}$ ($C_2 \neq 0$).

综上, 通解为 $y = C \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx}$.

[例2.1.2] 求方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \cos x$ 满足初值条件 $x = 0$ 时 $y = 1$ 的特解.

[解]

(1) 虽 $y = 0$ 是原方程的解, 但它不满足初值条件.

(2) $y \neq 0$ 时, 分离变量得: $\frac{dy}{y^2} = \cos x dx$, 两边积分得: $-\frac{1}{y} = \sin x + C$, 则通解 $y = -\frac{1}{\sin x + C}$.

代入 $y(0) = 1$, 解得: $C = -1$, 即特解为 $y = -\frac{1}{\sin x - 1}$.

综上, 特解为 $y = -\frac{1}{\sin x - 1}$.

[例2.1.3] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{xy+x^3y}$.

[解] 由原方程知: $x \neq 0$. 分离变量得: $\frac{y}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)}$, 即 $\frac{2y}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{\frac{2}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^2}+1} dx$.

两边积分得: $\int \frac{dy^2}{1+y^2} = \int \frac{-d\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}+1}$, 则 $\ln|1+y^2| = -\ln\left|\frac{1}{x^2}+1\right| + C_1 = \ln\left[e^{C_1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2}+1\right)\right]^{-1}$,

进而 $(1+y^2)\left(e^{C_1}\frac{1+x^2}{x^2}\right) = 1$, 即 $(1+y^2)(1+x^2) = C_2x^2$ ($C_2 > 0$).

2.2 齐次方程

[类型2.2.1] 齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 的方程的解法:

(1) 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$. 两边对 x 求全微分得: $\frac{dy}{dx} = x\frac{du}{dx} + u$.

(2) 化为变量分离方程 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{g(u)-u}{x}$, 解得: 通解 $\Phi(u, x, c) = 0$ 或 $u = \varphi(x, c)$.

(3) 回代 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 解出 y .

[注] 函数 $f(x, y)$ 齐次 \Leftrightarrow 对 \forall 常数 t , 有 $f(x, y) = f(tx, ty)$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 函数 g 或 h s.t. $f(x, y) = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 或 $f(x, y) = h\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$.

[例2.2.1] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$.

[解] 显然原方程齐次. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 原方程化为 $x\frac{du}{dx} = \tan u$.

(1) $\tan u = 0$ 时, $u = 0$. 经检验: $u = 0$ 是原方程的解, 此时 $y = 0$.

(2) $\tan u \neq 0$ 时, 分离变量得: $\frac{du}{\tan u} = \frac{dx}{x}$, 两边积分得: $\int \frac{d(\sin u)}{\sin u} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$,

解得: $\ln|\sin u| = \ln|x| + C_1$, 即 $\sin u = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot x$, 亦即 $\sin u = C_2x$ ($C_2 \neq 0$).

故原方程解为 $\sin \frac{y}{x} = C_2x$ ($C_2 \neq 0$).

综上, 通解为 $\sin \frac{y}{x} = Cx$.

[例2.2.2] 解方程 $x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2\sqrt{xy} = y \ (x < 0)$.

[解] 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$, 显然齐次. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 原方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2\sqrt{u}}{x}$.

(1) 经检验, $u = 0$ 是方程的解, 此时 $y = 0$.

(2) $u \neq 0$ 时, 分离变量得: $\frac{du}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{dx}{x}$, 两边积分得: $\sqrt{u} = \ln(-x) + C$.

$\ln(-x) + C \geq 0$ 时, $u = [\ln(-x) + C]^2$, 则 $y = x \cdot [\ln(-x) + C]^2$.

综上, 通解为 $y = \begin{cases} 0 \\ x \cdot [\ln(-x) + C]^2, \ln(-x) + C \geq 0 \\ \text{无解}, \ln(-x) + C < 0 \end{cases}$.

[例2.2.3] 解方程 $\tan y dx - \cot x dy = 0$.

[解]

(1) $\tan y = 0$, 即 $y = k\pi \ (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时, 经检验, $y = k\pi \ (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 是该方程的解.

(2) $\tan y \neq 0$, 即 $y \neq k\pi \ (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{\tan x} = \frac{dx}{\cot y}$,

即 $\tan x dx = \cot y dy$, 亦即 $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy$.

两边积分得: $-\ln|\cos x| = \ln|\sin y| + C_1 = \ln(e^{C_1} \cdot |\sin y|)$,

即 $e^{C_1} \cdot |\sin y| \cdot |\cos x| = 1$, 亦即 $\sin y \cos x = C_2 \ (C_2 \neq 0)$.

2.3 可化为齐次方程的类型I

[类型2.3.1] 形如 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax + by + c) \ (a, b \neq 0)$ 的方程的解法:

(1) 令 $u = ax + by + c$, 两边对 x 求全微分得: $\frac{du}{dx} = a + b \frac{dy}{dx}$.

(2) 化为变量分离方程 $\frac{du}{dx} = a + b \cdot f(u)$, 解得: 通解 $\Phi(u, x, c) = 0$ 或 $u = \varphi(x, c)$.

(3) 回代 $u = ax + by + c$ 解出 y .

[例2.3.1] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x + y)^2$.

[解] 令 $u = x + y$, 两边对 x 求全微分得: $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx}$.

原方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + u^2$, 分离变量并两边积分得: $\arctan u = x + C$.

故通解为 $\arctan(x + y) = x + C$.

[注] $(\arctan u)' = \frac{1}{1 + u^2}$.

[例2.3.2] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$.

[解] 令 $u = x + y$, 两边对 x 求全微分得: $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx}$.

原方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2 + 1}{u^2}$, 分离变量得: $\frac{u^2}{1 + u^2} du = dx$,

两边积分得: $u - \arctan u = x + C$, 即 $x + y - \arctan(x + y) = x + C$.

故通解为 $y - \arctan(x + y) = C$.

[注] $(u - \arctan u)' = \frac{u^2}{1 + u^2}$.

[例2.3.3] 求一平面曲线, 使得其切线介于坐标轴间的部分被切点等分.

[解] 设曲线 $y = f(x)$, 则它在点 (x, y) 处的切线方程为 $Y - y = y'(X - x)$, 其中 (X, Y) 是切线上的点.

切线与 x 轴和 y 轴的交点分别为 $\left(x - \frac{y}{y'}, 0\right)$ 和 $(0, y - xy')$.

依题意得:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{y}{y'}\right) = x \\ \frac{1}{2} (y - xy') = y \end{cases}$$
, 即 $xy' + y = 0$, 亦即 $x dy + y dx = 0$.

分离变量并两边积分得: $xy = C$.

2.4 可化为齐次方程的类型II

[类型2.4.1] 形如 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}$ 的方程的解法:

(1) $c_1 = c_2 = 0$ 且 $x \neq 0$ 时, 化为齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{x}}{a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{x}}$.

(2) $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 时, 有如下三种情况:

① $a_1 = b_1 = 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}$, 是可化为齐次方程的类型I.

$a_2 = b_2 = 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{c_2}$, 是可化为齐次方程的类型I.

② $b_1 = b_2 = 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1x + c_1}{a_2x + c_2}$, 是变量分离方程.

$a_1 = a_2 = 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b_1y + c_1}{b_2y + c_2}$, 是变量分离方程.

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = k \text{ 时, } a_1 = ka_2, b_1 = kb_2,$$

$$\text{原方程化为 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{k(a_2x + b_2y) + c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2} = f(a_2x + b_2y).$$

$$\text{令 } u = a_2x + b_2y, \text{ 两边对 } x \text{ 求全微分得: } \frac{du}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\text{原方程化为 } \frac{du}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 \cdot f(u), \text{ 是变量分离方程.}$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ 时, 线性方程组 } \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 有唯一解 } (\alpha, \beta).$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} X = x - \alpha \\ Y = y - \beta \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = X + \alpha \\ y = Y + \beta \end{cases},$$

$$\text{原方程化为 } \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1X + b_1Y + (a_1\alpha + b_1\beta + c_1)}{a_2X + b_2Y + (a_2\alpha + b_2\beta + c_2)} = \frac{a_1X + b_1Y}{a_2X + b_2Y} = f\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right), \text{ 是齐次方程.}$$

$$\text{[例2.4.1] 解方程 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 1}{x + y - 3}.$$

$$\text{[解] 因 } \frac{1}{1} \neq \frac{-1}{1}, \text{ 解方程组 } \begin{cases} x - y + 1 = 0 \\ x + y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } (x, y) = (1, 2).$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = X + 1 \\ y = Y + 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{X - Y}{X + Y}. \text{ 令 } u = \frac{Y}{X}, \text{ 则 } Y = uX, \text{ 两边对 } X \text{ 求全微分得: } \frac{dY}{dX} = X \frac{du}{dX} + u.$$

$$\text{原方程化为 } X \frac{du}{dX} = \frac{1 - 2u - u^2}{1 + u}.$$

$$(1) 1 - 2u - u^2 = 0 \text{ 时, 经检验, } Y^2 + 2XY - X^2 = 0 \text{ 是解,}$$

$$\text{即 } (y - 2)^2 + 2(x - 1)(y - 2) - (x - 1)^2 = 0 \text{ 是原方程的解.}$$

$$(2) 1 - 2u - u^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时, 分离变量得: } \frac{dX}{X} = \frac{1 + u}{1 - 2u - u^2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(1 - 2u - u^2)}{1 - 2u - u^2},$$

$$\text{两边积分得: } \ln X^2 = -\ln |u^2 + 2u - 1| + C, \text{ 则 } X^2(u^2 + 2u - 1) = C_1 \quad (C_1 \neq 0).$$

$$\text{代入 } u = \frac{Y}{X} \text{ 得: } Y^2 + 2XY - X^2 = C_1.$$

$$\text{代入 } \begin{cases} x = X + 1 \\ y = Y + 2 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } (y - 2)^2 + 2(x - 1)(y - 2) - (x - 1)^2 = C_1 \quad (C_1 \neq 0).$$

$$\text{综上, 通解为 } -x^2 - 2x + 2xy + y^2 - 6y = C.$$

$$\text{[例2.4.2] 解方程 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 1}{2x - 2y - 3}.$$

$$\text{[解] 因 } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1}{-2}, \text{ 令 } u = x - y, \text{ 原方程化为 } \frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{u - 4}{2u - 3}.$$

$$(1) u = 4 \text{ 时, 经检验, } x - y = 4 \text{ 是原方程的解.}$$

$$(2) u - 4 \neq 0 \text{ 时, 分离变量, 解得: } 2u + 5 \ln |u - 4| = x + C_1, \text{ 即 } (u - 4)^5 = C_2 \cdot e^{x-2u} \quad (C_2 \neq 0).$$

$$\text{综上, 通解为 } (x - y - 4)^5 = Ce^{2y-x}.$$

2.5 一阶线性ODE的通解公式

[类型2.5.1] 一阶线性微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x) \cdot y + Q(x)$ 的解法:

(1) $Q(x) \equiv 0$ 时为一阶齐次线性微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x) \cdot y$, 通解为 $y = C \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx}$.

(2) $Q(x) \not\equiv 0$ 时为一阶非齐次线性方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)$, 通解为 $y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$.

[证] **[常数变易法]** 若将(2)按(1)形式求解, 则通解为 $y = C(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx}$.

两边对 x 求全微分得: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dC(x)}{dx} \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} + C(x)P(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{dC(x)}{dx} \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} + C(x)P(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} &= \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= P(x)y + Q(x) = C(x)P(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} + Q(x), \end{aligned}$$

解得: $\frac{dC(x)}{dx} = Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx}$, 两边积分得: $C(x) = \int Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx + C$.

故通解为 $y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$.

[注1] 注意(2)的通解中第一个 e 之前无 C , 第二个 e 的指数有负号.

[注2] 通解 $y = C \cdot e^{\int P(x)dx} + e^{\int P(x)dx} \cdot \int Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx$, 其中第一项是齐次线性微分方程的通解, 第二项是非齐次线性微分方程一个特解, 则非齐次线性微分方程的通解的结构: 通解等于其对应的齐次方程的通解与自身的一个特解之和.

[类型2.5.2] 一阶线性微分方程 $\frac{dx}{dy} = P(y) \cdot x + Q(y)$ 的解法:

(1) $Q(y) \equiv 0$ 时为一阶齐次线性微分方程 $\frac{dx}{dy} = P(y) \cdot x$, 通解为 $x = C \cdot e^{\int Q(y)dy}$.

(2) $Q(y) \not\equiv 0$ 时为一阶非齐次线性微分方程 $\frac{dx}{dy} = P(y) \cdot x + Q(y)$, 通解为 $x = e^{\int P(y)dy} \left(\int Q(y) \cdot e^{-\int P(y)dy} dy + C \right)$.

[注] 注意(2)的通解中第一个 e 之前无 C , 第二个 e 的指数有负号.

[例2.5.1] 解方程 $y' + y \sin x = 0$, 并求满足条件 $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$ 的特解.

[解] $P(x) = -\sin x$, 则通解为 $y = C \cdot e^{\int (-\sin x)dx} = C \cdot e^{\cos x}$.

代入 $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$ 得: 特解 $y = 2e^{\cos x}$.

[例2.5.2] 解方程 $(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} - ny = e^x(x+1)^{n+1}$ ($n \in \text{Const.}$).

[解] $x \neq -1$ 时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{n}{x+1}y + e^x(x+1)^n$.

$$P(x) = \frac{n}{x+1}, Q(x) = e^x(x+1)^n, e^{\int P(x)dx} = (x+1)^n,$$

故通解为 $y = (x+1)^n \left(\int e^x dx + C \right) = (x+1)^n(e^x + C)$.

[例2.5.3] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x - y^2}$.

[解] 显然 $y = 0$ 是方程的一个解, 下面讨论 $y \neq 0$ 的情况. 以 y 为未知函数时原方程非线性.

以 x 为未知函数时, 原方程化为 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2x - y^2}{y} = \frac{2}{y}x - y$, 是一阶非齐次线性微分方程.

$$P(y) = \frac{2}{y}, Q(y) = -y, e^{\int P(y)dy} = y^2,$$

故通解为 $x = y^2 \left(\int -\frac{dy}{y} + C \right) = -y^2 \ln |y| + Cy^2$.

[例2.5.4] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y + \sin x$.

[引理] $\int \sin x \cdot e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)e^{-x} + C$.

[引.证]
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sin x \cdot e^{-x} dx = - \int \sin x de^{-x} = -\sin x \cdot e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} \cos x dx \\ &= -\sin x \cdot e^{-x} - \int \cos x de^{-x} = -\sin x \cdot e^{-x} - \cos x \cdot e^{-x} - \int \sin x \cdot e^{-x} dx \\ &= -(\sin x + \cos x)e^{-x} - I, \text{解得: } I = -\frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)e^{-x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

[解] $P(x) = 1, Q(x) = \sin x, e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^x$,

故通解为 $y = e^x \left(\int \sin x \cdot e^{-x} dx + C \right) = C \cdot e^x - \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)$.

[例2.5.5] 解方程 $\frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$.

[引理] $\int \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \cdot e^{\sin t} dt = (\sin t - 1)e^{\sin t} + C$.

[引.证]
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \cdot e^{\sin t} dt &= \int \sin t \cdot e^{\sin t} d(\sin t) \stackrel{u=\sin t}{=} \int u \cdot e^u du = \int u de^u \\ &= (u - 1)e^u + C = (\sin t - 1)e^{\sin t} + C. \end{aligned}$$

[解] $P(t) = -\cos t, Q(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{2}, e^{\int P(t)dt} = e^{-\sin t}$,

故通解为 $s = e^{\int -\cos t dt} \left(\int \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \cdot e^{-\int -\cos t dt} dt + C \right) = \sin t - 1 + Ce^{-\sin t}$.

[例2.5.6] $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ay}{x} + \frac{x+1}{x} \quad (a \in \text{Const.})$.

[解]

(1) $a = 0$ 时, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+1}{x}$, 两边积分得: $y = x + \ln|x| + C_1$.

(2) $a = 1$ 时, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x+1}{x}$. $P(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $Q(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$, $e^{\int P(x)dx} = |x|$,

故通解为 $y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x}dx} \left(\int \frac{x+1}{x} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} dx + C_2 \right) = x \ln|x| - 1 + C_2 \cdot x$.

(3) $a \neq 0, 1$ 时, $P(x) = \frac{a}{x}$, $Q(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$, $e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^a \cdot \ln|x|$,

故通解为 $y = e^{\int \frac{a}{x}dx} \left(\int \frac{x+1}{x} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{a}{x}dx} dx + C_3 \right) = \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a} + C_3 \cdot x^a$.

综上, 通解为 $y = \begin{cases} x + \ln|x| + C_1, & a = 0 \\ x \ln|x| - 1 + C_2 \cdot x, & a = 1 \\ \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a} + C_3 \cdot x^a, & a \neq 0, 1 \end{cases}$.

[习题2.5.7] 求一平面曲线 $s. t.$ 曲线上任一点的切线的纵截距等于切点横坐标的平方.

[解] 设曲线 $y = f(x)$, 则在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的切线方程 $y - y_0 = y'(x - x_0)$.

由题意: $y_0 - y'_0 x_0 = x_0^2$, 则 $xy' = y - x^2$, 即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} - x$.

$P(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $Q(x) = -x$, $e^{\int P(x)dx} = \ln|x|$,

故通解为 $y = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} \left(\int -x \cdot e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} dx + C \right) = x(C - x)$.

2.6 Bernoulli方程

[类型2.6.1] Bernoulli方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x) \cdot y + Q(x) \cdot y^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{R}, n \neq 0, 1)$ 的解法:

(1) $y \neq 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $y^{-n} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = P(x) \cdot y^{1-n} + Q(x)$.

(2) 令 $z = y^{1-n}$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)$.

(3) 原方程化为 $\frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n) \cdot P(x) \cdot z + (1-n) \cdot Q(x)$, 是一阶线性微分方程.

(4) $n > 0$ 时, 原方程有解 $y = 0$.

[例2.6.1] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6\frac{y}{x} - xy^2$.

[解] 该方程是 $n = 2$ 的Bernoulli方程, $P(x) = \frac{6}{x}, Q(x) = -x$.

令 $z = y^{-1}$, 原方程化为 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{6}{x}z + x \cdot p(x) = -\frac{6}{x}, q(x) = x, e^{\int p(x)dx} = \frac{1}{x^6}$,

故通解为 $z = \frac{1}{x^6} \left(\int x \cdot x^6 dx + C \right) = \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{C}{x^6}$, 即 $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{C}{x^6}$.

2.7 恰当方程

[定义2.7.1] 设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 在某矩形域内是 x, y 的连续函数, 且有一阶连续偏导数. 若方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 的 LHS 是某二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 即 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = du(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy$, 则称该方程为**恰当微分方程**或**全微分方程**, 其通解为 $u(x, y) = C$.

[定理2.7.1] 设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 在某矩形域内是 x, y 的连续函数, 且有一阶连续偏导数, 则方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 恰当的充要条件为: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$.

[证]

(必) 若 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 恰当,

则 \exists 二元函数 $u(x, y)$ s. t. $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = du(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy$,

进而 $M(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, N(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$. 两边分别对 y, x 求偏导得: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$.

因 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 都连续, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ 都连续, 进而 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$, 即 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$.

(充) 设 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$. 下面构造二元函数 $u(x, y)$ s. t. $M(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, N(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

$M(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 两边对 x 积分得: $\int M(x, y)dx + \varphi(y) = u(x, y)$ (*),

其中 $\varphi(y)$ 是关于 y 的任意可导函数.

下面求 $\varphi(y)$ s. t. $u(x, y)$ 同时满足 $N(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

(*) 式两边对 y 求偏导得: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx + \frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = N(x, y)$,

则 $\frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx$.

注意到 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx \right] = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx \right]$
 $= \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int M(x, y)dx \right] = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = 0,$

则 $\varphi(y)$ 是关于 y 的一元函数, 进而两边积分得: $\varphi(y) = \int \left[N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y) dx \right] dy$.

故 $u(x, y) = \int M(x, y) dx + \int \left[N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y) dx \right] dy$.

[注] 方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 恰当

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 二元函数 $u(x, y)$ s. t. $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = du(x, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x, y) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}.$$

[类型2.7.1] 恰当微分方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 的解法:

(1) 用恰当微分方程的判定求 $u(x, y)$.

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M(x, y) & (i) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x, y) & (ii) \end{cases}.$$

② (i) 式对 x 积分得 $u(x, y)$ 的表达式 (iii) 式.

③ (iii) 式对 y 求偏导, 求得 $\varphi'(y)$.

④ 对 $\varphi'(y)$ 积分, 求得 $\varphi(y)$, 代入 (iii) 式求得 $u(x, y)$, 写出原方程的通解.

$u(x, y)$ 也可直接用公式求解, 即: $u(x, y) = \int M(x, y)dx + \int \left[N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx \right] dy$.

(2) 用曲线积分求 $u(x, y)$.

设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 都在某单连通区域 D 上连续, 且有一阶连续偏导数.

因 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$, 则对 D 内任一按段光滑的曲线 L , 曲线积分 $\int_L M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$ 与路径无关.

取 L 为从点 (x_0, y_0) 到 (x, y) 的折线路径, 则 $u(x, y)$ 有如下两种求法:

$$\textcircled{1} u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, y)dy.$$

$$\textcircled{2} u(x, y) = \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, y)dy + \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y)dx.$$

(3) 用常用的二元函数的全微分配凑.

$ydx + xdy = d(xy)$	
$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = d\frac{x}{y}$	$\frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2} = d\frac{y}{x}$
$\frac{ydx - xdy}{xy} = d\left(\ln\left \frac{x}{y}\right \right)$	$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 - y^2} = d\left(\ln\left \frac{x-y}{x+y}\right \right)$
$\frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left(\arctan\frac{y}{x}\right)$	$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left(\operatorname{arccot}\frac{y}{x}\right)$

实际运用中, 将只含 x, dx 的项、只含 y, dy 的项、交叉项分开配凑.

[例2.7.1] 解方程 $(3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^3)dy = 0$.

[解1] $M(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6xy^2, N(x, y) = 6x^2y + 4y^3$. 因 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 12xy = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$, 则该方程恰当.

下面求二元函数 $u(x, y)$ s. t.
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6xy^2 & (i) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x, y) = 6x^2y + 4y^3 & (ii) \end{cases}.$$

(i) 式对 x 积分得: $u(x, y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \varphi(y)$ (iii).

(iii) 式对 y 求偏导得: $\frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} = 6x^2y + \frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = 6x^2y + 4y^3$,

则 $\frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = 4y^3$, 对 y 积分得: $\varphi(y) = y^4$.

则 $u(x, y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4$, 故通解为 $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4 = C$.

$u(x, y)$ 也可直接用公式求解:

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int M(x, y)dx + \int \left[N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx \right] dy \\ &= (x^3 + 3x^2y^2) + \int (6x^2y + 4y^3 - 6x^2y)dy = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4. \end{aligned}$$

[解2] 因 $M(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6xy^2, N(x, y) = 6x^2y + 4y^3, \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 12xy, \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 12xy$ 都在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续,

则对 \mathbb{R}^2 上任一按段光滑的曲线 L , 曲线积分 $\int_L M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$ 与路径无关.

取 L 为从点 $(0, 0)$ 到点 (x, y) 的折线路径,

则 $u(x, y) = \int_0^x 3x^2dx + \int_0^y (4x^2y + 4y^3)dy = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4$, 故通解为 $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4 = C$.

[解3] 注意到 $(3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^3)dy$

$$= (3x^2dx) + (4y^3dy) + (6xy^2dx + 6x^2ydy) = dx^3 + dy^4 + (3y^2dx^2 + 3x^2dy^2)$$

$$= dx^3 + dy^4 + 3d(x^2y^2) = d(x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4) = 0,$$

故通解为 $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4 = C$.

[例2.7.2] 验证下列方程 $\left(\frac{y^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right)dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2}\right)dy = 0$ 是恰当微分方程, 并求解.

[解] $M(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{1}{x}, N(x, y) = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2}$.

因 $\frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{2xy}{(x-y)^3} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x}$, 则恰当.

因 $R(x, y) = \int M(x, y)dx = -\frac{y^2}{x-y} - \ln|x|$,

则 $u(x, y) = R(x, y) + \int \left[N(x, y) - \frac{\partial R(x, y)}{\partial y}\right]dy = -\frac{y^2}{x-y} - \ln|x| + \int \left(\frac{1}{y} - 1\right)dy$
 $= \frac{y^2}{x-y} - \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - y$, 故通解为 $\frac{y^2}{x-y} - \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| - y = C$.

[例2.7.3] 解方程 $2x(ye^{x^2} - 1)dx + e^{x^2}dy = 0$.

[解] $M(x, y) = 2x(ye^{x^2} - 1), N(x, y) = e^{x^2}$. 因 $\frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = 2xe^{x^2} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x}$, 则恰当.

原方程化为 $(2xye^{x^2}dx + e^{x^2}dy) - 2xdx = 0$, 即 $d(ye^{x^2} - x^2) = 0$, 故通解为 $ye^{x^2} - x^2 = C$.

2.8 非恰当方程与积分因子

[定义2.8.1] 设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 在某矩形域内是 x, y 的连续函数, 且有一阶连续偏导数. 对方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (*), 若 \exists 连续可微的函数

$\mu(x, y) \neq 0$ s.t. $\mu(x, y) \cdot M(x, y)dx + \mu(x, y) \cdot N(x, y)dy = 0$ 恰当, 即 \exists 函数 $u(x, y)$ s.t.

$u(x, y) \neq 0$ s.t. $\mu(x, y) \cdot M(x, y)dx + \mu(x, y) \cdot N(x, y)dy = du(x, y)$, 则称 $\mu(x, y)$ 为方程 (*) 的**积分因子**, 此时该方程的通解为 $u(x, y) = C$.

[注] 可以证明: 若方程 (*) 有解, 则存在积分因子, 且积分因子不唯一, 但该方程的通解唯一.

[例2.8.1] 方程 $ydx - xdy = 0$ 有如下的积分因子: $\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{1}{xy}, \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}$ 等,

因为 $d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2}, d\frac{x}{y} = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2}, d\left(\ln\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{xy}$,

$d\left(\arctan\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}, d\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 - y^2}$.

[定理2.8.1] 设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 在某矩形域内是 x, y 的连续函数, 且有一阶连续偏导数, 则函数 $\mu(x, y) \neq 0$ 是方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 的积分因子 iff $\frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}$, 即 $N\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial x} - M\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right)\mu$.

[定理2.8.2] 设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 在某矩形域内是 x, y 的连续函数, 且有一阶连续偏导数. 对方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (*), 有:

(1) 方程(*)存在只与 y 有关的积分因子 iff $\frac{1}{-M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(y)$, 此时 $\mu(y) = e^{\int \varphi(y)dy}$.

(2) 方程(*)存在只与 x 有关的积分因子 iff $\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \psi(x)$, 此时 $\mu(x) = e^{\int \psi(x)dx}$.

[证] 以证明(2)为例, (1)同理.

若方程(*)存在只与 x 有关的积分因子 $\mu = \mu(x)$, 则 $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = 0$.

由**定理2.8.1**: $N \frac{d\mu}{dx} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \mu$, 则 $\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} dx$.

若能从上式解出 $\mu = \mu(x)$, 则上式的RHS应与 y 无关, 即 $\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \psi(x)$ 只是 x 的函数.

[注1] 注意(1)中系数 $\frac{1}{-M}$ 的负号.

[注2] 注意积分因子不是 $\varphi(y)$ 或 $\psi(x)$, 而是 $\mu(y) = e^{\int \varphi(y)dy}$ 或 $\mu(x) = e^{\int \psi(x)dx}$.

[例2.8.2] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)$.

[解] 原方程化为 $[P(x)y + Q(x)]dx - dy = 0$ (*).

因 $M(x, y) = P(x)y + Q(x), N(x, y) = -1$, 则 $\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = -P(x)$,

进而方程(*)有关于 x 的积分因子 $\mu(x) = e^{-\int P(x)dx}$.

(*) 两边同乘 $\mu(x)$ 得: $P(x) \cdot e^{\int -P(x)dx} y dx - e^{\int -P(x)dx} dy + Q(x) \cdot e^{\int -P(x)dx} dx = 0$,

即 $-y de^{-\int P(x)dx} - e^{\int -P(x)dx} dy + Q(x) \cdot e^{\int -P(x)dx} dx = 0$,

亦即 $-d \left(ye^{-\int P(x)dx} \right) + Q(x) \cdot e^{\int -P(x)dx} dx = 0$.

故通解为 $y \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} - \int Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx = C$, 即 $y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$.

[例2.8.3] 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y} \right)^2}$ ($y > 0$).

[解] 原方程化为 $x dx + y dy = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$, 即 $\frac{1}{2} d(x^2 + y^2) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$ (*).

显然该方程有积分因子 $\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$.

方程(*)两边同乘 μ 得: $\frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = dx$, 则通解为 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = x + C$.

[例2.8.4] 解方程 $ydx + (y - x)dy = 0$.

[解1] 因 $M(x, y) = y, N(x, y) = y - x, \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -1$, 则原方程非恰当.

因 $\frac{1}{-M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{2}{y} = \varphi(y)$, 则该方程有只与 y 有关的积分因子 $\mu(y) = e^{\int \varphi(y) dy} = \frac{1}{y^2}$.

原方程两边同乘 $\mu(y)$ 得: $\frac{dx}{y} + \frac{dy}{y} - \frac{xdy}{y^2} = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + \frac{dy}{y} = d\left(\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y|\right) = 0$,

故通解为 $\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y| = C$.

[解2] 原方程化为 $ydx - xdy = -ydy$ (*). 显然该方程有积分因子 $\mu(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}$ 或 $\mu(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$.

因方程 (*) 的 RHS 只含 y , 则取积分因子 $\mu(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}$.

方程 (*) 两边同乘 $\mu(y)$ 得: $\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + \frac{dy}{y} = d\left(\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y|\right) = 0$, 故通解为 $\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y| = C$.

[解3] 原方程化为 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x - y}$, 是齐次微分方程.

令 $u = \frac{x}{y}$, 则 $x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{u}{1 - u}$, 即 $\frac{1 - u}{u^2} du = \frac{dx}{x}$. 解得: $-\frac{1}{u} - \ln|u| = \ln|x| + C$,

故通解为 $\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y| = C$.

[解4] 原方程化为 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}x - 1$, 这是以 x 为未知函数的非齐次线性微分方程,

故通解为 $x = e^{\int \frac{dy}{y}} \left[\int \left(-e^{-\frac{dy}{y}} \right) dy + C \right] = y(-\ln|y| + C)$.

[例2.8.5] 解方程 $ydx - xdy = (x^2 + y^2)dx$.

[解] 显然该方程有积分因子 $\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$.

方程两边同乘 $\mu(x, y)$ 得: $\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} - dx = 0$, 即 $d\left(\arctan \frac{x}{y} - x\right) = 0$,

故通解为 $\arctan \frac{x}{y} - x = C$.

[例2.8.6] 求方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 分别有形如 $\mu(x + y)$ 和 $\mu(xy)$ 的积分因子的充要条件.

[解] μ 是方程 $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ 的积分因子的充要条件是: $\frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}$,

$$\text{即 } M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}, \text{ 亦即 } N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} - M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \mu \quad (*).$$

$$(1) \text{ 令 } z = x + y, \text{ 则 } \mu(x + y) = \mu(z), \text{ 此时 } \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \frac{d\mu}{dz}.$$

$$\text{代入 } (*) \text{ 式得: } (N - M) \frac{d\mu}{dz} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \mu, \text{ 即 } \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N - M} dz.$$

$$\text{故方程 } Mdx + Ndy = 0 \text{ 有形如 } \mu(x + y) \text{ 积分因子的充要条件是: } \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N - M} = f(z) = f(x + y).$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } z = xy, \text{ 则 } \mu(xy) = \mu(z), \text{ 此时 } \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{d\mu}{dz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{d\mu}{dz}, \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \frac{d\mu}{dz} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{d\mu}{dz}.$$

$$\text{代入 } (*) \text{ 式得: } (yN - xM) \frac{d\mu}{dz} = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \mu, \text{ 即 } \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{yN - xM} dz.$$

$$\text{故方程 } Mdx + Ndy = 0 \text{ 有形如 } \mu(xy) \text{ 积分因子的充要条件是: } \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{yN - xM} = g(z) = g(xy).$$

2.9 一阶隐式微分方程I

[类型2.9.1] 考察一阶隐式微分方程 $F(x, y, y') = 0$.

(1) 若 y 有显式表示, 即原方程可化为 $y = f(x, y')$ (*), 其中 $f(x, y')$ 有连续偏导数.

$$\text{令 } p = y' = \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 则方程 } (*) \text{ 化为 } y = f(x, p).$$

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求微分得: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dx}, \text{ 即 } p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dx} \quad (i), \text{ 这是关于 } x \text{ 和 } p \text{ 的一阶微分方程.}$$

① 若方程 (i) 的通解为 $p = \varphi(x, C)$, 则方程 (*) 的通解为 $f(x, \varphi(x, C))$.

② 若方程 (i) 的通解为 $x = \psi(p, C)$, 则方程 (*) 的通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \psi(p, C) \\ y = f(\psi(p, C), p) \end{cases}$.

③ 若方程 (i) 的通解为 $\Phi(x, p, C) = 0$, 则方程 (*) 的通解为 $\begin{cases} \Phi(x, p, C) = 0 \\ y = f(x, p) \end{cases}$.

(2) 若 x 有显式表示, 则原方程可化为 $x = f(y, y')$ (**), 其中 $f(y, y')$ 有连续偏导数.

令 $p = y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$, 则方程 (**) 化为 $x = f(y, p)$.

两边对 y 求微分得: $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dy}$, 即 $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dy}$ (ii), 这是关于 y 和 p 的一阶微分方程.

① 若方程 (ii) 的通解为 $p = \psi(y, C)$, 则方程 (**) 的通解为 $f(\psi(y, C), y)$.

② 若方程 (ii) 的通解为 $y = \varphi(p, C)$, 则方程 (**) 的通解为 $\begin{cases} x = f(\varphi(p, C), p) \\ y = \varphi(p, C) \end{cases}$.

③ 若方程 (ii) 的通解为 $\Psi(x, p, C) = 0$, 则方程 (**) 的通解为 $\begin{cases} \Psi(x, p, C) = 0 \\ x = f(y, p) \end{cases}$.

[例2.9.1] 解方程 $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 + 2x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$.

[解1] 令 $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$, 则 $y = p^3 + 2px$ ①.

两边对 x 求微分得: $p = 3p^2 \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} + 2x \cdot \frac{dp}{dx} + 2p$, 即 $3p^2 dp + 2x dp + p dx = 0$ ②.

(1) $p = 0$ 时, 经检验, $y = 0$ 是一个解.

(2) $p \neq 0$ 时, 上式两边同乘 p 得: $3p^3 dp + 2px dp + p^2 dx = 0$, 即 $dp^4 + d(p^2 x) = 0$.

则方程②的通解为 $\frac{3}{4}p^4 + p^2 x = C$, 解得: $x = \frac{C - 3p^4}{4p^2}$.

代入①式, 解得: $y = \frac{2C}{p} - \frac{p^3}{2}$. 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{C - 3p^4}{4p^2} \\ y = \frac{2C}{p} - \frac{p^3}{2} \end{cases} (p \neq 0)$.

[解2] 令 $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$, 则 $y = p^3 + 2px$ ③.

(1) $p = 0$ 时, 经检验, $y = 0$ 是一个解.

(2) $p \neq 0$ 时, 由③式解得: $x = \frac{y - p^3}{2p}$.

两边对 y 求微分得: $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{p \left(1 - 3p^2 \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}\right) - (y - p^3) \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}}{2p^2}$,

即 $p dy + y dp + 2p^3 dp = 0$, 其通解为 $2py + p^4 = C$, 解得: $y = \frac{C - p^4}{2p}$.

代入③式, 解得: $x = \frac{C - 3p^4}{4p^2}$. 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{C - 3p^4}{4p^2} \\ y = \frac{C}{2p} - \frac{p^3}{2} \end{cases} (p \neq 0)$.

[例2.9.2] 解方程 $y = (y')^2 e^{y'}$.

[解] 令 $y' = p$, 则原方程化为 $y = p^2 e^p$.

(1) $p = 0$ 时, $y = C$. 经检验, $y = 0$ 是解.

(2) $p \neq 0$ 时, 两边对 x 求微分得: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dp}(p^2 e^p) \frac{dp}{dx}$, 即 $p = e^p(2p + p^2) \cdot \frac{dp}{dx}$, 即 $dx = e^p(p + 2)dp$.

两边积分得: $x = e^p(p + 1) + C$. 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = e^p(p + 1) + C \\ y = p^2 e^p \end{cases}$.

2.10 一阶隐式微分方程II

[类型2.10.1] 考察一阶隐式微分方程 $F(x, y, y') = 0$.

(1) 若方程形如 $F(x, y') = 0$, 令 $p = y'$, 则原方程化为 $F(x, p) = 0$, 它表示平面 xOp 上的一条曲线.

设该曲线的参数表示为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ p = \psi(t) \end{cases}$, 其中 t 为参数,

则 $dy = \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t)dt$, 两边积分得: $y = \int \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t)dt + C$.

故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \int \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t)dt + C \end{cases}$.

(2) 若方程形如 $F(y, y') = 0$, 令 $p = y'$, 则原方程化为 $F(y, p) = 0$, 它表示平面 yOp 上的一条曲线.

① $p = y' = 0$ 时, 原方程有解 $y = C$.

② $p = y' \neq 0$ 时, 设该曲线的参数表示为 $\begin{cases} y = \varphi(t) \\ p = \psi(t) \end{cases}$, 其中 t 为参数.

因 $dy = p dx$, 则 $dx = \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\psi(t)} dt$, 两边积分得: $x = \int \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\psi(t)} dt + C$.

故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \int \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\psi(t)} dt + C \\ y = \varphi(t) \end{cases}$.

[例2.10.1] 解方程 $x^3 + (y')^3 - 3xy' = 0$, 其中 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

[解] 令 $y' = p = tx$, 代入原方程, 解得: $x = \frac{3t}{1+t^3}$, 则 $p = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^3}$.

$dy = p dx = \frac{9(1-2t^3)t^2}{(1+t^3)^3} dt$, 两边积分得: $y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1+4t^3}{(1+t^3)^2} + C$.

故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{3t}{1+t^3} \\ y = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1+4t^3}{(1+t^3)^2} + C \end{cases}$.

[例2.10.2] 解方程 $y^2(1 - y') = (2 - y')^2$, 其中 $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

[解] 显然 $y = 0$ 非方程的解, 下面讨论 $y \neq 0$ 的情况.

令 $2 - y' = ty$, 则 $y' = 2 - ty$, 代入原方程得: $y^2(ty - 1) = t^2y^2$,

解得: $y = \frac{1}{t} + t$, 则 $y' = 2 - ty = 1 - t^2$.

(1) $y' = 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $y^2 = 4$. 经检验, $y = \pm 2$ 是解.

(2) $y' \neq 0$ 时, $dx = \frac{dy}{y'} = -\frac{dt}{t^2}$, 两边积分得: $x = \frac{1}{t} + C$. 故通解为
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t} + C \\ y = \frac{1}{t} + t \end{cases}.$$

[例2.10.3] 解方程 $x(y')^3 = 1 + y'$.

[解1] 令 $y' = p$.

(1) $p = 0$ 时, $y = C$. 原方程化为 $Cx^3 = 1$, 无解.

(2) $p \neq 0$ 时, $x = \frac{1 + y'}{(y')^3} = \frac{1}{p^3} + \frac{1}{p^2}$.

两边对 y 求微分得: $\frac{1}{p} = \left(-\frac{3}{p^4} - \frac{2}{p^3}\right) \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$, 即 $\frac{2p+3}{p^3} dp = -dy$.

两边积分得: $y = \frac{3}{2p^2} + \frac{2}{p} + C$. 故通解为
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{p^3} + \frac{1}{p^2} \\ y = \frac{3}{2p^2} + \frac{2}{p} + C \end{cases} (p \neq 0).$$

[解2] $y' = 0$ 时, $y = C$. 原方程化为 $Cx^3 = 1$, 无解. 下面讨论 $y' \neq 0$ 的情况.

令 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $x = \frac{1 + y'}{(y')^3} = t^3 + t^2$.

$dy = \frac{dx}{t} = (3t + 2)dt$, 两边积分得: $y = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + C$. 故通解为
$$\begin{cases} x = t^3 + t^2 \\ y = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + C \end{cases}.$$

[例2.10.4] 解方程 $(y')^3 - x^3(1 - y') = 0$.

[解1] 令 $y' = tx$, 原方程化为 $[t^3 - (1 - tx)]x^3 = 0$.

① $x^3 = 0$, 即 $x = 0$ 时, 经检验: $y' = 0$ 是解, 此时 $y = C$.

② $t^3 - (1 - tx) = 0$, 即 $t^3 = 1 - tx$ 时, 若 $t = 0$, 则①中已求得解 $y' = 0$.

$t \neq 0$ 时, 解得: $x = \frac{1}{t} - t^2$.

两边对 y 求微分得: $\frac{1}{1 - t^3} = \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} - 2t\right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dy}$, 即 $dy = \left[(1 - t^3) \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} - 2t\right)\right] dt$,

两边积分得: $y = -\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{2}{5}t^5 + \frac{1}{t} + C$. 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t} - t^2 \\ y = -\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{2}{5}t^5 + \frac{1}{t} + C \end{cases} (t \neq 0)$.

[解2] 令 $x = ty'$, 原方程化为 $(y')^3 + t^3(y')^3(1 - y') = 0$.

① $y' = 0$ 时, 经检验: $y' = 0$ 是原方程的解, 此时 $y = C$.

② $y' \neq 0$ 时, 原方程化为 $1 - t^3(1 - y') = 0$, 解得: $y' = 1 - \frac{1}{t^3}$, 则 $x = t - \frac{1}{t^2}$.

$dy = y'dx = \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^3}\right)d\left(t - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)$, 两边积分得: $y = -\frac{1}{2t^2} + \frac{2}{5t^5} + t + C$.

故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = t - \frac{1}{t^2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2t^2} + \frac{2}{5t^5} + t + C \end{cases}$.

[例2.10.5] 解方程 $y[1 + (y')^2] = 2a$ ($a \in \text{Const.}$).

[解1] 令 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = p$, 则 $y = \frac{2a}{1 + p^2}$. 两边对 x 求微分得: $p = -2a \cdot \frac{2p}{(p + 1)^2} \frac{dp}{dx}$.

① $p = 0$ 时, $y = C$, 代入原方程解得: $y = 2a$.

② $p \neq 0$ 时, $-4a \cdot \frac{dp}{(p + 1)^2} = dx$, 两边积分得: $x = \frac{4a}{p + 1} + C$. 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{4a}{p + 1} + C \\ y = \frac{2a}{p^2 + 1} \end{cases}$.

[解2] 令 $y' = \tan t$, 原方程化为 $y = 2a \cos^2 t$.

两边对 x 求微分得: $\tan t = -2a \cdot \sin 2t \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$, 即 $-4a \cos^2 t dt = dx$,

两边积分得: $x = -2at - a \sin 2t + C$, 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = -2at - a \sin 2t + C \\ y = 2a \cos^2 t \end{cases}$.

[例2.10.6] 解方程 $x^2 + (y')^2 = 1$.

[解1] 令 $y' = \cos t$, 原方程化为 $x = \sin t$. 两边对 y 求导得: $dy = \cos^2 t dt$,

两边积分得: $y = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + C$. 故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + C \end{cases}$.

[解2] 令 $x = \cos t$, 则 $y' = \sin t$.

$$y = \int dy = \int y' dx = \int \sin t d(\cos t) = - \int \sin^2 t dt = -\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + C,$$

故通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = -\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + C \end{cases}$.

[例2.10.7] 解方程 $y^2(y' - 1) = (2 - y')^2$

[解] 令 $2 - y' = ty$, 原方程化为 $y^2(1 - ty) = t^2 y^2$.

(1) $t = 0$, 即 $2 - y' = 0$ 时, 经检验, $y' = 2$ 是解, 此时 $y = 2C$, 代入原方程, 解得: $y = 0$.

(2) $t \neq 0$ 时, 解得: $y = \frac{1}{t} - t$, 则 $y' = 1 + t^2$.

$$dx = \frac{dy}{y'} = -\frac{dt}{t^2}, \text{ 两边积分得: } x = \frac{1}{t} + C. \text{ 故通解为 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t} + C \\ y = \frac{1}{t} - t \end{cases}.$$