

一阶微分方程.

① 可分离变量.

$$\triangleright \frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y) = f(x)g(y). \quad M_1(x)M_2(y) dx + N_1(x)N_2(y) dy = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dy}{g(y)} = f(x) dx \quad (g(y) \neq 0) \quad \frac{M_1(x)}{N_1(x)} dx + \frac{N_2(y)}{M_2(y)} dy = 0.$$

2. 齐次型.

$$\textcircled{I} \frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right). \quad \text{令 } y = ux. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}.$$

$$\hookrightarrow u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \Rightarrow \frac{du}{\varphi(u) - u} = \frac{dx}{x}.$$

$$\textcircled{II} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}.$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1^\circ. \frac{a_2}{a_1} \neq \frac{b_2}{b_1}. \quad \text{令 } x = X + h, \quad y = Y + k \Rightarrow dx = dX \quad dy = dY$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{a_1X + b_1Y + \boxed{a_1h + b_1k + c_1}}{a_2X + b_2Y + \boxed{a_2h + b_2k + c_2}} \quad \cong \quad \begin{cases} a_1h + b_1k + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2h + b_2k + c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{a_1X + b_1Y}{a_2X + b_2Y} = \varphi\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right) \quad \hookrightarrow \begin{cases} h = \\ k = \end{cases}$$

$$2^\circ. \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{b_1} = \lambda.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1}{\lambda(a_1 x + b_1 y) + c_2}$$

$$\text{令 } h = a_1 x + b_1 y. \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = a_1 + b_1 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dh}{dx} = a + b \frac{h+c_1}{\lambda h+c_2} = f(x) \cdot g(h)$$

② 一阶线性微分方程.

$$\triangleright \text{齐次型: } \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \text{通解 } y = C e^{-\int p(x) dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{非齐次型: } \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x) \quad \text{通解 } y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C \right]$$

③ 伯努利微分方程.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)y^n \quad (n \neq 0, 1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Q(x) - y^{1-n} p(x)}{y^n}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{两边同除 } y^n \Rightarrow \underline{y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y^{1-n} = Q(x).} \quad \text{令 } z = y^{1-n}.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \frac{Q(x) - y^{1-n} p(x)}{y^n} = (1-n) [Q(x) - z p(x)]$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} + (1-n)p(x)z = (1-n)Q(x).$$

高阶微分方程.

也是解.

① 叠加原理: y_1, y_2 是 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$ 的解 $\Rightarrow y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$

② 线性无关性: 若 y_1, y_2 线性无关, 则 $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$ 是方程的通解.

可推广到
n 个
值

③ 二阶非齐次通解: $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$. 通解 = 齐次通解 + 特解.

④ $y_k(x)$ 是 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f_k(x)$ 的特解.

$\hookrightarrow y = \sum_{k=1}^m y_k$ 是 $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = \sum_{k=1}^m f_k(x)$ 的特解.

③ 常系数的微分方程.

▷ 齐次型. \Rightarrow 求特征方程的特征根.

$$y'' + P y' + Q y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + pr + q = 0. \text{ 特征根 } r_1, r_2.$$

$$\text{① } r_1 \neq r_2 \text{ (实根)} \Leftrightarrow \Delta > 0 \quad y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}.$$

$$\text{② } r_1 = r_2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \Delta = 0 \quad y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{r_1 x}$$

$$\text{③ } r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta \Leftrightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$$

II) 非齐次型.

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x) \begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{齐次通解.} \\ \rightarrow \text{特解.} \end{cases}$$

① $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$. $P_m(x)$ 为 m 次多项式.

设特解 $y^* = e^{\lambda x} Q(x)$

$$(y^*)' = e^{\lambda x} [\lambda Q(x) + Q'(x)]$$

$$(y^*)'' = e^{\lambda x} [\lambda^2 Q(x) + 2\lambda Q'(x) + Q''(x)].$$

$\hookrightarrow Q''(x) + (2\lambda + p)Q'(x) + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q)Q(x) = P_m(x)$ $\textcircled{*}$

(i). λ 不是特征根 ($\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q \neq 0$). $\Rightarrow Q_m(x)$ 为 m 次多项式.

(ii). λ 是单根. $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$, $2\lambda + p \neq 0 \Rightarrow y^* = x Q_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$.

(iii). λ 是重根. $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$, $2\lambda + p = 0 \Rightarrow y^* = x^2 Q_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$.

② $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos wx + \tilde{P}_n(x) \sin wx]$

讨论 $\lambda + i\omega$ 为特征方程的 k 重根 $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{不是, } k=0. \\ \rightarrow \text{是, } k \neq 0. \end{cases}$

\hookrightarrow 特解: $y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} [P_m(x) \cos wx + \tilde{P}_m(x) \sin wx]$ $m = \max\{l, n\}$.