

微分方程

① 概念及其使用

1. 微分方程 $F(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$.
2. 阶数 — 方程中 y 的最高阶导数的次数
$$\begin{cases} n=1 & \text{一阶} \\ n \geq 2 & \text{高阶} \end{cases}$$
3. 通解 — 解中所含独立常数个数等于方程阶数

eg: y_1, y_2 是一阶线性非齐次微分方程 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ 的两个特解. 若常数 λ, μ 使 $\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2$ 是上述方程的解, $\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2$ 是上述方程对应齐次方程的解. 求 λ, μ .

$$\begin{aligned} y' + py &= q \\ (\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2)' + p(\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2) &= q \\ \lambda (y_1' + p y_1) + \mu (y_2' + p y_2) &= q \\ \Rightarrow \lambda + \mu &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \mu = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{\text{齐次}} y' + py &= 0 \\ (\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2)' + p(\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2) &= 0 \\ \lambda (y_1' + p y_1) - \mu (y_2' + p y_2) &= 0 \\ \lambda - \mu &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

② 基本方程求解

1. 变量可分离型

形如 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{h(y)} = \int g(x) dx$$

$y \sin \frac{x}{2} dx - \cos \frac{x}{2} dy = 0$ 的通解

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$\ln |y| = -2 \ln |\cos \frac{x}{2}| + \ln C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |y| = \frac{C_1}{(\cos \frac{x}{2})^2}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{C_1}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{C}{1 + \cos x}$$

C 为任意非零常数

[注] $y \neq 0$ 也 $y=0$ 是解 (奇解)

2. 齐次方程

形如 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow y = ux$ $\xrightarrow{\text{对 } x \text{ 求导}}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}x + u$

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u = f(u)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{f(u)-u} = \frac{dx}{x}$

eg: $x dy = y(\ln y - \ln x) dx$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$

$y = ux \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}x + u = u \ln u$

$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\ln |\ln u - 1| = \ln x + \ln C_1$

$\ln(u-1) = \pm C_1 x = Cx$

$\ln \frac{y}{x} - 1 = Cx \quad \forall C \neq 0.$

3. 一阶线性型

形如 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ 其中 $p(x), q(x)$ 已知函数

$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

$y' + py = q$

$e^{\int p dx} y' + e^{\int p dx} \cdot py = q \cdot e^{\int p dx}$

$(ye^{\int p dx})' = e^{\int p dx} \cdot q$

$ye^{\int p dx} = \int e^{\int p dx} q dx + C$

$y = e^{-\int p dx} \left[\int e^{\int p dx} q dx + C \right]$

求 $y' = \frac{y}{2x} + \frac{x^2}{2y}$ 通解

$y' + \left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)y = \frac{x^2}{2} y^{-1}$

$y \cdot y' + \left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)y^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \text{令 } y^2 = z \quad \xrightarrow{\text{对 } x} 2y \cdot y' = z'$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}z' + \left(-\frac{1}{2x}\right)z = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$z' + (-\frac{1}{x})z = x^2$$

$$z = e^{-\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} \left[\int e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} \cdot x^2 dx + C \right]$$

$$= x \left[\int \frac{1}{x} x^2 dx + C \right]$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + Cx \quad C \text{ 为任意常数}$$