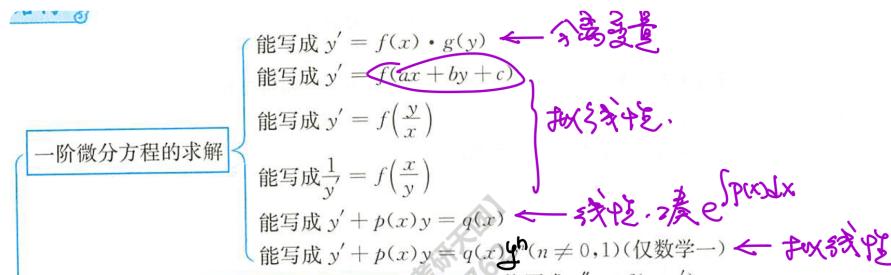


$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int \left(\frac{3}{z-2} - \frac{2}{z-1} \right) dz \\
 &= \ln \frac{(z-1)^2}{|z-2|^3} = \ln |\ln| + C \\
 &\quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u = v+z = x^2+2 \\ z = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{u+1}{v+2} = \frac{y^2+1}{x^2+2} \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \ln(x^2+2) + C = \ln(\dots).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^3+3xy^2-7x}{3x^2y+2y^3-8y} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{y dy}{x dx} = \frac{2x^2+3y^2-7}{3x^2+2y^2-8}. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u=y^2, v=x^2 \\ du=2y dy, dv=2x dx \end{array} \right. \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{2v+3u-7}{3v+2u-8}. \quad \text{令} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2v+3u-7=0 \\ 3v+2u-8=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u=1 \\ v=2 \end{array} \right. \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m=u-1, n=v-2. \quad \text{即} \\ \frac{dm}{dn} = \frac{2n+3m}{2m+3n} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m=2n \\ m=2n \end{array} \right. \\
 & \Rightarrow \text{分离变量为 } \left(\frac{3+2z}{z-2z^2} \right) dz = \frac{dn}{n} \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1-z^2| = \ln n + C \\
 & \Rightarrow (x^2-y^2-1)^{\frac{3}{4}} = C(x^2+y^2-3).
 \end{aligned}$$



特别说明：伯努利方程

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^m \quad (m \neq 0, 1)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } z &= y^{1-m} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-m)y^{-m} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \\ &= (1-m)q(x) - (1-m)p(x)z \quad \text{关于 } z \text{ 的方程.} \end{aligned}$$

② $y=0$ 也是方程的特解

高阶常系数方程

第一类：求齐次通解

例: $y''' - 2y'' - 3y' + 10y = 0 \leftarrow \text{齐次}$
 \rightarrow 特点是常系数

$$\begin{aligned} &\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 10 = 0 \\ &= \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 5\lambda + 10 \\ &= \lambda^2(\lambda+2) - 4\lambda(\lambda+2) + 5(\lambda+2) \\ &= (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5)(\lambda+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 2+i, \lambda_3 = 2-i$$

\Rightarrow 齐次通解

$$\begin{aligned} y &= C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + C_3 e^{\lambda_3 x} \\ &= C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{(2+i)x} + C_3 e^{(2-i)x} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{写成含 } \cos x, \sin x \text{ 的形式} \end{aligned}$$

利用 $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ (欧拉公式)

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos x + i \sin x \quad \cos x - i \sin x \\ \Rightarrow y &= C_1 e^{-2x} + e^{2x} (C_2 e^{ix} + C_3 e^{-ix}) \\ &= C_1 e^{-2x} + e^{2x} (\tilde{C}_2 \cos x + \tilde{C}_3 \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

總結: ① 由出牛頓方程, 解得根值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ (k_1 重), \dots , λ_n (k_n 重) ($\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 互異)

$$② \text{通解 } y = \underbrace{C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 x \cdot e^{\lambda_1 x} + \dots + C_{k_1} x^{k_1-1} e^{\lambda_1 x}}_{\lambda_1 \text{ 部分}} + \dots + \underbrace{C_{\lambda_2} e^{\lambda_n x} + C_{\lambda_3} x \cdot e^{\lambda_n x} + \dots + C_{\lambda_n} x^{k_n-1} e^{\lambda_n x}}_{\lambda_n \text{ 部分}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g. } \lambda_1 &= \lambda_2 \rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 x e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ \lambda_1 &\neq \lambda_2 \rightarrow y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} \end{aligned}$$

第二类: 非齐次通解

$$\text{非齐次通解} = \text{齐次通解} + \text{特解} \quad (\text{特解是主要任务})$$

$$\text{例: } 2y'' - 4y' - 6y = 3e^{2x}$$

$$① \text{先解齐次 } 2y'' - 4y' - 6y = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程 } 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$② e^{\alpha x}(\alpha \sin x + b \cos x) \text{ 或 } e^{\alpha x} P(x) \quad (P \text{ 多项式})$$

判断其中 α 是几重左式方程的根.

\rightarrow 若为n重, 则特解形如 $A \cdot x^n \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ (A常数)

e^{2x} 中, 2在左侧为0重 \rightarrow 特解 $y = A e^{2x}$.

$$③ \text{解出特解中的常数} A.$$

$$2y'' = 2 \cdot (2A e^{2x})' = 8A \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$-4y' = -4 \cdot 2A e^{2x} = -8A e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -6y = -6A e^{2x} = 3e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$④ \text{通解} = \text{齐次通解} + \text{特解}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}.$$

总结：解的结构.

(1) 左式 = $e^{\alpha x} \cdot P(x)$, P 为多项式

解 = $Ax^n \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cdot Q(x)$. $n = \alpha$ 在左侧或右侧的重数.

$Q(x)$: 高-多项式 (最高次项系数为 1), 次数与 P 相同.

e.g. $P = 2x^3 + 5x^2 + 3$, $Q = x^3 + mx^2 + nx + r$

解 = $x^n \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cdot Q(x)$. $Q(x)$ 次数与 $P(x)$ 不同.

(2) 左式 = $e^{\alpha x} (m \sin \beta x + n \cos \beta x)$

解 = $x^n \cdot e^{\alpha x} (a \sin \beta x + b \cos \beta x)$, $n = \alpha \pm \beta i$ 在左侧或右侧的重数.

右式分情况.

例题: 1. $y'' + 2y' = 3 + 4 \sin 2x$ ← 每一项分别找特解, 再相加.

齐次解 $y'' + 2y' = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda = (\lambda+2)\lambda = 0$, $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = -2$.

$\Rightarrow y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x}$ 为通解.

① 3 的特解

$$3 = 3 \cdot e^{0x}, 0 \text{ 为 1 重根.}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{解 } Ax^0 \cdot e^{0x} = Ax \quad (P(x) = 3, Q(x) = A)$$

② $4 \sin 2x$ 的特解

$$4 \sin 2x = e^{0x} (4 \sin 2x). \quad \alpha \pm \beta i = \pm 2i \text{ 不是解} \Rightarrow n=0$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{解 } x^0 \cdot e^{0x} \cdot (m \sin 2x + n \cos 2x) = m \sin 2x + n \cos 2x$$

①② \Rightarrow 特解 $y = Ax + m \sin 2x + n \cos 2x$

待定系数法 $A = 3/2$, $m = n = -1/2$.

通解 $y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

2. $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = \sin x$

齐次方程 $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -i.$$

$$\text{其次通解 } \hat{y} = C_1 e^{ix} + C_2 x e^{ix} + C_3 e^{-ix} + C_4 x e^{-ix}$$

$$T_{\theta z} = \sin x = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \sin x, \quad \alpha \pm \beta i = 0 \pm 1 \cdot i = \pm i$$

$$i \neq -i \Rightarrow \text{解} = \text{实部} + \text{虚部}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{解} = x^2 \cdot e^{ix} (A \sin x + B \cos x) + x^2 \cdot e^{-ix} (C \sin x + D \cos x)$$

.....

$$3. (yyh) y'' - 6y' + 9y = x e^{3x} + e^{3x} \cos x.$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = (\lambda - 3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{其次通解 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$

① 关于 $x e^{3x}$ 的解

$$\alpha = 3 \text{ 为二重根} \Rightarrow \text{解} = x^2 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (mx + n) = (mx^3 + nx^2) e^{3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 3e^{3x}(mx^3 + nx^2) + (3mx^2 + 2nx) \cdot e^{3x} = e^{3x}(3mx^3 + (3n+3m)x^2 + 2nx)$$

$$y'' = 3e^{3x}(3mx^3 + (3n+3m)x^2 + 2nx) + e^{3x}(9mx^2 + (6m+6n)x + 2n)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}(9mx^3 + (18m+9n)x^2 + (6m+12n)x + 2n) \\ - 6e^{3x}(3mx^3 + (3n+3m)x^2 + 2nx) + 9e^{3x}(mx^3 + nx^2)$$

$$= 6mx e^{3x} = \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{3x} = x e^{3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow n=0, m=\frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{解} = \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{3x}.$$

② 关于 $e^{3x} \cos x$ 的解

$$\alpha \pm \beta i = 3 \pm i \text{ 不是根}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{解} = x^0 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (A \sin x + B \cos x) = A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - 6y' + 9y = 9(A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x) + 6(-A e^{3x} \sin x + B e^{3x} \cos x)$$

$$- (A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x) - 6[3(A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x) + (-A e^{3x} \sin x$$

$$+ B e^{3x} \cos x)] + 9(A e^{3x} \cos x + B e^{3x} \sin x)$$

$$= (9A + 6B - A - 18A - 6B + 9A) e^{3x} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + (9B - 6A - B - 18B + 6A + 9B) e^{3x} \sin x \\
& = -A e^{3x} \cos x - B e^{3x} \sin x \\
& = \text{右式第 } 2 \text{ 项} = e^{3x} \cos x \Rightarrow A = -1, B = 0. \\
& \text{所以 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{6} x^3 e^{3x} - e^{3x} \cos x.
\end{aligned}$$

变形：欧拉方程 (不等 $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$)

$$x^n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1 x y' + a_0 y = 0$$

只须换一次元，转化为常数形式

换法：3. 能写成 $x^2 y'' + pxy' + qy = f(x)$ (仅数学一)

① 当 $x > 0$ 时，令 $x = e^t$ ，则 $t = \ln x$, $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$, 于是

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2},$$

方程化为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + (p-1) \frac{dy}{dt} + qy = f(e^t),$$

即可求解 (别忘了用 $t = \ln x$ 回代成 x 的函数).

② 当 $x < 0$ 时，令 $x = -e^t$ ，同理可得.

$$(3) x^2 y'' + 5xy' + 13y = 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\because x = e^t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = y' \cdot e^t = xy'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \frac{d(xy')}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot y' + \left(\frac{dy'}{dt} \right) \cdot x = xy'' + x^2 y''$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = y' \cdot x$$

$$\therefore \text{左側} = \frac{dy}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 13y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2 + 3i, \lambda_2 = -2 - 3i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } y = C_1 e^{(-2+3i)t} + C_2 e^{(-2-3i)t} = C_1 x^{-2+3i} + C_2 x^{-2-3i}$$

$$= e^{-2t} (C_1 (\cos 3t + i \sin 3t) + C_2 (\cos 3t - i \sin 3t))$$

$$= e^{-2t} (\tilde{C}_1 \cos 3t + \tilde{C}_2 \sin 3t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} (\tilde{C}_1 \cos(\ln x^3) + \tilde{C}_2 \sin(\ln x^3))$$



二阶可降阶微分方程的求解(仅数学一、数学二)

若是“ y'' ”, 则

1. 能写成 $y'' = f(x, y')$ 缺 y

① 缺 y , 令 $y' = p$, $y'' = p' \Rightarrow$ 原方程变为一阶方程 $\frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$;

② 若求得其解为 $p = \varphi(x, C_1)$, 即 $y' = \varphi(x, C_1)$, 则原方程的通解为

$$y = \int \varphi(x, C_1) dx + C_2.$$

见例 15.9.

2. 能写成 $y'' = f(y, y')$ 缺 x

① 缺 x , 令 $y' = p$, $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p$, 则原方程变为一阶方程 $p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p)$;

② 若求得其解为 $p = \varphi(y, C_1)$, 则由 $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 得 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(y, C_1)$, 分离变量得 $\frac{dy}{\varphi(y, C_1)} = dx$;

③ 两边积分得 $\int \frac{dy}{\varphi(y, C_1)} = x + C_2$, 即可求得原方程的通解.