#### 第7章 b: 一阶微分方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

• 齐次微分方程



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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

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#### We are here now...

#### 变量分离的一阶微分方程

可分离变量的一阶微分方程

齐次微分方程

一阶线性微分方程

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其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$

$$\implies G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$$

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  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  其中  $F(x)$ ,  $G(y)$  分别是  $f(x)$ ,  $g(y)$  的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

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$$G'(y)$$
.

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$$G'(y) \cdot y'$$

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$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y'$$

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验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$$



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$$\implies dy = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx$$

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验证:对关系式 
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两边求 x 关于的导数:

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$$

 $\implies dy = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx \implies g(y)dy = f(x)dx$   $\textcircled{3} = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx$ 

解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \quad \Longrightarrow \quad$$

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 +$$

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例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

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$$(y+1)dy = e^x dx$$
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$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies$$

解 两边积分

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例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C_1 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2$$

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例 求 
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M y dy — X dX H D 通州

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### 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

齐次微分方程

一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \implies$$

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$$\implies \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = f(x) dx$$

$$\implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \implies dy = f(x) \cdot g(y) dx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = f(x) dx$$

$$\implies \int \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = \int f(x) dx$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

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$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

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$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies$$

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$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}y^2 = -$$

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$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1$$

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解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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所以

• 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)

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所以

- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C(C)$  为任意常数)
- 当 x = 1 时 y = 3, 则

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所以

- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)
- 当 x = 1 时 y = 3, 则  $1^2 + 3^2 = C$  ⇒

例 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$  的通解,以及在初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 3$  下的特解

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)
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- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C(C)$  为任意常数)
- 当 x = 1 时 y = 3,则  $1^2 + 3^2 = C$   $\Rightarrow$  C = 10 所以特解是  $x^2 + v^2 = 10$



解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2x} \cdot e^{-y} \implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2x} \cdot e^{-y} \implies e^{y} dy = e^{2x} dx$$

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$$\implies e^{y} \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

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解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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- 通解为  $e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$  为任意常数)
- 当 x = 0 时 y = 0, 则

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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• 通解为 
$$e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$$
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$$x = 0$$
 时  $y = 0$ , 则  $1 = \frac{1}{2} + C$  ⇒



解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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例 求  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$  的通解

解

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$$\implies \ln|y| - \ln|x|$$

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$$\implies$$

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所以通解就是

$$xy = C$$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies$$

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$$\implies y-3 = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2} = Ce^{x^2}$$

$$\implies \Rightarrow$$

### 例 求 v' = 2xv - 6x 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

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$$\implies y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$$

### 例 求 y' = 2xy - 6x 的通解

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

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$$\text{解就是}$$

$$y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$$

所以通解就是

解

例 求 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$
 的通解, 其中  $p(x)$  是已知函数。

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其中 P(x) 是 p(x) 的一个原函数。所以通解就是

$$y = Ce^{-P(x)}$$



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注 上述的通解也写作

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注 上述的通解也写作  $v = Ce^{-\int p(x)dx}$ 

这里  $\int p(x)dx$  仅表示 p(x) 的一个原函数,不含积分常数。



### We are here now...

变量分离的一阶微分方程

可分离变量的一阶微分方程

### 齐次微分方程

一阶线性微分方程



### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换

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### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换 
$$u = \frac{y}{x} (u = u(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x})$$
, 并代入原方程:

$$= \varphi(u)$$

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
  $(u = u(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x})$ ,  $y = xu$ , 并代入原方程:  $= \varphi(u)$ 

#### 计算通解步骤:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \implies x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$$

## 齐次微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(u = u(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x})$ , y = xu, 并代入原方程:

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## 齐次微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

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

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1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(u = u(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x})$ , y = xu, 并代入原方程:

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2. 分离变量:

$$\frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u} = \frac{dx}{x} \implies \int \frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

3. 还原变量: 求出积分后, 将  $\frac{y}{x}$  代替 u



解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} =$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1}$$

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3. 分禺受量
$$\frac{u-1}{----}du = \frac{1}{---}dx$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$

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3. 分离变量
$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$

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4. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x} (y = ux)$$

$$d \qquad u^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$dx$$
  $u-1$   $u-1$   $u-1$  3. 分离变量 
$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{v}dx \implies \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \left(\frac{1}{v}dx\right)\right)$$

 $\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \left(\frac{1}{x}dx\right)$ 

 $e^{y/x} = Cy$ 

- $\Rightarrow u \ln |u| = \ln |x| + C_1$  $\Rightarrow e^u = Cux$
- 4. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

解 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

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$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(y = ux)$ 

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2. 分离变量 udu = -dx x

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$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

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$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
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$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 =$$



$$\mathbf{H}$$
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$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx$$
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3. 还原变量(代回 
$$u = y/x$$
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3. 还原变量(代回 
$$u = y/x$$
):

$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cy$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

2. 分离变量

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
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3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cv$$

4. 代入初始值

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
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$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$$

3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cy$$

4. 代入初始值

e = 2C

 $\mathbf{H}_{1}$  变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y}$  (y = ux)

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
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$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{-} + u \implies u'x$$

3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

2. 分离变量

4. 代入初始值

所以  $e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}ey$ 第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

例 求微分方程  $y' = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 2$  的解

 $e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cy$ 

e = 2C

 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$ 

 $18/27 \triangleleft \triangleright \triangle \nabla$ 

 $udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$ 

## We are here now...

变量分离的一阶微分方程

可分离变量的一阶微分方程

齐次微分方程

一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

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其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

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例

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$			
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$			
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

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例

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
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例

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓		
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

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	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	$\checkmark$	— sin <i>x</i>	
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

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$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
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$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	

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	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	✓	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

• 当 
$$q(x) \equiv 0$$
 时,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

例

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	√	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
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称为一阶齐次线性微分方程



$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

例

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√ (齐次)	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

• 当 
$$q(x) \equiv 0$$
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称为一阶齐次线性微分方程



利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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1. 求解齐次部分:

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} = -p(x)dx$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = C\mathrm{e}^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

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利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' +$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$



利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$
$$\Rightarrow u'(x)e^{-\int p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

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$$\Rightarrow u'(x) = q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

利用常数变易法求解. 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u'(x) = q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \left[ q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} \right] dx + C$$



利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$ ,代入原方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$ 

 $\Rightarrow u'(x) = q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \left[ q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} \right] dx + C$ 

 $\therefore y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = \left(\int \left[q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}\right]dx + C\right)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$ 

例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解

例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解

$$\frac{\mathbf{M}}{\mathbf{M}} = \frac{1}{2y}$$
  $= 0$ 

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{2}{x+1} dx$$

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 0$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

- 解 1. 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$

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例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
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解 1 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程  $dy = 2y$ 

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$





例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x + 1)^{-1}} \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$
2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$ , 代入原方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{dx} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' -$$

 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解 **1**. 先求解齐次部分

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2$$

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

例 水阀分分柱 
$$\frac{1}{dx} - \frac{1}{x+1} = (x+1)^2$$
 的通網 1 先求解齐次部分

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

- 例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解

 $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx$$

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$



 $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

例 永俶分万柱 
$$\frac{1}{6x} - \frac{1}{x+1} = (x+1)^2$$
 的週解

**解** 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{1}{y}$$
 . 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{1}{y}$  .  $\frac{2y}{y}$  .  $\frac{2}{y}$  .  $\frac{2}{y}$ 

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解解 1. 先求解齐次部分

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$dy$$
  $2y$ 

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

 $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$ 

$$dx \quad x+1 
\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^{2} \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^{2} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} 
\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^{2} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} 
\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx =$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\frac{1}{dx} - \frac{1}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{-dy}{y} = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程  $dy$  2 $y$  5

 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \left[u\cdot(x+1)\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
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$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{g}{dx}$$
 1. 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

 $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解 1. 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

$$dx \quad x+1$$
  $\int y$   $\int x+1$   $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$  2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow [u'(x+1)'] = \frac{1}{x+1} u'(x+1)' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u \cdot (x+1) = (x+1)^2 \Rightarrow u = (x+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ 

解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{\mathbf{M}}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{x} \mathbf{y} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = \frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

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2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ 

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' -$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ , 代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

## 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程 dy = 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} = \ln x$ 

$$dx \quad x^{y} = mx$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} = \ln x$ 

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int_{-x}^{1} \ln x dx = \int_{-x}^{1} \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^{2} + C$ 

因此  $y = u(x) \cdot x =$ 第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int_{-x}^{1} \ln x dx = \int_{-x}^{1} \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^{2} + C$ 因此  $y = u(x) \cdot x = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C\right] x$  第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程



解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \frac{1}{y} dy = dx$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = 0$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
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解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x \sin x$$



解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
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$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^x)' -$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ , 代入原方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x \sin x$ 

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^x)' - u(x) \cdot e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^x)' - u(x) \cdot e^x$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ , 代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^{x} \sin x$$

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因此  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x = (-\cos x + C) e^x$ 

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

例 求 
$$x^2y' + xy + 1 = 0$$
 的满足初始条件  $y(2) = 1$  的特解。

 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
 2. 先求解齐次部分

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \frac{1}{y} dy = -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

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2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies$$

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2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

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

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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3. 常数变易:假设  $y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

 $\rightarrow$ 

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$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int_{-\frac{1}{x}}^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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解 1. 化为标准形式 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

2. 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$   $\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{y}$ 

3. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$$
, 代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
 
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因此  $y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$ 

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$$4.y(2) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C)$$

因此 
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$$4.y(2) = 1 \implies 1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C) \implies C = 2 + \ln 2$$



因此  $y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$ 

$$4.y(2) = 1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C)$   $\Rightarrow$   $C = 2 + \ln 2$ 。所以

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4.y(2) = 1 ⇒ 1 = 
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(-ln2+C) ⇒ C = 2 + ln2。所以

$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} =$$

因此 
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4.y(2) = 1 ⇒ 1 = 
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$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$$
(-ln|x|+2+ln2)



例 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  的通解

解

例 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  的通解

解 1. 转化为一阶线性微分方程:

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
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$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

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- 3. 常数变易:

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- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易:

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- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y$

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$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

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例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

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求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0$$
 ⇒

2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$ 

求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x$$

3. 常数变易:假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \implies u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \implies u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$ 

$$\Rightarrow x$$

$$-\frac{3}{y}$$

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 $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \implies u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \implies u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$