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

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

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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

变量已分离的一阶微分方程:

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



计算通解的方法:

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

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 \Longrightarrow

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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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验证:

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$$G(y) = F(x) + C$$



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验证:对关系式
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

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$$G'(y)$$
.

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

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$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

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

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验证:对关系式
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

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



计算通解的方法:

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

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验证:对关系式
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 =$$

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

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例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

解

例 求
$$(y+1)dy = e^x dx$$
 的通解

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$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies$$

解 两边积分

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

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例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

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

$$\implies y^2 = x^2 + 2(C_2 - C_1)$$

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例 求
$$ydy = xdx$$
 的通解

M y dy — X dX H D 通州

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◆ 一阶线性微分方程

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

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

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

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
, γ 是常数

的通解是

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

请问为什么?

解



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

$$\implies$$

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

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

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

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

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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

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)
- 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)
- 当 x = 1 时 y = 3, 则 $1^2 + 3^2 = C$ ⇒ C = 10

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

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

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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

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

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

$$\implies$$

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$$\implies e^{y}$$

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

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

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

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所以

• 通解为 $e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$ 为任意常数)

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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
$$e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$$
 为任意常数)

• 当
$$x = 0$$
 时 $y = 0$, 则 $1 = \frac{1}{2} + C$ ⇒



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$$x = 0$$
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例 求 $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$ 的通解

解

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所以通解就是

$$xy = C$$

解

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

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$$\implies \Rightarrow$$

例 求 v' = 2xv - 6x 的通解

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例 求 y' = 2xy - 6x 的通解

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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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:

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2. 分离变量:

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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3. 还原变量: 求出积分后,将 $\frac{y}{y}$ 代替 u



解 1. 化为齐次方程

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

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

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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)

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \quad u - \ln|u| = \ln|x|$$

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$$dx$$
 $u-1$ $u-1$ $u-1$ 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: $u = \frac{y}{x}$

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

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

所 1. 支重代決:
$$u = \frac{1}{x} (y - ux)$$

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{-} + u \implies u'x - \frac{1}{-}$$

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

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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

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

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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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	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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称为一阶齐次线性微分方程



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$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√ (齐次)	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

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利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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

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

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

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

$$\int dx + C$$

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

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解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

例 求微分方程
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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 $y = u(x) \cdot x$, 代入原方程

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

2. 常数变易: 假设 $y = u(x) \cdot x$,代入原方程

因此 $y = u(x) \cdot x =$

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



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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$
因此 $y = u(x) \cdot x = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C\right] x$

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

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



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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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2. 常数变易: 假设 $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
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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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2. 常数变易:假设 $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$,代入原方程

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

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

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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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

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \sin x dx = 0$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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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。

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

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

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

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

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3. 常数变易:假设 $y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$,代入原方程

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

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

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln|x| + C$$

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$$y(2) = 1$$
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$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + 2 + \ln 2)$$

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

解 1. 转化为一阶线性微分方程:

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

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

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 的通解

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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:

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

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

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- 3. 常数变易:

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- 2. 求解齐次部分 $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
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例 求微分方程
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

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

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

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

- 2. 求解齐次部分 $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易:假设 $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$,代入方程

- $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$
- $\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$
- $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \implies u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \implies u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$ 因此 $x = uy^3 = \left[\frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C\right]y^3 = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + Cy^3$