Review

- ●一阶ODE的初等解法
- •一阶线性ODE $\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + q(x)$

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

$$y(x) = e^{\int_{x_0}^{x} p(t)dt} \left(y(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^{x} q(s)e^{-\int_{x_0}^{s} p(t)dt} ds \right).$$

- (1)常数变易法 (2)积分因子法
- •Bernoulli方程、Riccati方程

§ 3. 高阶ODE的降阶与幂级数解法

1.可降阶的ODE

1)方程不显含未知函数x:

$$F(t, x^{(k)}, x^{(k+1)}, \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$$

令 $y = x^{(k)}$,则方程降为关于y的n - k阶方程

$$F(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-k)}) = 0$$

例: 求 $y^{(5)} - \frac{1}{x} y^{(4)} = 0$ 的通解.

解:方程不显含未知函数y.令 $u = y^{(4)}$,则原方程化为

$$u' - \frac{1}{x}u = 0, \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u} = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}.$$

于是, $u = y^{(4)} = cx, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

逐次积分得 $y = c_1 x^5 + c_2 x^3 + c_3 x^2 + c_4 x + c_5$, $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5 \in \mathbb{R}$.

2)方程不显含自变量t (自治方程): $F(x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$

令y = x',视y为新未知函数,视x为新自变量,则

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

$$x''' = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right) = y \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right)^2 + y \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = y \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \right)^2 + y^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}, \dots$$

原方程降为关于y(x)的n-1阶方程:

$$G\left(x, y, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \dots, \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n-1}y}{\mathrm{d}x^{n-1}}\right) = 0.$$

例: 求 $xx'' + 2(x')^2 = 0$ 的通解.

解:
$$\Rightarrow y = x' = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
,则 $x'' = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(x') = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$.

原方程化为
$$xy\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y^2 = 0$$
,

即
$$x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + 2y = 0$$
 (隐含 $y = 0$), 也即 $x\mathrm{d}y + 2y\mathrm{d}x = 0$,

 $x^{2}dy + 2xydx = 0$, $d(x^{2}y) = 0$. 同乘x得

因此
$$x^2y = c$$
, 即 $x^2x' = c$ (d $x^3 = 3c$ d t).

故原方程的通解为 $x^3 = c_1 t + c_2$.

例:第二宇宙速度(发射人造卫星的最小速度)

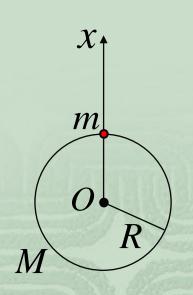
设人造卫星在t时刻的位移为x(t)

受力分析: 忽略空气阻力

地球引力
$$F = \frac{-kMm}{x^2}$$

运动方程: $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{-kM}{x^2} \\ x(0) = R, x'(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$

欲求最小 v_0 , s.t. v(x) > 0, $\forall x > 0$.



$$v\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{kM}{x^2}, \quad \exists \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}v^2}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{kM}{x^2}.$$

故

$$\frac{1}{2}v^2(x) = \frac{kM}{x} + c$$

代入初值条件
$$v(R) = v_0$$
, 得 $c = \frac{1}{2}v_0^2 - \frac{kM}{R}$,即

$$\frac{1}{2}v^{2}(x) = \frac{kM}{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{0}^{2} - \frac{kM}{R}$$

由
$$v(x) > 0$$
得 $\frac{1}{2}v_0^2 - \frac{kM}{R} \ge 0$.故第二宇宙速度为

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2kM}{R}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2gR}$$

$$\approx 11.2 \times 10^3 \, m/s. \square$$

地球表面重力加速度 $g = \frac{kM}{R^2} \approx 9.81 m/s^2$ $R \approx 63 \times 10^5 m$

3)m次齐次方程(m为正整数): $F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0$

 $\coprod F(t, kx, kx', \dots, kx^{(n)}) = k^m F(t, x, x', \dots, x^{(n)}) = 0, \forall k \neq 0.$

因为
$$x^{-m}F(t,x,x',\dots,x^{(n)}) = F(t,1,\frac{1}{x}x',\dots,\frac{1}{x}x^{(n)}),$$

原方程等价于
$$F(t,1,\frac{1}{x}x',\dots,\frac{1}{x}x^{(n)})=0$$
 (1)

代入(1),所得方程比原方程低一阶.

例: 求
$$x^2 y \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - (y - x \frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 0$$
 的通解.

解:这是一个2次齐次方程. 令u(x) = y'/y,则 $y' = yu, y'' = y'u + yu' = y(u^2 + u')$.

原方程化为 $x^2y^2(u^2+u')-(y-xyu)^2=0.$

y = 0为平凡解. $y \neq 0$ 时, 得一阶线性方程 $x^2u' + 2xu - 1 = 0$, 即 $(x^2u)' = 1$.

故 $x^2u = x + c$, 即 $u = \frac{1}{y}y' = \frac{1}{x^2}(c + x)$.

分离变量积分得原方程的通解为 $y = c_1 x e^{\frac{1}{x}}$.□

4)*齐次线性方程: 若已知

$$x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(t)x = 0$$
 (2)

的k个线性无关的解 $x_1, x_2, \cdots x_k$,则可使方程降k阶.

令(2)的解为
$$x = x_k y$$
,则

$$x' = x'_k y + x_k y', \quad x'' = x_k y'' + 2x'_k y' + x''_k y, \cdots$$

$$x^{(n)} = x_k y^{(n)} + n x_k' y^{(n-1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x_k'' y^{(n-2)} + \dots + x_k^{(n)} y$$

代入(2)得到
$$x_k y^{(n)} + [nx_k' + a_1(t)x_k] y^{(n-1)} + \cdots$$

$$+ \left[x_k^{(n)} + a_1(t) x_k^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(t) x_k \right] y = 0$$
 (3)

因为 x_k 为(2)的解,所以(3)中y的系数恒为0.

令z = y',并在 $x_k \neq 0$ 的区间上用 x_k 除(3)的各项,得

$$z^{(n-1)} + b_1(t)z^{(n-2)} + \dots + b_{n-1}(t)z = 0$$
 (4)

(4)的解与(3)的解的关系是

$$z = y' = \left(\frac{x}{x_k}\right)', \quad \exists \exists x(t) = x_k(t) \int z(t) dt,$$

且(4)有
$$k-1$$
个线性无关解 $z_i = \left(\frac{x_i}{x_k}\right)', i = 1, 2, \dots k-1.$ 事实上,我们有

$$\lambda_{1}z_{1} + \lambda_{2}z_{2} + \dots + \lambda_{k-1}z_{k-1} \equiv 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_{1}\left(\frac{x_{1}}{x_{k}}\right)' + \lambda_{2}\left(\frac{x_{2}}{x_{k}}\right)' + \dots + \lambda_{k-1}\left(\frac{x_{k-1}}{x_{k}}\right)' \equiv 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_{1}\left(\frac{x_{1}}{x_{k}}\right) + \lambda_{2}\left(\frac{x_{2}}{x_{k}}\right) + \dots + \lambda_{k-1}\left(\frac{x_{k-1}}{x_{k}}\right) \equiv -\lambda_{k} (\in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_{1}x_{1} + \lambda_{2}x_{2} + \dots + \lambda_{k-1}x_{k-1} + \lambda_{k}x_{k} \equiv 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{m}x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k}$$
(其性无美, 因此 $\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = \dots =$

 $\lambda_{k-1} = \lambda_k = 0$,从而 z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{k-1} 线性无关.

例*:设x'' + p(t)x' + q(t)x = 0有特解 $x_1 \neq 0$,求其通解.

解:设方程有解 $x = x_1 \int y(t) dt$,则

$$x' = x_1 y + x_1' \int y, x'' = x_1 y' + 2x_1' y + x_1'' \int y,$$

代入原方程得

$$x_1y' + [2x_1' + p(t)x_1]y = 0.$$

解得

$$y = \frac{c_1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt}.$$

故原方程的通解为

$$x = x_1 \left[c_2 + c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt} dt \right], \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$
 (5)

例*:已知
$$x_1 = \frac{\sin t}{t}$$
是 $x'' + \frac{2}{t}x' + x = 0$ 的解,求通解.

解: $p(t) = \frac{2}{t}$,代入上例中(5)式得通解为
$$x = x_1 \left[c_2 + c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} e^{-\int p(t) dt} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{t} \left[c_2 + c_1 \int \frac{t^2}{\sin^2 t} e^{-\int \frac{2}{t} dt} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{t} \left[c_2 + c_1 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} dt \right] = \frac{\sin t}{t} [c_2 - c_1 \cot t]$$

$$= c_2 \frac{\sin t}{t} - c_1 \frac{\cos t}{t}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.\square$$

2*.二阶ODE的幂级数解法

Thm:若二阶齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 (6)$$

的系数p(x),q(x)在区间 $|x-x_0|$ <r可以展开成 $(x-x_0)$ 的幂级数,则(6)在 $|x-x_0|$ <r内有收敛的幂级数解

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x - x_0)^n,$$

其中 c_0 , c_1 是两个任意常数(它们可由初值条件决定,即 $c_0 = y(x_0)$, $c_1 = y'(x_0)$),而 $c_n(n \ge 2)$ 可从 c_0 , c_1 出发由递推公式确定.

例:分别求方程 x'' + x = 0 的满足初值条件 x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0 和 x(0) = 0, x'(0) = 1 的解.

解:设方程的通解为 $x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n t^n$,代入方程得 c_n

$$\sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} n(n-1)c_n t^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} c_n t^n = 0, \quad c_{n+2} = -\frac{c_n}{(n+2)(n+1)},$$

$$\forall n \ge 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 0$$
 ⇒ $\Rightarrow x(0) = 0, c_1 = 1,$

$$c_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!}, c_{2n}(0) = 0, \quad x(t) = \sin t.$$

例:求方程y' = y - x的满足初值条件 y(0) = 0的解.

解:由前一定理,方程在配中有收敛的幂级数解,设为

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots,$$

 $\mathbb{M}a_0 = y(0) = 0, \quad y' = a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + na_nx^{n-1} + \dots$

将 y 与 y' 代入微分方程,比较 x 的同次幂的系数,得

$$a_1 = a_0 = 0, a_2 = \frac{a_1 - 1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, a_n = \frac{a_n}{n} = -\frac{1}{n!}, n > 2.$$

故原方程的解为

$$y = -\left(\frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots\right) = -e^x + 1 + x.\square$$

作业: 习题7.3

No. 2, 3, 6, 9