



例1、若连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足关系式

$$f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2, \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

解: $f'(x) = f(x) \cdot 2$

$$y' = 2y$$

$$y' - 2y = 0$$

$$y = f(x) = ce^{\int 2dx} = ce^{2x}$$

$$\because f(0) = \ln 2 \quad \therefore c = \ln 2$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \ln 2 \cdot e^{2x}$$



例2 求方程 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 的通解.

解 $P(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad Q(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x},$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\ln x} \left(\int \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot e^{\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (\int \sin x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (-\cos x + C).$$



例3、求方程 $(1+y^2)ydx + 2(2xy^2 - 1)dy = 0$ 的通解。

解
$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{4y}{1+y^2}x = \frac{2}{y(1+y^2)}$$

$$x = e^{-\int \frac{4y}{1+y^2} dy} \left[\int \frac{2}{y(1+y^2)} e^{\int \frac{4y}{1+y^2} dy} dy + c \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+y^2)^2} (2\ln y + y^2 + c)$$



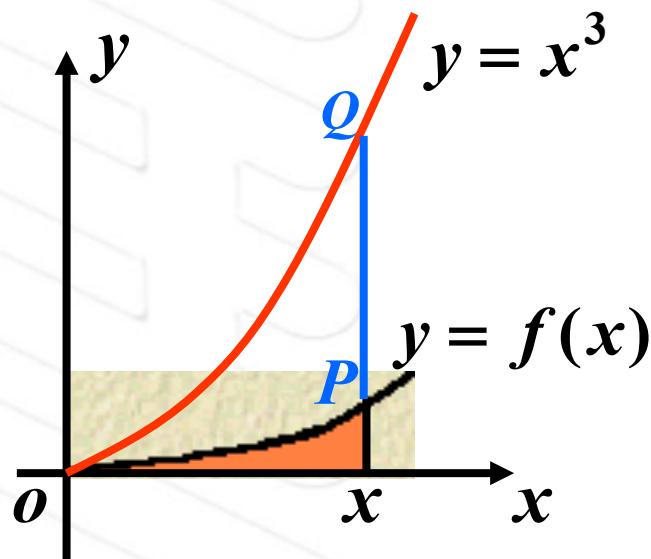
例4 如图所示, 平行与 y 轴的动直线被曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = x^3$ ($x \geq 0$) 截下的线段PQ之长数值上等于阴影部分的面积, 求曲线 $f(x)$.

解
$$\int_0^x f(x)dx = \sqrt{(x^3 - y)^2},$$

$$\int_0^x ydx = x^3 - y,$$

两边求导得 $y' + y = 3x^2,$

解此微分方程





$$y' + y = 3x^2$$

$$y = e^{-\int dx} \left[C + \int 3x^2 e^{\int dx} dx \right]$$

$$= Ce^{-x} + 3x^2 - 6x + 6,$$

由 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 得 $C = -6$,

所求曲线为 $y = 3(-2e^{-x} + x^2 - 2x + 2)$.



例 5 求方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}y = x^2\sqrt{y}$ 的通解.

解 两端除以 y^n , 得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}\sqrt{y} = x^2$,

$$\text{令 } z = \sqrt{y}, \quad 2\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}z = x^2,$$

$$\text{解得 } z = x^2\left(\frac{x}{2} + C\right), \text{ 即 } y = x^4\left(\frac{x}{2} + C\right)^2.$$



例6 用适当的变量代换解下列微分方程:

$$1. \quad 2yy' + 2xy^2 = xe^{-x^2};$$

$$\text{解} \quad y' + xy = \frac{1}{2}xe^{-x^2}y^{-1},$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-(-1)} = y^2, \quad \text{则 } \frac{dz}{dx} = 2y \frac{dy}{dx},$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} + 2xz = xe^{-x^2}, \quad z = e^{-\int 2xdx} \left[\int xe^{-x^2} e^{\int 2xdx} dx + C \right]$$

$$\text{所求通解为 } y^2 = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C \right).$$



$$2. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \sin^2(xy)} - \frac{y}{x};$$

解 令 $z = xy$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = y + x \frac{dy}{dx}$,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = y + x \left(\frac{1}{x \sin^2(xy)} - \frac{y}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 z},$$

分离变量法得 $2z - \sin 2z = 4x + C$,

将 $z = xy$ 代回,

所求通解为 $2xy - \sin(2xy) = 4x + C$.



3. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+y};$

解 令 $x+y=u$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1,$

代入原式 $\frac{du}{dx} - 1 = \frac{1}{u},$

分离变量法得 $u - \ln(u+1) = x + C,$

将 $u = x+y$ 代回, 所求通解为

$$y - \ln(x+y+1) = C, \quad \text{或} \quad x = C_1 e^y - y - 1$$

另解 方程变形为 $\frac{dx}{dy} = x+y.$



例1 求方程 $(x^3 - 3xy^2)dx + (y^3 - 3x^2y)dy = 0$ 的通解.

解 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -6xy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 是全微分方程,

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x (x^3 - 3xy^2)dx + \int_0^y y^3 dy$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{4},$$

原方程的通解为 $\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{4} = C.$



例2 求方程 $\frac{2x}{y^3}dx + \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4}dy = 0$ 的通解.

解 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{6x}{y^4} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 是全微分方程,

将左端重新组合 $\frac{1}{y^2}dy + (\frac{2x}{y^3}dx - \frac{3x^2}{y^4}dy)$

$$= d(-\frac{1}{y}) + d(\frac{x^2}{y^3}) = d(-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3}),$$

原方程的通解为 $-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3} = C.$



例3 利用观察法求下列方程的积分因子，并求其通解。

$$(1) (x + y)(dx - dy) = dx + dy$$

$$(2) (xdy + ydx)(y + 1) + x^2 y^2 dy = 0$$

$$\text{解: (1)} \frac{1}{x + y} \cdot (x + y)(dx - dy) = \frac{1}{x + y} \cdot (dx + dy)$$

$$d(x - y) - \frac{1}{x + y} d(x + y) = 0$$

$$d[x - y - \ln(x + y)] = 0 \Rightarrow x - y - \ln(x + y) = c$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{x^2 y^2 (y + 1)} \cdot [(xdy + ydx)(y + 1) + x^2 y^2 dy] = 0$$

$$\frac{xdy + ydx}{x^2 y^2} + \frac{1}{y + 1} dy = 0 \Rightarrow d\left(-\frac{1}{xy}\right) + d\ln(y + 1) = 0$$



可选用的积分因子有

$$\frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{x^2 y^2}, \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2} \text{ 等.}$$

例4 求微分方程

$$(3xy + y^2)dx + (x^2 + xy)dy = 0 \text{ 的通解.}$$

$$\text{解 } \because \frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \therefore \mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x.$$

则原方程为

$$(3x^2 y + xy^2)dx + (x^3 + x^2 y)dy = 0,$$



$$(3x^2y + xy^2)dx + (x^3 + x^2y)dy = 0,$$

$$3x^2ydx + x^3dy + xy(ydx + xdy)$$

$$= d(yx^3 + \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2) = 0,$$

可积组合法

原方程的通解为

$$yx^3 + \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 = C. \quad (\text{公式法})$$



例5 求微分方程

$2x(1 + \sqrt{x^2 - y})dx - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy = 0$ 的通解.

解 $2xdx + 2x\sqrt{x^2 - y}dx - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy = 0,$

$$d(x^2) + \sqrt{x^2 - y}d(x^2) - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy = 0,$$

将方程左端重新组合,有

$$d(x^2) + \sqrt{x^2 - y}d(x^2 - y) = 0,$$

原方程的通解为 $x^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - y)^{\frac{3}{2}} = C.$



例6 求微分方程

$2xy \ln y dx + (x^2 + y^2 \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dy = 0$ 的通解.

解 将方程左端重新组合,有

$$(2xy \ln y dx + x^2 dy) + y^2 \sqrt{1 + y^2} dy = 0,$$

$$\text{易知 } \mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{y^2},$$

$$\text{则 } (2x \ln y dx + \frac{x^2}{y} dy) + y \sqrt{1 + y^2} dy = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } d(x^2 \ln y) + \frac{1}{3} d(1 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0.$$

可积组合法

$$\text{原方程的通解为 } x^2 \ln y + \frac{1}{3} (1 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = C.$$



例7 求微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^2 + x^3 + y}{1+x}$ 的通解.

解1 整理得 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{1+x}y = -x^2,$

A 常数变易法: 对应齐方通解 $y = \frac{C}{1+x}.$

$$\text{设 } y = \frac{C(x)}{1+x}. \quad C(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + C.$$

B 公式法: $y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{1+x} dx} [\int -x^2 e^{\int \frac{1}{1+x} dx} dx + C],$

$$\text{通解为 } y + xy + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} = C.$$



解2 整理得 $(x^2 + x^3 + y)dx + (1 + x)dy = 0$,

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \therefore \text{是全微分方程.}$$

A 用曲线积分法:

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x (x^2 + x^3)dx + \int_0^y (1 + x)dy,$$

B 凑微分法:

$$dy + (xdy + ydx) + x^2dx + x^3dx = 0,$$

$$dy + d(xy) + d\frac{x^3}{3} + d\frac{x^4}{4} = 0,$$

$$d\left(y + xy + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4}\right) = 0.$$



不定积分法:

$$\because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 + x^3 + y,$$

$$\therefore \int (x^2 + x^3 + y) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + xy + C(y),$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x + C'(y), \quad \text{又} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + x,$$

$$\therefore x + C'(y) = 1 + x, \quad C'(y) = 1, \quad C(y) = y,$$

$$\text{原方程的通解为 } y + xy + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} = C.$$