

一阶微分方程

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一、定义

1. 引例 求未知函数 $s(t)$.

$$\begin{cases} s''(t) = a \\ s(0) = S_0, s'(0) = V_0 \end{cases}$$

对①求两次不定积分.

$$S(t) = a, S'(t) = at + C_1, S(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + C_1t + C_2$$

$$\text{令 } t=0, \text{ 得 } C_1=V_0, C_2=S_0.$$

$$\therefore S(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + V_0t + S_0.$$

2. 一阶线性微分方程 $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$.

通解含有 $n+1$ 个待定常数 (待值决定).

二、计算

1. 分离变量

可分离变量的方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$.

分离变量法: $\int \frac{dy}{h(y)} = \int g(x) dx + C$.

$$\text{例. 求解 } \frac{dy}{dx} = (1+y^2)e^{-x}.$$

$$\text{分离得 } \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = e^{-x} dx.$$

两端不等积, 原方程的通解为

$$\int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = e^{-x} dx + C \quad (\text{未具体化}),$$

$$\text{即 } \arctan y = -e^{-x} + C. \quad (\text{具体化}).$$

2. 变量代换

①齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 经变量代换 $u = \frac{y}{x}$,

$y = ux$, 转化为分离变量型方程.

$$\psi(u) = \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \psi(u) - u.$$

若 $\psi(u, x, c) = 0$ 是原方程的通解,

则 $\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}, x, c\right) = 0$ 即为关于 x, y 的通解.

② 方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \psi(ax+by+c)$ 经变量代换

$u = ax+by+c$ 后, 转化为分离变量型方程.

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d(ax+by+c)}{dx} = a+b \frac{dy}{dx} = a+b\psi(u).$$

$$\text{例. 求 } \frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x+y-1)^2.$$

$$\text{令 } u = 3x+y-1, \text{ 则 } \frac{du}{dx} = 3+y' = 3+3u^2.$$

$$\frac{du}{3(1+u^2)} = dx, \quad \frac{1}{3} \arctan u = x + C_0, \quad \text{原方程通解.}$$

$$u = \tan(3x+C_0), \quad y = \tan(3x+C_0) - 3x + 1.$$

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

$$(1+y^2)y dy = -\sqrt{1-y^2} dx,$$

$$y \neq \pm 1 \text{ 时, } -\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}.$$

$$(\text{两端不等积, }) -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy^2 = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx,$$

$$\sqrt{1-y^2} = \arctan x + C.$$

$$\text{另外, } y=\pm 1 \text{ 也为原方程的解.}$$

$$\text{例. (1) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x-y}, \quad (2) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y-3}{x-y-1}$$

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+\frac{y}{x}}{1-\frac{y}{x}}, \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \quad y = ux,$$

$$\text{两端对 } x \text{ 不等积, } \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{1-u}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-u}{1+u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad \int \frac{1-u}{1+u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C.$$

$$\arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+1) = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$\text{原方程通解为 } \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1) = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1) + C = \ln \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1} + C$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = C_0 e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}, \quad C_0 = e^{-C}. \quad \text{待定常数消去.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 对 } \frac{x+y-3}{x-y-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{是 (1) 的特解.}$$

$$\text{可重写为 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x-2)+(y-1)}{(x-2)-(y-1)}$$

$$\text{故利用 (1) 的通解, 待得原方程的}$$

$$\text{通解为 } \sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2} = C \cdot e^{\arctan \frac{y-1}{x-2}}.$$

$$\times \frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{ax+bx+c}{bx+by+c})$$

$$|A| = | \begin{matrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{matrix} | = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0 \neq 1,$$

$$\text{且 } \begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 \end{cases} \quad (x_0^2 - y_0^2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{a_1(x-x_0)+b_1(y-y_0)}{a_2(x-x_0)+b_2(y-y_0)}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{a_1u+b_1v}{a_2u+b_2v}\right).$$

三、一阶线性微分方程的方程.

齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0$.

非齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$.

1. 对齐次方程.

S. 分离变量有 $\frac{dy}{y} = -P(x)dx$

$$\ln|y| = - \int P(x)dx + C_1, \quad y = C e^{-\int P(x)dx} \quad (C \neq 0)$$

S. 积分因子有 $e^{\int P(x)dx}$

$$\therefore (e^{\int P(x)dx} y)' = 0, \quad e^{\int P(x)dx} y = C.$$

$$\therefore y = C e^{-\int P(x)dx}$$
 为原方程通解.

2. 对非齐次方程.

S. 立数变量有 $\tilde{y} = C(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx}$ (待定)

$$\frac{d\tilde{y}}{dx} + P(x)\tilde{y} = Q(x),$$

$$\frac{d(C(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx})}{dx} + C(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} P(x) + C(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} (Q(x)) = Q(x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dC(x)}{dx} e^{-\int P(x)dx} = Q(x), \quad C(x) = \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C_0.$$

$$\text{积分因子 } C(x) = \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C_0.$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left[\int e^{\int P(x)dx} Q(x) dx + C \right] \text{ 为通解.}$$

S. 积分因子有 $\frac{dy}{dx} e^{\int P(x)dx} = Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx}$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx}}{e^{\int P(x)dx}} = Q(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{积分得 } y = e^{\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right].$$

$$\text{例. } \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = x^2 \csc x \quad (x \neq 0, \pi)$$

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

$$\therefore \int x^2 \csc x dx = - \int \frac{1}{x^2} \csc x dx = - \ln|x|.$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\int x^2 \csc x dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[- \ln|x| + C \right].$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{-\ln|x| + C}{x^2}.$$

$$\text{另解: } y = 0$$

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$$\therefore \int x^2 \csc x dx = - \int \frac{1}{x^2} \csc x dx = - \ln|x|.$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[- \ln|x| + C \right] = \frac{-\ln|x| + C}{x^2}.$$

$$\therefore \text{积分得 } y = \frac{-\ln|x| + C}{x^2}.$$

$$\therefore y = 0$$

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