

# 例题 重开

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## 一、一阶微分方程

例. 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x+y-1)^2$ .

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

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

例. 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x+y-1)^2$ .

令  $u = 3x+y-1$ , (2)  $\frac{du}{dx} = 3 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 3+3u^2$ .  
 $\frac{du}{3+3u^2} = dx$ ,  $\frac{1}{3} \arctan u = x + C_0$ . 原方程直降  
 $u = \tan(3x+C)$ ,  $y = \tan(3x+C) - 3x + 1$ .

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

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

两边不等式,  $-\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy^2 = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ,  
 $\sqrt{1-y^2} = \arctan x + C$ .

另外,  $y=1$  也有原方程的解.

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

(1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+\frac{y}{x}}{1-\frac{y}{x}}$ . 令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $y = ux$ ,  
 $\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导}, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{1-u}$ .  
 $\therefore \frac{1+u}{1-u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ .  $\int \frac{1+u}{1-u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C$ .  
 $\arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+1) = \ln|x| + C$ .

原方程直降为  $\arctan y - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1) = \ln|x| + C$ .  
 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1) + C = \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + C$ .  
 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = C_0 e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$ . 待定系数法

(2) 由  $\int x+y-3 = 0 \Rightarrow x=2$ , 是 (1) 单独直接

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

故利用 (1) 的通解, 可得原方程的  
 通解为  $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2} = C \cdot e^{\arctan \frac{y-1}{x-2}}$ .

\*  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{ax+by+c_1}{ax+by+c_2})$

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

$\begin{cases} a_1x+b_1y+c_1=0 \\ a_2x+b_2y+c_2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=x_0 \\ y=y_0 \end{cases}$  为特解.

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy(y-1)}{dx(x-x_0)} = f(\frac{a_1(x-x_0)+b_1(y-y_0)}{a_2(x-x_0)+b_2(y-y_0)})$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{a_1x+b_1y}{a_2x+b_2y})$ .

1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+4y+3}{x+2y+1}$ .

令  $x+2y=u$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2u+2}{u+1}$ .

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(x+2y)}{dx} = 1+2\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} - 1 = \frac{4u+6}{u+1}$ ,  $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{5u+7}{u+1}$

$\frac{u+1}{5u+7} du = (\frac{u+\frac{7}{5}-\frac{2}{5}}{5u+7}) du = (\frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{5u+7}) du$

$= \frac{1}{5} du - \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{5u+7} du = \frac{1}{5} u - \frac{2}{25} \ln|5u+7| + C$

$\therefore \frac{1}{5}(x+2y) - \frac{2}{25} \ln|5x+10y+7| = x + C_0$ .

$10x - 5y + 2\ln|5x+10y+7| = C$ ,  $C = 2C_0$ .

2. (1)  $y = u(x-y)$ .

$y'-1 = \cos(x-y)-1 = \cos(y-x)-1$ .

令  $y-x=t$ , 则  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 0+t-1$ .

$\frac{dt}{dx} = dt/dx$ .  $\therefore dt = \frac{1}{2} dx + C = x$ .  $x = C_0 t + \frac{1}{2}$ .

将  $y-t$  代入 (1) 得,  $y = x+2t$  ( $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

(2)  $y' = xy + x^2y + x \geq 0$

令  $u = xy$ ,  $u' = -sy \cdot y'$ .

$-\frac{du}{dx} + xu + x = 0$ ,  $\frac{du}{dx} - xu - x = 0$ .

$u = e^{\int x dx} (\int e^{-\int x dx} (x) dx + C)$

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

$= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} C = -1 + C e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$

$\therefore y = \arcsin(-1 + C e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2})$ .

取  $y_0$  时  $y = k + 2kx$  ( $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

## 二、二阶线性齐次方程

例. 已知  $y_1 = \cosh x$  是  $y'' - y = 0$  的一个解.

求该方程的基本解组.

例. 已知  $\{e^{2x}, x\}$  是非齐次方程  $y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = x-1$  的齐次方程的一个基本解组, 试计算该非齐次方程的特征.

例. 求  $y'' - 3\lambda_0 y'' + 3\lambda_0^2 y' - \lambda_0^3 y = 0$  的通解.

解. 由  $y_1 = \cosh x$  是  $y'' - y = 0$  的一个解.

解方程的基本解组:  $e^{\lambda_0 x}$  同乘.

得  $(e^{-\lambda_0 x} y)'' = 0$ , 原方程的解为

$y = e^{\lambda_0 x} (C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2)$

## 三、齐次方程的基本解组

(1)  $y'' - a^2 y = 0$

(2)  $y'' + 4y' + 13y = 0$

(3) 将通解  $y = -2 \pm 3j$ .

基本解组  $e^{2+3jx}$ ,  $e^{2-3jx}$ .

4.  $\lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 18 = 0$

$(\lambda^2 - 4)^2 = -2$ ,  $\lambda^2 = 4 \pm \sqrt{-2}$ .

$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{2} \pm j\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-2}}$ .

$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} + 2}$ ,  $\beta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} - 2}$ .

$y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) + e^{-\alpha x} (C_3 \cos \beta x + C_4 \sin \beta x)$ .

## 四、和下述方程多项式待定.

(1)  $y'' - y' + y = x^2 - 4x$

(2)  $y'' + y = 4x + 1$ .

(3)  $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$  有特解形如  $\tilde{y} = ax^2 + bx + c$ .

将  $y$  代入原方程 (待定系数法)

$2a - 2(2ax+b) + ax^2 + bx + c = x^2 - 4x$

$a^2 + 4b - 4a)x + c - 2b + 2a = x^2 - 4x$ .

$\therefore a=1$ ,  $b=0$ ,  $c=-2$ .

$\therefore$  原方程特解为  $\tilde{y} = x^2 - 2$ .

(4) 观察:  $0$  为  $Tu = a^2 + x - 1$  的根,  $s=1$ .

$\therefore$  方程有一次, 左边都差  $s$ , 差  $s$  通证.

$\therefore$  右边都差  $s$ , 差  $s$  可有可无.

方程有特解形如  $\tilde{y} = s(ax+b)$

将  $y$  代入原方程, 待定系数法得

$\tilde{y} = 2x^2 - 3x$ .

(5)  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3b x e^x$  的特解形.

$e^x y'' - 3e^x y' + 2e^x y = 3bx$ .

令  $z = e^x y$ ,  $z'' - 3z' + 2z = 3bx$ .

$T(z) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)$ ,  $\tilde{z} = e^x + b$ .

$3a - 2(3ax+b) = 3bx$ ,

$a=1$ ,  $b=-9$ .  $y = (e^x - 9)e^x$ .

$\therefore$  特解形如  $\tilde{y} = 2e^x$ . 代入得

$z'' - 3z' + 2z = 3be^x + 2be^x - 3be^x = 2be^x$ .

$\therefore z = 2e^x + 3be^x$ .

待定系数得  $\tilde{y} = 6e^x + 3$ .

$\therefore \tilde{y} = 2e^x + 6e^x + 3$ .

$\therefore$  原方程通解  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + 6e^x + 3$ .

\*  $\tilde{y}(s) = s^2 - 3s + 2$ .  $e^{-s} \rightarrow \lambda_0 = -1$ .

$T_2(\lambda) = \tilde{y}(s)|_{s=\lambda_0}$  通解.

$= (\lambda-1)^2 - 3(\lambda-1) + 2 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6$ .

例. 求  $y'' + y = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}$  的一个特解  $\tilde{y}$ .

[观察而得  $\tilde{y} = a \sin \frac{x}{2}$ , 请主系教.]

原方程当如下辅助方程的虚部

$y'' + y = 2e^{i\frac{x}{2}}$ .

则用平移变换  $y = z e^{i\frac{x}{2}}$ ,

$T_2 = \lambda^2 + 1$ ,  $T_2 = \lambda^2 + 1 / \lambda - \lambda - \frac{1}{2} = (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}$ .

得  $z$  满足  $z'' + z' + \frac{3}{4}z = 2$ .

观察得特解  $\tilde{z} = \frac{8}{3}$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \frac{8}{3} z e^{i\frac{x}{2}}$ .

按 Euler 法,  $\tilde{y} = \frac{8}{3} (\cos \frac{x}{2} + i \sin \frac{x}{2})$ .

$\tilde{y}$  的虚部为原方程的  $y$   $\tilde{y} = \frac{8}{3} \sin \frac{x}{2}$ .