

第十二章 微分方程

一、基本内容

微分方程： 含有未知函数的导数（或微分）的方程。

微分方程的阶： 微分方程中所出现的未知函数的最高阶导数的阶数。

通解： 解中独立的任意常数的个数等于微分方程的阶数。

特解： 满足初始条件的解。

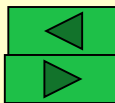
一阶微分方程：

1. 可分离变量的微分方程： $g(y)dy = f(x)dx$

解法： $\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx \longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$

2. 齐次方程： $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \longrightarrow x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + u = \varphi(u)$

解法： 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $\longrightarrow y = ux \longrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + u$



3. 一阶线性微分方程: 非齐次与齐次

齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0$

解法: $\frac{dy}{y} = -P(x)dx \longrightarrow y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$

非齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

解法: ①常数变易法

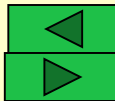
②公式法: $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$

4. 伯努利方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n \quad (n \neq 0, 1)$

解法: $y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y^{1-n} = Q(x)$

令: $z = y^{1-n}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx},$

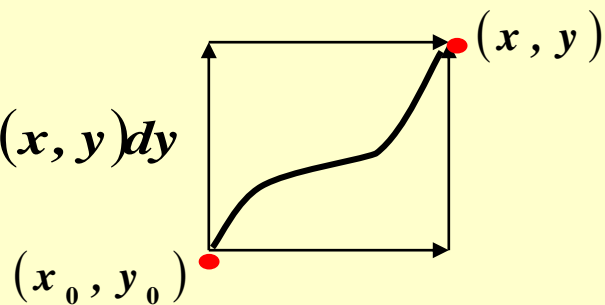
$$\frac{dz}{dx} + (1-n)P(x)z = (1-n)Q(x)$$



5. 全微分方程: $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$

$$\longleftrightarrow du(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$



解法: (1) $u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y)dy = C$

(2) 若 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 引入积分因子 $\mu(x, y) \neq 0$, 使

$\mu P(x, y)dx + \mu Q(x, y)dy = 0$ 成为全微分方程.

可降阶的微分方程:

6. n 阶微分方程 $y^{(n)} = f(x)$

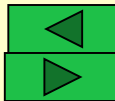
解法: 连续积分 n 次.

7. $y'' = f(x, y')$ 型的微分方程

解法: 令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y'' = p'$. $\longrightarrow p' = f(x, p)$

设其通解为 $p = \varphi(x, C_1)$ $\longrightarrow y' = \varphi(x, C_1)$

两端积分便得原方程的通解为 $y = \int \varphi(x, C_1)dx + C_2$



8. $y'' = f(y, y')$ 型的微分方程

解法: 令 $y' = p(y)$, 则 $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$.

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p) \longrightarrow y' = p = \phi(y, C_1)$$
$$\longrightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\phi(y, C_1)} = x + C_2$$

高阶微分方程:

9. 二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程: $y'' + py' + qy = 0$

特征方程 $r^2 + pr + q = 0$ 的两个根	微分方程 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$ 的通解
两个不相等的实根 $r_1 \neq r_2$	$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}.$
两个相等的实根 $r_1 = r_2 = r$	$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{rx}.$
一对共轭复根 $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$	$y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

10. n 阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

$$y^{(n)} + p_1 y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1} y' + p_n y = 0$$

特征方程: $r^n + p_1 r^{n-1} + \cdots + p_{n-1} r + p_n = 0$

与特征方程的根对应的微分方程的解为

特征方程的根	微分方程通解中的对应项
单实根 r	给出一项 Ce^{rx}
一对单复根 $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$	给出两项 $e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$
k 重实根 r	给出 k 项 $(C_1 + C_2 x + \cdots + C_k x^{k-1}) e^{rx}.$
一对 k 重复根 $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$	给出 $2k$ 项 $e^{\alpha x} \left[(C_1 + C_2 x + \cdots + C_k x^{k-1}) \cos \beta x \right.$ $\left. + (D_1 + D_2 x + \cdots + D_k x^{k-1}) \sin \beta x \right]$



11. 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程: $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$

解法: 先求对应的齐次方程的通解 Y ;
再求特解 y^* .

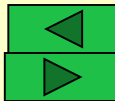
①当 $f(x) = p_m(x)e^{\lambda x}$ 时, $y^* = x^k Q_m(x)e^{\lambda x}$

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda \text{不是特征根} \\ 1 & \lambda \text{是特征方程的单根} \\ 2 & \lambda \text{是特征方程的重根} \end{cases}$$

②当 $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [p_l(x)\cos \omega x + p_n(x)\sin \omega x]$ 时,

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} [R_m^{(1)}(x)\cos \omega x + R_m^{(2)}(x)\sin \omega x], \quad m = \max\{l, n\}.$$

$$k = \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda \pm i\omega \text{不是特征根} \\ 1 & \lambda \pm i\omega \text{是特征根} \end{cases}$$



二. 例题

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

$$(1) xy' + y = 2\sqrt{xy};$$

解: $y' = 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} - \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y' = u + x \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$,

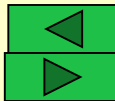
$$u + x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = 2\sqrt{u} - u, \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{du}{\sqrt{u} - u} = \frac{2}{x} dx,$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} + \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{u}} \right) du = \frac{2}{x} dx, \quad \longrightarrow \quad 2\sqrt{u} - 2\ln(1 - \sqrt{u}) - 2\sqrt{u} = 2\ln x - 2\ln C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{u}} du \quad \underline{\underline{\sqrt{u} = t}} \quad \int \frac{2t}{1 - t} dt = \int \frac{2(t - 1) + 2}{1 - t} dt = \int \left(\frac{2}{1 - t} - 2 \right) dt$$

$$= -2\ln(1 - t) - 2t + C \quad \underline{\underline{t = \sqrt{u}}} \quad -2\ln(1 - \sqrt{u}) - 2\sqrt{u} + C$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{u})x = C \quad \longrightarrow \quad x - \sqrt{xy} = C$$



$$(2) xy' \ln x + y = ax (\ln x + 1);$$

$$\text{解: } y' + \frac{1}{x \ln x} \cdot y = a \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \quad P = \frac{1}{x \ln x}, Q = a \left(1 + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right);$$

$$\text{其对应的齐次方程为 } y' + \frac{1}{x \ln x} \cdot y = 0$$

$$\text{分离变量得 } \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

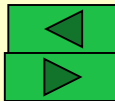
$$\text{两边积分得 } \ln y = -\ln \ln x + \ln C \longrightarrow y = C \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$\text{设 } y = u(x) \frac{1}{\ln x} \text{ 为原方程的解, 代入原方程, 化简得}$$

$$\frac{u'(x)}{\ln x} = a \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \longrightarrow u'(x) = a \cdot (\ln x + 1)$$

$$u(x) = a(x \ln x - x + x) + C = a \cdot x \ln x + C$$

$$\text{所以方程的通解为 } y = ax + \frac{C}{\ln x}$$



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

解: $\frac{dx}{dy} + 2 \cdot \frac{x}{y} = 2 \cdot \frac{\ln y}{y}, \quad P = \frac{2}{y}, Q = 2 \cdot \frac{\ln y}{y}.$

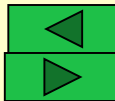
$$\begin{aligned} x &= e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \left(\int 2 \cdot \frac{\ln y}{y} e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy + C \right) = \frac{1}{y^2} \left(2 \int \frac{\ln y}{y} \cdot y^2 dy + C \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{y^2} \left(y^2 \ln y - \frac{1}{2} y^2 + C \right) = \ln y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy - x^3 y^3 = 0; \quad \text{-----贝努里方程}$$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x^3 y^3, \quad \longrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d(y^{-2})}{dx} + xy^{-2} = x^3, \quad \text{令 } z = y^{-2},$

则 $\frac{dz}{dx} - 2xz = -2x^3, \quad \longrightarrow z = e^{\int 2x dx} \left(\int \left(-x^3 e^{-\int 2x dx} \right) dx + C \right)$

所以 $y^{-2} = Ce^{x^2} + x^2 + 1, \quad y = 0$ 也是方程的解。



$$(5) xdx + ydy + \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0;$$

$$d\left[\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right] = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{2}d(x^2 + y^2) + d\left[\arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\right] = 0$$

$$\text{所以方程的通解为 } \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = C$$

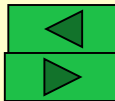
$$(6) yy'' - y'^2 - 1 = 0;$$

$$\text{解: } y'' = \frac{1}{y}(y'^2 + 1), \quad \text{令 } y' = p(y), \quad \text{则 } y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy},$$

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}(p^2 + 1), \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{pdp}{p^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{y}dy, \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(1 + p^2) = \ln y + \ln C_1 \longrightarrow 1 + p^2 = (C_1 y)^2 \longrightarrow y'^2 = (C_1 y)^2 - 1$$

$$\longrightarrow y' = \pm \sqrt{(C_1 y)^2 - 1}$$



$$y' = \sqrt{(C_1 y)^2 - 1} \longrightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(C_1 y)^2 - 1}} = dx \longrightarrow \int \frac{dC_1 y}{\sqrt{(C_1 y)^2 - 1}} = \int dC_1 x$$

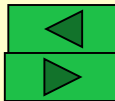
$$\longrightarrow \operatorname{arch} C_1 y = C_1 x + C_2 \longrightarrow y = \frac{1}{C_1} \operatorname{ch}(C_1 x + C_2)$$

同理： $y' = -\sqrt{(C_1 y)^2 - 1} \longrightarrow y = \frac{1}{C_1} \operatorname{ch}(C_1 x + C_2)$

所以方程的通解为 $y = \frac{1}{C_1} \operatorname{ch}(C_1 x + C_2)$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) + C = \operatorname{arch} x + C$$



$$(7) y'' + 2y' + 5y = \sin 2x;$$

解: 其所对应的齐次方程为 $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$

特征方程 $r^2 + 2r + 5 = 0 \longrightarrow r_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2i$

齐次方程的通解为 $Y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x, \lambda = 0, \omega = 2, P_l = 0, P_n = 1, m = 0.$$

$\lambda \pm \omega i = \pm 2i$ 不是特征方程的根, 则该方程的特解为

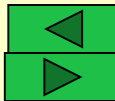
$y^* = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$, 代入原方程, 得

$$(A + 4B) \cos 2x + (B - 4A) \sin 2x = \sin 2x,$$

解得 $A = -\frac{4}{17}, B = \frac{1}{17}, y^* = -\frac{4}{17} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{17} \sin 2x,$

所以方程的通解为

$$y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{4}{17} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{17} \sin 2x.$$



$$(8) y''' + y'' - 2y' = x(e^x + 4) = xe^x + 4x = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$$

解:其所对应的齐次方程为 $y''' + y'' - 2y' = 0$

特征方程 $r^3 + r^2 - 2r = 0 \longrightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 1, r_3 = -2$

齐次方程的通解为 $Y = C_1 + C_2 e^x + C_3 e^{-2x}$

$f_1(x) = xe^x$, $\lambda_1 = 1$ 是特征方程的根, 则 $y_1^* = x(ax + b)e^x$,

代入方程 $y''' + y'' - 2y' = xe^x$, 得 $(6ax + 8a + 3b)e^x = xe^x$,

$\longrightarrow a = \frac{1}{6}, b = -\frac{4}{9}, \therefore y_1^* = \left(\frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{4}{9}x \right) e^x.$

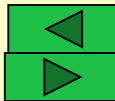
$f_2(x) = 4x$, $\lambda_2 = 0$ 是特征方程的根, 则 $y_2^* = x(cx + d)$,

代入方程 $y''' + y'' - 2y' = 4x$, 得 $-4cx + 2c - 2d = 4x$

$\longrightarrow c = -1, d = -1, \therefore y_2^* = -x^2 - x,$

$\therefore y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* = \left(\frac{1}{6}x^2 - \frac{4}{9}x \right) e^{\lambda x} - x^2 - x$ 是方程的一个特解.

所以方程的通解为 $y = Y + y^*$



2. 求下列微分方程满足初始条件的特解:

$$(1) y^3 dx + 2(x^2 - xy^2)dy = 0, \quad y|_{x=1} = 1;$$

解: $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x = -\frac{2}{y^3}x^2$ -----贝努里方程

令 $z = x^{-1}$, 则 $x = z^{-1}$, $\frac{dx}{dy} = -z^{-2} \frac{dz}{dy}$,

原方程化为 $\frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{2}{y} \cdot z = \frac{2}{y^3}$

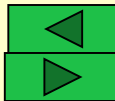
$$\text{则 } z = e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \left(\int \frac{2}{y^3} e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy + C \right) = \frac{1}{y^2} (2 \ln y + C)$$

所以方程的通解为 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y^2} (2 \ln y + C)$,

或 $y^2 = x(2 \ln y + C)$. $x = 0$ 也是方程的解。

代入初始条件, 得 $C = 1$

满足初始条件的特解为 $y^2 = x(2 \ln y + 1)$.



$$(2) y'' - ay'^2 = 0, \quad y|_{x=0} = 0, \quad y'|_{x=0} = -1$$

解：法一 令 $y' = p(x)$ ，则原方程化为 $p' - ap^2 = 0$ ，

$$\text{分离变量得 } \frac{dp}{p^2} = adx,$$

$$\text{两边积分，得 } -\frac{1}{p} = ax + C_1, \quad \text{即 } -\frac{1}{y'} = ax + C_1,$$

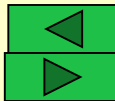
$$\text{代入初始条件 } y'|_{x=0} = -1, \text{ 得: } C_1 = 1.$$

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{1}{ax + 1}, \quad \text{即 } dy = -\frac{dx}{ax + 1},$$

$$\text{两边积分，得 } y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln(ax + 1) + C_2,$$

$$\text{代入初始条件 } y|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \text{得: } C_2 = 0.$$

$$\text{满足初始条件的特解为 } y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln(ax + 1).$$



法二 令 $y' = p(y)$, 则原方程化为 $p \frac{dp}{dy} - ap^2 = 0$,

由于 $y'|_{x=0} = -1$, 则 $\frac{dp}{dy} = ap$, $\implies \frac{dp}{p} = a dy$,

两边积分, 得 $\ln p = ay + C_1$, 即 $y' = C_1 e^{ay}$,

代入初始条件 $y'|_{x=0} = -1$, 得: $C_1 = -1$.

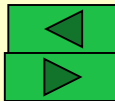
$\therefore y' = -e^{ay}$, 即 $-e^{-ay} dy = dx$,

两边积分, 得 $\frac{1}{a} e^{-ay} = x + C_2$,

代入初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, 得: $C_2 = \frac{1}{a}$.

满足初始条件的特解为 $\frac{1}{a} e^{-ay} = x + \frac{1}{a}$,

即 $y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln(ax + 1)$.



3. 已知某曲线经过点(1,1), 它的切线在纵轴上的截距等于切点的横坐标, 求它的方程.

解 设 $M(x, y)$ 为曲线上任意一点,
在该点处曲线的切线方程为

$$Y - y = y'(X - x).$$

在纵轴上的截距为 $b = y - xy'$.

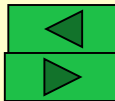
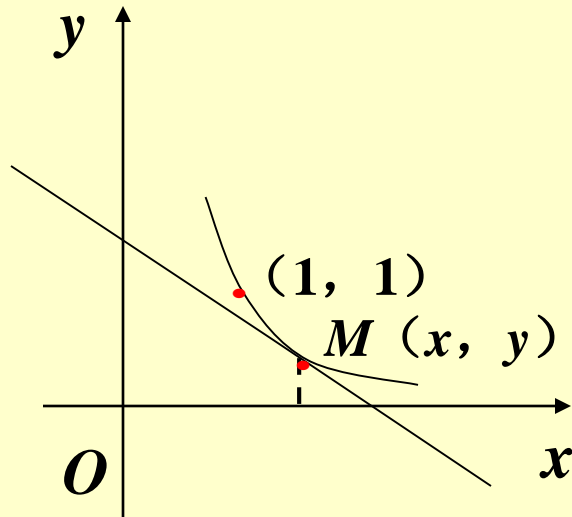
则 $x = y - xy'$. $\longrightarrow y' = \frac{y}{x} - 1$

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 则 $y = ux$, $y' = u + xu'$, $\therefore u + xu' = u - 1$,

$xu' = -1$, $u' = -\frac{1}{x}$ $\longrightarrow u = -\ln x + C$ $\longrightarrow \frac{y}{x} = -\ln x + C$

$y = x(-\ln x + C)$. 代入初始条件 $y|_{x=1} = 1$, 得 $C = 1$.

所求曲线方程为 $y = x(1 - \ln x)$.



4. 求满足下列方程的可导函数 $f(x)$

$$(1) f(x) \cos x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) \sin t dt = x + 1$$

$$(2) \int_0^x f(t) dt = x + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt$$

解 (1) 方程两边求导得

$$f'(x) \cos x - f(x) \sin x + 2 f(x) \sin x = 1$$

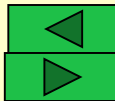
$$f'(x) \cos x + f(x) \sin x = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad f'(x) + f(x) \tan x = \sec x$$

$$f(x) = e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left(\int \sec x e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right) = \sin x + C \cos x$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) \cos x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) \sin t dt = x + 1, \quad \text{令 } x = 0, \text{ 得 } f(0) = 1.$$

$$\text{即 } 1 = \sin 0 + C \cos 0, \quad \text{得 } C = 1.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$



$$(2) \int_0^x f(t) dt = x + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt$$

等式右边, 令 $u = x - t$, 则 $t: 0 \rightarrow x, u: x \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt &= - \int_x^0 (x-u) f(u) du = \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du \\ &= x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x f(t) dt = x + x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du$$

方程两边求导得 $f(x) = 1 + x f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du - x f(x)$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = 1 + \int_0^x f(u) du \longrightarrow f(0) = 1$$

方程两边求导得 $f'(x) = f(x)$

分离变量, 得 $\frac{df(x)}{f(x)} = dx \longrightarrow \ln |f(x)| = x + C'$

$f(x) = C e^x$. 代入初始条件得 $C = 1$. $\therefore f(x) = e^x$.

