

常微分方程

一. 可分离变量方程·齐次方程

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(x) \psi(y) \quad \text{可分离变量方程}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\psi(y)} = \varphi(x) dx \quad (\psi(y) \neq 0 \text{ 时})$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\psi(y)} = \int \varphi(x) dx + C$$

$$\text{或 } y = y^* \quad \psi(y) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), \text{ 其中 } f(x, y) = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \text{ 即}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \text{零齐次微分方程}$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 即 } y = ux$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} + u = g(u)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{g(u)-u}{x}$$

$$\text{I. } g(u)-u \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{du}{g(u)-u} = \ln|x|$$

$$\text{II. } g(u)-u = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

变量替换法

$$y = cx$$

二. 一阶线性微分方程 伯努利方程

$$\text{形式 } \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)$$

$$\text{式} = y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left(\int f(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C \right)$$

伯努利方程

$$\text{形式 } \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)y^n$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} y^{-n} + p(x)y^{1-n} = f(x)$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-n}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

三. 全微分方程

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = du(x, y) \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{称 } M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \text{ 为全微分方程}$$

$$\text{则此时 } du(x, y) = 0$$

$$u(x, y) = C_0 = u(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{方法1 } u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x M(\xi, y_0) d\xi + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, \eta) d\eta$$

方法2

$$u(x, y) = \int M(x, y)dx + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx + \varphi'(y) = N(x, y)$$

$$\therefore \varphi'(y) = N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y)dx$$

方法三: 凑

积分因子 $\mu(x, y)$

将非全微分方程化为全微分方程

$$\mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) = M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}$$

只有 $\mu(x)$ 或 $\mu(y)$ 才方程

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial y}}{N} \quad \varphi(y) = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M}$$

$$\mu = e^{\int \varphi(x) dx}$$

四. 可降阶的二阶微分方程

$$\text{(I)} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \int f(x) dx + C_1$$

$$y = \int \left[\int f(x) dx + C_1 \right] dx + C_2$$

$$\text{(II)} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f(x, \frac{dy}{dx})$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{dy}{dx} = p$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$$

$$p = \varphi(x, C_1)$$

$$y = \int \varphi(x, C_1) dx + C_2$$

$$\text{(III)} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = f(y, \frac{dy}{dx})$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = p$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, \frac{dy}{dx})$$

五. 线性微分方程

$$L[y] \equiv \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + p_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + p_n(x)y$$

$$L[cy] = cL[y]$$

$$L[y_1 + y_2] = L[y_1] + L[y_2]$$

$$L\left[\sum_{i=1}^m C_i y_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^m C_i L[y_i]$$

$y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_n(x)$ 是齐次线性方程的一个基解组

常系数线性微分方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p \frac{dy}{dx} + qy = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$$

有不相等的实根 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$

有相等的实根 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

有共轭复数根 $\lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta$
 $\lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta$

通解

$$y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 x e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

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