

1. 变量可分离

2. 齐次

$$\text{设 } \frac{y}{x} = u, y = ux, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(ux)}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + u$$

3. 一阶线性: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) \cdot y = f(x)$

$$y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left[\int f(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C \right] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

*伯努利方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) \cdot y = f(x) \cdot y^n$
 (两侧同除 y^n): $\frac{1}{y^n} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) \cdot \frac{1}{y^{n-1}} = f(x)$
 $\frac{1}{1-n} \cdot \frac{d \frac{1}{y^{n-1}}}{dx} + p(x) \cdot \frac{1}{y^{n-1}} = f(x)$
 设 $u = \frac{1}{y^{n-1}}$, 即转化为 $\textcircled{1}$
 注意考虑 $y=0$ 的情况

4. 全微分方程 $Mdx + Ndy = 0$

判断是否为全微分方程: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

如果是: $u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, y) dy$

如果不是: ① 分项组合, 凑常用微分

$$y dx + x dy = d(xy)$$

$$\frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2} = d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right); \text{同理}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{y dy - y dx}{x^2} = d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

另一种: $\frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan \frac{x}{y})$

同理: $\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan \frac{y}{x})$

(好像是-致的! 可以找得快一些!)

② 观察出积分因子 $\mu(x, y)$

③ 算 $\mu(x)$ 或 $\mu(y)$

推导: 求 μ , 使得在 $du = \mu M dx + \mu N dy$ 中.

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \cdot M + \mu \cdot \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \cdot N + \mu \cdot \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

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

1° 若 μ 仅关于 x , 则 $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = 0$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$$

只关于 x , 右侧也应只关于 x

2° 若 μ 仅关于 y , 同理有

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$$

省流: 若 $\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$ 只和 x 有关 (记为 $u(x)$)

则 μ 只和 x 有关, 且 $\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = u(x)$

若 $-\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$ 只和 y 有关 (... $v(y)$)

则 ... y 有关, 且 $\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = v(y)$

5. 可降阶二阶

① $y^{(n)} = f(x)$: 多次积分即可

② $f(y'', y', x) = 0$

$$\text{设 } y' = u = \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 则 } y'' = \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$f(y'', y', x) \Rightarrow f(u', u, x)$$

③ $f(y'', y', y) = 0$

△要防止 x 出现

$$\text{设 } y' = u = \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 则 } y'' = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = u \cdot \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$f(y'', y', x) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{du}{dy}, u, y\right) = 0$$

6. 二阶常系数线性

① 齐次: $y'' + py' + qy = 0$

解方程 $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$ 得特征根 λ_1, λ_2 .

不等实根: $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

相等根: $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{\lambda x}$

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

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \alpha + \beta i \\ \lambda_2 = \alpha - \beta i \end{cases}$$

② 非齐次: $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$

★ 非齐次解 = 齐次通解 + 非齐次特解.
见① 如下.

1° $f(x) = P_m(x) \cdot e^{\alpha x}$.

将 α 代入特征方程 $\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$

若: α 不是根, 设 $y^* = P_m(x) \cdot e^{\alpha x}$

α 是单根, ... $y^* = x \cdot P_m(x) \cdot e^{\alpha x}$

α 是重根, ... $y^* = x^2 \cdot P_m(x) \cdot e^{\alpha x}$

待定系数即可.

2° $f(x) = P_m(x) \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cdot f_1(x)$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{三角}(\sin/\cos)}$

把三角用欧拉公式化为指数, 转化为 1°

之后 \sin 取虚部, \cos 取实部.

★ 不要忘记加齐次通解.

★ 二元以上类似, 对每个 λ 都判断一次之后相加.

所

λ	实数	单根: 对应 $Ce^{\lambda x}$ ✓
		复根: 对应 $(C_1 + C_2 x + \dots + C_k x^{k-1}) e^{\lambda x}$ ✓
	复数	单根: 对应 $e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$ ✓
		复根: 对应 $e^{\alpha x} [(a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_k x^{k-1}) \cos \beta x + (b_1 + b_2 x + \dots + b_k x^{k-1}) \sin \beta x]$

7. 二阶变系数线性

看到这个!

* 欧拉方程: $x^n \cdot y^{(n)} + a_1 x^{n-1} \cdot y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y = f(x), (x > 0)$

(以三阶为例): $x^3 \cdot y''' + a_1 x^2 \cdot y'' + a_2 x y' + a_3 y = f(x)$

设 $x = e^t$ (如果 $x < 0$ 就 $x = -e^t$). 则 $t = \ln x$.

$$\textcircled{1} y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow xy' = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} y'' &= \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} y''' &= \frac{dy''}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{2}{x^3} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{x^3} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^3} \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \Rightarrow x^3 y''' = \dots \end{aligned}$$

代入后即化为 $y \cdot t$ 的方程.

① 刘维尔方法: 已知齐次特解, 求齐次通解?

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

已知 $y_1 \Rightarrow y = C y_1$ 也为特解 \Rightarrow 通解为 $y = u(x) \cdot y_1$

$$u(x) = y_1 \cdot \left[C_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C_2 \right]$$

* 特殊情况: $2p'(x) + [p(x)]^2 - 4q(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$

则特解 $y_1 = e^{-\int \frac{p(x)}{2} dx}$. $y = u y_1$

可以刘维尔, 也可以待定系数

② 常数变换法: 已知齐次通解, 求非齐次解?

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$$

已知齐次通解 $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$

则非齐次解: $y = u_1(x) y_1 + u_2(x) y_2$

$$\text{且有} \begin{cases} u_1' y_1 + u_2' y_2 = 0 \\ u_1 y_1' + u_2 y_2' = f(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1' = \dots \\ u_2' = \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1 = \dots \\ u_2 = \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_v$$

8. 线性方程组 (齐次)

① 换元法: 略

② 特征向量法.

1° 都为实根 (无重根)

求 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, 算出特征向量 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$

$$\text{则有} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \overset{C_1}{e^{\lambda_1 x}} \cdot \xi_1 + \dots + \overset{C_n}{e^{\lambda_n x}} \cdot \xi_n$$

2° 有复数根 (一定成对出现)

只算一个 λ , 代入得到 ξ . 一个解为 $e^{\lambda \xi} = e^{\lambda (\xi_1 + i \xi_2)}$

用欧拉公式展开 e^{λ} ! 实虚部分离 \checkmark

$$\Rightarrow e^{\alpha} (\xi_3 + i \xi_4). \text{ 则 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 对应 } \xi_3, \xi_4.$$

$$\text{则有} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \dots + \overset{C_1}{e^{\alpha}} \cdot \xi_3 + \overset{C_2}{e^{\alpha}} \cdot \xi_4$$

3° 有 k 重根.

算出 λ . 用 $(A - \lambda E)^k \cdot \vec{v}_0 = 0$ 算出 $\vec{v}_0, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{k-1}$

$$(A - \lambda E) \vec{v}_0 = \vec{v}_1, (A - \lambda E) \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2, \dots$$

$$\text{则 } x_i = (\vec{v}_0 + t \vec{v}_1) e^{\lambda t}$$

9. 线性方程组 (非齐次)

$$\text{先求齐次通解} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} \cdot \xi_1 + \dots + C_n e^{\lambda_n x} \cdot \xi_n$$

定义基础解矩阵 $X = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$

$$\text{则原方程组解为} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = X \cdot C(t)$$

$$\text{满足 } X \cdot C'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(t) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C'(t) \Rightarrow C(t)$$