

§ 2.3 恰当方程与积分因子

**/Exact ODE and Integrating
Factor/**

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

内容提要/Contents Abstract/



本节要求/Requirements/

- 熟练掌握恰当方程的求解方法
- 会用积分因子方法求解非恰当方程

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

一、恰当方程/Exact ODE/

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) \quad f(x, y)dx = dy \quad f(x, y)dx - dy = 0$$

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (2.3.1)$$

特点： x, y 处于同等的地位，若视 x 为自变量，则 y 就是 x 的函数；若视 y 为自变量，则 x 就是 y 的函数。

方程(2.3.1)称为**对称形式的方程**。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

如果存在某一二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 使得

$$du(x, y) = M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy \quad (2.3.2)$$

则方程 (2.3.1) 称为恰当方程（或全微分方程）。

称 $u(x, y)$ 为 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$ 的一个原函数。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

如果 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 为恰当方程

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = du$$

方程可写成 $du(x, y) = 0$

则方程的通解为 $u(x, y) = C$ 其中 C 是任意常数。

如 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \quad xdx + ydy = 0$

$$xdx + ydy = d\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \quad u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

方程的通解为 $x^2 + y^2 = C$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

例 $(x^3 + y)dx + (x - y)dy = 0$

解 方程各项经过重新组合后，可以看出它是恰当方程，

$$x^3 dx - y dy + (y dx + x dy) = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right) - d\left(\frac{y^2}{2}\right) + d(xy) = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} + xy\right) = 0$$

通解为 $\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2} + xy = C$

求解恰当方程的关键
就是求原函数的问题。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (2.3.1)$$

$$du(x, y) = M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy \quad (2.3.2)$$

问题

- 如何判断方程 (2.3.1) 是否为恰当方程?
- 如果方程 (2.3.1) 是恰当方程, 如何求满足条件 (2.3.2) 的函数 $u(x, y)$, 即方程 (2.3.1) 左端微分式的原函数?

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

定理 假设函数 $M(x, y)$ 和 $N(x, y)$ 在某区域内连续可微，
则方程 (2.3.1) 是恰当方程的充分必要条件是：

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

此时，方程 (2.3.1) 的通解为：

$$\int_{x_0}^x M(x, y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, y) dy = C \quad (2.3.3)$$

或
$$\int_{x_0}^x M(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, y) dy = C \quad (2.3.4)$$

其中 C 是任意常数。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

证明 **必要条件** $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$

即证 (2.3.1) 为恰当方程时, 有 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 成立。

若 (2.3.1) 是恰当方程, 则存在某一二元函数 $u(x, y)$, 使

$$du(x, y) = M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x, y) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{由条件知} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \text{故} \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

充分条件

即证若 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 时, (2.3.1) 是恰当方程, 即

要找到一个二元函数 $u(x, y)$, 使

$$du(x, y) = M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$$

$$u(x, y) \text{ 满足以下方程组 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} = M(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} = N(x, y) \end{cases}$$

以下推证满足上方程组的 $u(x, y)$ 一定存在。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

从 x_0 到 x 对方程组的第一式进行积分

$$u(x, y) - u(x_0, y) = \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y) dx$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y) dx + \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y) dx + \varphi'(y)$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} dx + \varphi'(y)$$

$$= N(x, y) - N(x_0, y) + \varphi'(y)$$

即 $N(x, y) = N(x, y) - N(x_0, y) + \varphi'(y)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial x} = M(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial u(x, y)}{\partial y} = N(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi'(y) = N(x_0, y)$$

$$\varphi(y) = \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, y) dy$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

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

这就是所求方程 (2.3.1) 左端微分式的一个原函数。

故 (2.3.1) 的通解为:

$$\int_{x_0}^x M(x, y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, y)dy = C$$

如从方程组的第二式出发, 推证, 还可得:

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

注意: 求解时, x_0, y_0 的选择要尽可能简单, 且使 M, N 有意义。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

例1 $(3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^3)dy = 0$

解 $M(x, y) = 3x^2 + 6xy^2, \quad N(x, y) = 6x^2y + 4y^3$

有 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 12xy \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 12xy$

故此方程为恰当方程，由 (2.3.3) 式，得出通解为

$$\int_0^x (3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + \int_0^y (0 + 4y^3)dy = C \quad (\text{取 } x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0)$$

即 $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4 = C$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

另解 原方程可改写为:

$$3x^2 dx + 4y^3 dy + (6xy^2 dx + 6x^2 y dy) = 0$$

$$3x^2 dx + 4y^3 dy + 3(y^2 dx^2 + x^2 dy^2) = 0$$

$$d(x^3) + d(y^4) + d(3x^2 y^2) = 0$$

$$d(x^3 + y^4 + 3x^2 y^2) = 0$$

故

$$x^3 + y^4 + 3x^2 y^2 = C$$

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例2
$$\frac{2xy+1}{y}dx + \frac{y-x}{y^2}dy = 0$$

解
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \text{故为恰当（全微分）方程。}$$

根据 (2.3.4) 式, (选取 $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1$)

$$\int_0^x \frac{2xy+1}{y} dx + \int_1^y \frac{y-0}{y^2} dy = C$$

通解为
$$x^2 + \frac{x}{y} + \ln y = C$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

练习 1

$$(1) \quad xdx + ydy + \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \left(y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^3\right)dx + \left(2xye^{xy^2} - 3y^2\right)dy = 0$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$(1) \quad xdx + ydy + \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

解 方程可写为

$$d\frac{1}{2}x^2 + d\frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} = 0$$

显见，此为恰当方程，积分之，得通解

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + \arctan \frac{y}{x} = C$$

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$$(2) \quad (y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^3)dx + (2xye^{xy^2} - 3y^2)dy = 0$$

解 $M(x, y) = y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^3, N(x, y) = 2xye^{xy^2} - 3y^2$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2ye^{xy^2} + 2xy^3e^{xy^2} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

故为恰当方程，根据 (2.3.4) 式得通解为

$$\int_0^x (0 + 4x^3)dx + \int_0^y (2xye^{xy^2} - 3y^2)dy = C$$

即 $x^4 + e^{xy^2} - y^3 = C$

二、积分因子/Integrating Factor/

$$\begin{array}{ccc} ydx - xdy = 0 & \xrightarrow{\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{y^2}} & \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = 0 \\ & \searrow d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} & \downarrow \\ & & x = cy \end{array}$$

问题：

如何将非恰当方程化为恰当方程？

1 积分因子的意义

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (2.3.5)$$

如果存在非零连续可微函数 $\mu(x, y)$, 使得

$$\mu(x, y)M(x, y)dx + \mu(x, y)N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (2.3.6)$$

为恰当方程, 则称 $\mu(x, y)$ 是方程 (2.3.5) 的一个积分因子。

此时, $dv(x, y) = \mu M dx + \mu N dy$

则 $v(x, y) = c$ 是方程 (2.3.5) 的通解。

思考: $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ 与 $\mu Mdx + \mu Ndy = 0$ 同解?

求解非恰当方程的关键是求积分因子!

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例如

(i) 可分离变量方程: $M_1(x)M_2(y)dx + N_1(x)N_2(y)dy = 0$

不一定是恰当方程, 但是方程两端乘以 $\mu = \frac{1}{N_1(x)M_2(y)}$

得到 $\frac{M_1(x)}{N_1(x)}dx + \frac{N_2(y)}{M_2(y)}dy = 0$ 恰当方程。

所以, $\mu = \frac{1}{N_1(x)M_2(y)}$ 是可分离变量方程的积分因子。

(ii) 方程 $ydx - xdy = 0$ 有如下积分因子:

$\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{1}{xy}, \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}$ 等等。

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$$ydx - xdy = 0$$

这是因为：

$$d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} \qquad d\left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} \qquad d\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 - y^2}$$

$$d\left(\ln \frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{xy}$$

结论 一个非恰当方程的积分因子有无穷多个！

问题 这些积分因子有何关系？ P.50, 23

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$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (2.3.5)$$

设 $\mu(x, y)$ 是方程 (2.3.5) 的积分因子, 从而求得可微函数 $U(x, y)$, 使得 $dU = \mu(Mdx + Ndy)$ 。试证 $\tilde{\mu}(x, y)$

是方程 (2.3.5) 的积分因子的充分必要条件是

$\tilde{\mu}(x, y) = \mu\varphi(U)$ 其中 $\varphi(t)$ 是 t 的可微函数。

$\Rightarrow \tilde{\mu}(x, y)$ 是任意一个积分因子, $\frac{\tilde{\mu}(x, y)}{\mu(x, y)} dU = dV(x, y)$

$$\tilde{\mu}(x, y)(Mdx + Ndy) = dV(x, y) \quad \int \frac{\tilde{\mu}(x, y)}{\mu(x, y)} dU = V(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{\mu}(x, y)}{\mu(x, y)} \mu(Mdx + Ndy) = dV(x, y) \quad \frac{\tilde{\mu}(x, y)}{\mu(x, y)} = \tilde{\varphi}(U)$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \quad (2.3.5)$$

设 $\mu(x, y)$ 是方程 (2.3.5) 的积分因子, 从而求得可微函数 $U(x, y)$, 使得 $dU = \mu(Mdx + Ndy)$ 。试证 $\tilde{\mu}(x, y)$

是方程 (2.3.5) 的积分因子的充分必要条件是

$\tilde{\mu}(x, y) = \mu\varphi(U)$ 其中 $\varphi(t)$ 是 t 的可微函数。

$$\Leftarrow \mu\varphi(U)(Mdx + Ndy) = 0$$

$$\varphi(U)dU = 0$$

$$d\int \varphi(U)dU = 0$$

$\tilde{\mu}(x, y)$ 是积分因子。

2 寻求积分因子的方法

(1) **观察法**: 利用已知的或熟悉的微分式的原函数求积分因子。

例1 解方程 $xdx + ydy + 4y^3(x^2 + y^2)dy = 0$

解 $\frac{1}{2}d(x^2 + y^2) + 4y^3(x^2 + y^2)dy = 0 \quad \mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} d(x^2 + y^2) + 4y^3 dy = 0$$

$$d\left[\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2)\right] + d[y^4] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + y^2) + y^4 = C$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

例2 解方程 $(2x^3 - y^3 - 3x)dx + 3xy^2dy = 0$

解 将方程改写为 $(2x^3 - 3x)dx - (y^3dx - 3xy^2dy) = 0$

$$(2x^3 - 3x)dx - (y^3dx - xdy^3) = 0$$

由此看出 $\mu = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 是积分因子，于是方程化为：

$$\left(2x - \frac{3}{x}\right)dx + \frac{xdy^3 - y^3dx}{x^2} = 0$$

故方程的通解为 $x^2 - 3\ln|x| + \frac{y^3}{x} = C$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

练习 求积分因子

$$1. \quad xdy - ydx - (1 - x^2)dx = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

$$3. \quad (x - y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x^2}$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

1. $xdy - ydx - (1 - x^2)dx = 0$

解 由观察法得 $\frac{1}{x^2}$ 为积分因子，故方程化为：

$$\frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} - \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - 1 \right) dx = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + d\left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + x = C$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$2. \quad x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy + \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} = 0$$

解 将方程改写为 $x(xdy + ydx) + \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} dx = 0$

$$xd(xy) + \sqrt{1-x^2y^2} dx = 0$$

由观察得 $\mu = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(xy)^2}}$ 为积分因子

于是方程化为：
$$\frac{d(xy)}{\sqrt{1-x^2y^2}} + \frac{dx}{x} = 0$$

$$d \arcsin(xy) + d \ln|x| = 0$$

故通解为 $\arcsin(xy) + \ln|x| = C$

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$$3. \quad (x - y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0$$

解 $xdx - (y^2dx - xdy^2) = 0$

显然 $u = \frac{1}{x^2}$ 是积分因子，于是方程化为：

$$\frac{1}{x}dx + \frac{xdy^2 - y^2dx}{x^2} = 0$$

故通解为 $\ln|x| + \frac{y^2}{x} = C$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

(2) 公式法 利用积分因子满足的微分方程来求积分因子。

若 $\mu(x, y)$ 是方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 的积分因子

$\mu(x, y)M(x, y)dx + \mu(x, y)N(x, y)dy = 0$ 恰当方程

$$\text{则有} \quad \frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{即} \quad M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (2.58)$$

反过来, 满足(2.58)的函数 $\mu(x, y)$ 一定是方程的积分因子。

若 $\mu(x, y)$ 是方程的积分因子的充要条件 $\mu(x, y)$ 满足

$$M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (2.58)$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

结论1: 若 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (2.3.5)

有只与 x 有关的积分因子的充要条件是

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(x) \quad \text{此时, } \mu(x, y) = e^{\int \varphi(x) dx}$$

这是因为
$$M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (2.58)$$

$$N \frac{d\mu}{dx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \quad \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\mu}{dx} = \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(x)$$

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

反过来, 可证 $e^{\int \varphi(x) dx}$ 满足(2.58), 即有只与 x 有关积分因子。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

结论2: 若 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (2.3.5)

有只与 y 有关的积分因子的充要条件是

$$-\frac{1}{M}\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right) = \psi(y) \quad \text{此时, } \mu(x, y) = e^{\int \psi(y) dy}$$

思考 推证方程有只与 $x \pm y, xy, x^2 \pm y^2$ 有关的积分因子的充要条件。

例3 试用积分因子法求解线性方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)$

解 $(P(x)y + Q(x))dx - dy = 0$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = P(x), \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 0$$

是非恰当方程。

$$\frac{1}{N}\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right) = -P(x)$$
$$\mu(x, y) = e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

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$$e^{-\int P(x)dx} (P(x)y + Q(x))dx - e^{-\int P(x)dx} dy = 0$$

$$(e^{-\int P(x)dx} P(x)y dx - e^{-\int P(x)dx} dy) + Q(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx = 0$$

$$(yde^{-\int P(x)dx} + e^{-\int P(x)dx} dy) - Q(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx = 0$$

$$d(ye^{-\int P(x)dx}) - d\int Q(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx = 0$$

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

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

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

(3) 分组组合法

用P.50, 23的结论

$$(M_1 dx + N_1 dy) + (M_2 dx + N_2 dy) = 0$$

$$\mu_1(x, y)(M_1 dx + N_1 dy) = dU_1(x, y)$$

$$\mu_2(x, y)(M_2 dx + N_2 dy) = dU_2(x, y)$$

$$\mu_1(x, y)\varphi_1(U) \quad \mu_2(x, y)\varphi_2(U)$$

寻去适当的 $\varphi_1(t)$ 和 $\varphi_2(t)$ 使得

$$\mu_1(x, y)\varphi_1(U) = \mu_2(x, y)\varphi_2(U)$$

则原方程的积分因子 $\mu_1(x, y)\varphi_1(U) = \mu_2(x, y)\varphi_2(U)$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

例4 解方程 $(x - y)dx + (x + y)dy = 0$

解 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 1$ 不是恰当方程

$$(x dx + y dy) + (x dy - y dx) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(x dx + y dy) = d(x^2 + y^2) \quad \mu_1(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_1(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}(x dy - y dx) = d \arctan \frac{y}{x} \quad \varphi_1(t) = \frac{2}{t}$$

$$\mu_2(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \varphi_2(\arctan \frac{y}{x}) \quad \varphi_2(t) = 1$$

$$\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$(x dx + y dy) + (x dy - y dx) = 0$$

$$\frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} + d \arctan \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

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

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

练习

$$(1) \quad (x^2 + y)dx + (x - 2y)dy = 0$$

$$(2) \quad 2(3xy^2 + 2x^3)dx + 3(2x^2y + y^2)dy = 0$$

$$(3) \quad 2x(ye^{x^2} - 1)dx + e^{x^2}dy = 0$$

$$(4) \quad (y - x^2)dx - xdy = 0$$

思考 推证方程的积分因子只与 $x \pm y$, xy , $x^2 \pm y^2$ 有关。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

结论3: 若 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (2.3.5)

有只与 $x+y$ 有关的积分因子的充要条件是

$$\frac{1}{N-M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(x+y) \quad \text{此时, } \mu(x, y) = e^{\int \varphi(x+y) dx}$$

这是因为
$$M \frac{d\mu}{dt} - N \frac{d\mu}{dt} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \quad (2.58)$$

$$M \frac{d\mu}{dt} - N \frac{d\mu}{dt} = -\mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \quad \mu(x, y) = e^{\int \varphi(t) dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\mu}{dt} = \frac{1}{N-M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(x+y) \triangleq \varphi(t) \quad (x+y \triangleq t)$$

反过来, 也可推知(2.58)确有只与 $x+y$ 有关的解。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

结论4: 若 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (2.3.5)

有只与 xy 有关的积分因子的充要条件是

$$\frac{1}{Ny - xM} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(xy) \quad \text{此时, } \mu(x, y) = e^{\int \varphi(xy) dx}$$

这是因为 $M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = 0$ (2.58)

$$Mx \frac{d\mu}{dt} - Ny \frac{d\mu}{dt} = -\mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \quad \mu(x, y) = e^{\int \varphi(t) dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\mu}{dt} = \frac{1}{Ny - xM} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(xy) \triangleq \varphi(t) \quad (xy \triangleq t)$$

反过来, 也可推知(2.58)确有只与 xy 有关的解。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

小结/Conclusion/

- 恰当方程 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{恰当方程的判断定理} \\ \text{恰当方程的求解方法} \end{array} \right.$
- 积分因子 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{积分因子意义} \\ \text{寻求积分因子方法} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 > \text{观察法} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{直接法} \\ \text{变量代换法} \end{array} \right. \\ 2 > \text{公式法 (由公式 (2.58) 确定的积分因子)} \\ \quad u(x, y) = \varphi(x), \text{或 } \varphi(y) \text{ 或 } \varphi(xy) \text{ 或 } \varphi(x^2 + y^2) \text{ 等} \\ 3 > \text{分组组合法} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

作业： P.50: 第7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22题

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

作业： P.50: 第 19题 参考解答

解 假设 $M(x, y), N(x, y)$ 是 m 次齐次函数, 则令 $y = ux$ 有

$$M(x, y) = M(x, xu) = x^m M(1, u), \quad N(x, y) = N(x, xu) = x^m N(1, u)$$

$dy = xdu + udx$ 代入 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 得

$$x^m \{ [M(1, u) + N(1, u)u]dx + xN(1, u)du \} = 0$$

要分离变量, 只要乘积分因子

$$\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^{m+1} [M(1, u) + uN(1, u)]} = \frac{1}{xM(x, y) + yN(x, y)}$$

另解 直接验证

$$\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{xM(x, y) + yN(x, y)}$$

是方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 的积分因子。

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$\frac{M(x, y)}{xM(x, y) + yN(x, y)} dx + \frac{N(x, y)}{xM(x, y) + yN(x, y)} dy = 0$$



$$\frac{M(1, \frac{y}{x})}{xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})} dx + \frac{N(1, \frac{y}{x})}{xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{M(1, \frac{y}{x})}{xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})} \right) = \frac{M'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) \frac{1}{x} [xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]}{[xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]^2}$$

$$- \frac{M(1, \frac{y}{x}) [xM'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) \frac{1}{x} + N(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) \frac{1}{x}]}{[xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]^2}$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\frac{y}{x} [M'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) N(1, \frac{y}{x}) - N'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) M(1, \frac{y}{x})] - M(1, \frac{y}{x}) N(1, \frac{y}{x})}{[xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]^2} \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{N(1, \frac{y}{x})}{xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})} \right) &= \frac{-\frac{y}{x^2} N'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) [xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]}{[xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]^2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{N(1, \frac{y}{x}) [M(1, \frac{y}{x}) + xM'_2(1, \frac{y}{x})(-\frac{y}{x^2}) + yN'_2(1, \frac{y}{x})(-\frac{y}{x^2})]}{[xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]^2} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{y}{x} [M'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) N(1, \frac{y}{x}) - N'_2(1, \frac{y}{x}) M(1, \frac{y}{x})] - M(1, \frac{y}{x}) N(1, \frac{y}{x})}{[xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})]^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

§ 2.3 Exact ODE and Integrating Factor

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{M(1, \frac{y}{x})}{xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{N(1, \frac{y}{x})}{xM(1, \frac{y}{x}) + yN(1, \frac{y}{x})} \right)$$

因此，齐次方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ 有积分因子

$$\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{xM(x, y) + yN(x, y)}.$$

问题： 1. 齐次方程 $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$

是否有其它积分因子？

2. 函数

$$\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{x[M(1, u) + uN(1, u)]} = \frac{x^m}{xM(x, y) + yN(x, y)}$$

是积分因子吗？