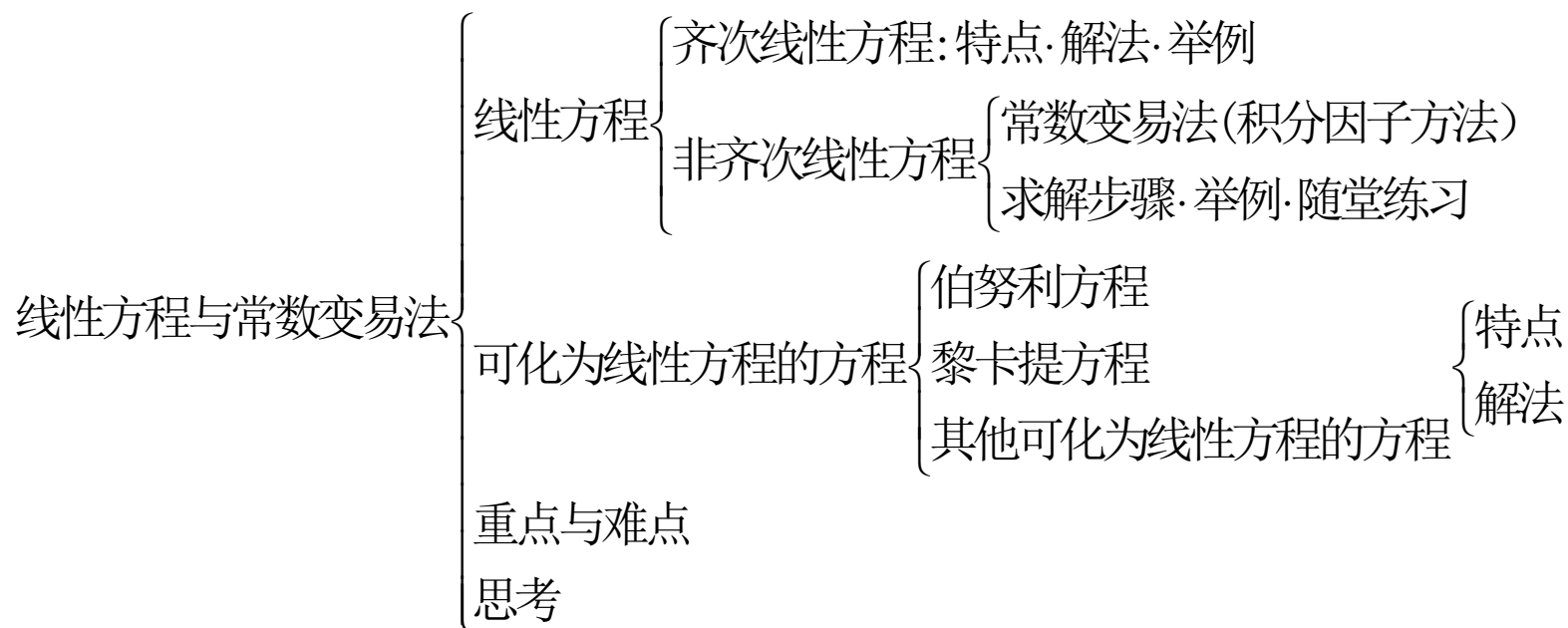


## § 2.2 线性方程与常数变易法

**/Linear ODE and variation of constants Method/**

## 内容提要/Constant Abstract/



## 本节要求/Requirements/

- 熟练掌握**线性方程**和**伯努利方程**的求解方法。
- 了解**黎卡提方程**的简单性质及其求解方法。

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

### 一、一阶线性微分方程/ First-Order Linear ODE/

一般形式  $a(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + b(x)y + c(x) = 0$

形如  $y' = P(x)y + Q(x) \dots\dots\dots(2.2.1)$

的方程称为一阶线性微分方程(即关于  $y, y'$  是线性的)

其中  $P(x), Q(x)$  为  $x$  的已知函数。当  $Q(x) \equiv 0$  时,

$y' = P(x)y \dots\dots\dots(2.2.2)$  称为齐次线性方程;

当  $Q(x) \neq 0$  时, 称为非齐次线性方程。

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

假设  $P(x), Q(x)$  函数在区间  $a < x < b$  上连续, 则根据解的存在性及唯一性定理可知, 在区域

$$D : a < x < b \quad -\infty < y < +\infty$$

方程(2.2.1)的初值问题的解是存在唯一的。

$$y' = P(x)y + Q(x) \quad \dots\dots\dots(2.2.1)$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

### (1) 齐次线性方程/Homogenous Linear ODE/

$$y' = p(x)y \dots\dots\dots(2.2.2)$$

解法:

分离变量, 得:  $\frac{dy}{y} = p(x)dx$

积分, 得:  $\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int p(x)dx + C_1$

$$\ln|y| = \int p(x)dx + C_1 \qquad |y| = e^{C_1} e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$y = \pm e^{C_1} e^{\int p(x)dx} \qquad c = \pm e^{C_1}$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

得  $y = ce^{\int p(x)dx}$

因为  $y \equiv 0$  为(2.2.2)的解,所以其通解为:

$$y = ce^{\int p(x)dx} \dots\dots\dots(2.2.3)$$

其中c为任意常数。

满足初始条件  $y(x_0) = y_0$  的解是

$$y = y_0 e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} \dots\dots\dots(2.2.3)'$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**例1** 试求微分方程  $y' + y \sin x = 0$

的通解,并求满足条件的  $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$  特解

**解**  $p(x) = -\sin x$

由公式(2.2.3)得, 所求通解为:

$$y = ce^{-\int \sin x dx} = ce^{\cos x}$$

由公式(2.2.3)'得, 所求特解为:

$$y = 2e^{\cos x}$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

### (2) 非齐次线性方程/Non-Homogenous Linear ODE/

采用常数变易法求解

设想方程  $y' = P(x)y + Q(x)$

有形如(2.2.3)的解，但其中的常数 $c$ 变易为 $x$ 的待定函数

$$y = ce^{\int P(x)dx} \dots\dots\dots(2.2.3)$$

$$\text{即设 } y = c(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} \dots\dots\dots(2.2.4)$$

方程的解。



## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$y = c(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} \qquad y' = P(x)y + Q(x)$$

上式代入方程(2.2.1)，得：

$$c'(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} + c(x)e^{\int P(x)dx}P(x) = P(x)c(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} + Q(x)$$

即：

$$c'(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} = Q(x)$$

$$c'(x) = Q(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx}$$

积分得：

$$c(x) = \int Q(x)e^{-\int p(x)dx} dx + c$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$c(x) = \int Q(x) e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx + c$$

代入(2.2.4)  $y = c(x) e^{\int P(x) dx}$  得:

$$y = e^{\int P(x) dx} \left[ \int Q(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} dx + c \right] \dots\dots\dots(2.2.5)$$

同时, 方程满足初始条件  $\varphi(x_0) = y_0$  的特解为 :

$$y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x P(t) dt} \left[ y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x Q(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x P(t) dt} dx \right]$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

由(2.2.5)得:

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

其中第一项是线性齐次方程的通解，第二项是线性非齐次方程特解。

非齐次线性方程通解的结构：

**通解等于其对应齐次方程通解与自身的一个特解之和。**

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**例2**  $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \sin x + \cos^2 x$

**解** 1) 先求对应的齐次方程通解

$$\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \sin x \quad \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln|\cos x| + \ln|c|$$

$$y = \frac{c}{\cos x} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

2) 用常数变易法求方程通解

设  $y = \frac{c(x)}{\cos x}$  是方程的解，代入原方程，得

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \sin x + \cos^2 x \qquad y = \frac{c(x)}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x \left( \frac{c'(x) \cos x + c(x) \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \frac{c(x)}{\cos x} \sin x + \cos^2 x$$

$$c'(x) = \cos^2 x$$

$$c(x) = \int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left( \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c \right) \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

**说明：**对于一阶线性方程，也可直接用通解公式计算得出。

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

例3  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x - y^2}$   $y = e^{\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} dx + c]$

解 1) 转换变量位置

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

2) 用公式求方程通解

$$x = e^{2\int \frac{1}{y} dx} \left[ -\int ye^{-2\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + c \right] = e^{\ln y^2} \left( -\int ye^{\ln y^{-2}} dy + c \right)$$

$$x = y^2 \left( -\int \frac{1}{y} dy + c \right) = -y^2 \ln|y| + cy^2$$

$$x = -y^2 \ln|y| + cy^2$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

注意:

有时方程关于  $y, \frac{dy}{dx}$  不是线性的, 但如果视

$x$  为  $y$  的函数, 方程关于  $x, \frac{dx}{dy}$  是线性的,

于是仍可以根据上面的方法求解。

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

练习

$$(1) \quad xy' + (1+x)y = e^x$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x + y^3}$$



## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**练习** (1)  $xy' + (1+x)y = e^x$

**解** 1) 先解齐次方程  $xy' + (1+x)y = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{y} + \frac{1+x}{x} dx = 0$$

积分，得：

$$\ln y + \ln x + x = c_1 \quad y = c \frac{e^{-x}}{x}$$

2) 设  $y = c(x) \frac{e^{-x}}{x}$ ，代入原方程，得：

$$x \left[ c(x) \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \right]' + (1+x) c(x) \frac{e^{-x}}{x} = e^x$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$x\left[c'(x)\frac{e^{-x}}{x} + c(x)\frac{-xe^x - e^x}{x^2}\right] + (1+x)c(x)\frac{e^{-x}}{x} = e^x$$

化简得:  $c'(x)e^{-x} = e^x \quad c'(x) = e^{2x}$

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

所以, 通解为:  $y = \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \left( \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c \right)$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{2x} + \frac{ce^{-x}}{x}$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**练习** (2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x$

**解** 用公式求解,  $p(x) = -2x, Q(x) = 4x$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int 2x dx} \left( \int 4xe^{\int 2x dx} dx + c \right) \\ &= e^{-x^2} \left( \int 4xe^{x^2} dx + c \right) \\ &= e^{-x^2} (2e^{x^2} + c) \end{aligned}$$

即:  $y = 2 + ce^{-x^2}$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**练习** (3)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x + y^3}$

**解** 方程可以改写为:

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y}x + y^2 \quad p(y) = \frac{1}{y}, \quad Q(y) = y^2$$

故通解为:

$$x = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left( \int y^2 e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} + c \right) = y \left( \frac{1}{2} y^2 + c \right)$$

$$\text{即: } x = \frac{1}{2} y^3 + cy \text{ 或 } y = cx - \frac{1}{2} y^3$$

## 二、 可化为线性方程的方程

1 伯努利方程/Bernoulli ODE/

2\* 黎卡提方程/ Riccati ODE/

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

### 1 伯努利方程/Bernoulli ODE/

$$\text{形如 } y' = P(x)y + Q(x)y^n \quad (2.2.6)$$

的方程称为伯努利方程，其中  $n \neq 0, n \neq 1$   
它通过变量代换可化为线性方程。

**解法：** 将方程(2.2.6)的各项同乘以  $y^{-n}$

$$\text{得: } y^{-n} y' = P(x)y^{1-n} + Q(x)$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-n}$$

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

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

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

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

用上式求解后，代入原变量  $z = y^{1-n}$ ，使得原方程的通解。

$$y^{1-n} = e^{\int (1-n)P(x)dx} \left[ \int (1-n)Q(x)e^{-\int (1-n)P(x)dx} dx + c \right]$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**例4**  $xy' + y = xy^2 \ln x$

**解** 将方程改写为:  $y^{-2}y' + \frac{1}{x}y^{-1} = \ln x$

$$z = y^{-1} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}z = -\ln x$$

$$z = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left( \int (-\ln x) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right)$$

$$= x \left( \int -\frac{\ln x}{x} dx + c \right)$$

$$= x \left[ -\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + c \right]$$

故  $\frac{1}{y} = x \left[ c - \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \right]$



## 2 黎卡提方程 / Riccati ODE/

●形如 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y^2 + Q(x)y + R(x) \quad (2.2.7)$$

的方程称为黎卡提方程。

●特点:

在一般情况下，此类方程的解不能用初等函数及其积分形示表示，如果先由观察法或其他方法知道它的一个特解时，才可以通过初等积分法，求出它的通解。

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y^2 + Q(x)y + R(x) \quad (2.2.7)$$

**解法** 若方程有一特解为  $y(x) = \tilde{y}(x)$

$$\text{设 } y = z + \tilde{y}(x) \quad y' = z' + \tilde{y}'(x)$$

$$\text{则 } z' + \tilde{y}'(x) = P(x)(z + \tilde{y})^2 + Q(x)(z + \tilde{y}) + R(x)$$

$$z' + \tilde{y}'(x) = P(x)(z^2 + 2\tilde{y}z + \tilde{y}^2) + Q(x)(z + \tilde{y}) + R(x)$$

$$z' + \tilde{y}'(x) = P(x)z^2 + (2\tilde{y}P(x) + Q(x))z + P(x)\tilde{y}^2 + Q(x)\tilde{y} + R(x)$$

$$z' = P(x)z^2 + (2\tilde{y}P(x) + Q(x))z$$

化为伯努利方程。

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**例5**  $y' = y^2 - x^2 + 1$

**解** 由观察看出  $\tilde{y} = x$  是方程的一个特解，于是

令  $y = x + u$ ，则得  $1 + u' = (u + x)^2 - x^2 + 1$

$$u' = u^2 + 2xu \quad \frac{1}{u^2} u' = 1 + 2xu^{-1}$$

$$-(u^{-1})' = 1 + 2xu^{-1}$$

$$z' = -2xz - 1 \quad z = e^{-x^2} \left( \int -e^{x^2} dx + C \right)$$

故原方程的通解为  $y = x + e^{x^2} \left( C - \int e^{x^2} dx \right)^{-1}$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**例6** 试求  $x^2 y' = x^2 y^2 + xy + 1$  形如  $\frac{a}{x}$  的特解, 解此微分方程。

**解** 设  $y = \frac{a}{x}$ ,  $y' = -\frac{a}{x^2}$ , 代入方程得:

$$-a = a^2 + a + 1 \quad (a+1)^2 = 0$$

所以  $a = -1$  故  $\tilde{y} = -\frac{1}{x}$  是方程的一个特解。

$$\text{令 } y = -\frac{1}{x} + u$$

$$x^2 \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + u' \right) = x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{x} + u \right)^2 + x \left( -\frac{1}{x} + u \right) + 1$$

于是方程化为伯努利方程  $u' = x^2 u^2 - xu$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$\frac{1}{u^2}u' = -xu^{-1} + x^2 \longrightarrow -(u^{-1})' = -xu^{-1} + x^2$$

$$z' = xz - x^2 \longrightarrow z = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left( \int -x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C \right)$$

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

故原方程的通解为

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

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

### 练习

$$(1) \quad xdy - [y + xy^3(1 + \ln x)]dx = 0$$

$$(2) \quad y'e^{-x} + y^2 - 2ye^x = 1 - e^{2x}$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**练习** (1)  $xdy - [y + xy^3(1 + \ln x)]dx = 0$

**解** 方程各项同除以  $xy^3dx$

得:  $y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} y^{-2} + 1 + \ln x$

令  $z = y^{-2}$ ,  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -2y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx}$

于是方程化为:  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{2}{x} z - 2(1 + \ln x)$

$$z = \frac{1}{x^2} \left[ \int -2(1 + \ln x)x^2 dx + c \right] = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( -\frac{4}{9}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \ln x + c \right)$$

即  $y^{-2} = \frac{c}{x^2} - \frac{4}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}x \ln x$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

**练习** (2)  $y'e^{-x} + y^2 - 2ye^x = 1 - e^{2x}$

**解**  $y' = -y^2e^x + 2ye^{2x} + e^x - e^{3x}$

经观察，方程有一个特解  $\tilde{y} = e^x$

令  $y = e^x + u$

$$u' = -u^2e^x - 2ue^{2x}$$

$$y = e^x + \frac{1}{c + e^x}$$



## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

### 思考题

$$(1) \quad e^{-y} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \right) = x e^x$$

$$(2) \quad y' - e^x + e^{x+y} = 0$$

$$(3) \quad y \ln y dx + (x - \ln y) dy = 0$$

**作业：** P.38 第6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22(1)题

P.64 第36(3)题

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

提示:

$$1 \quad e^{-y} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \right) = xe^x \qquad e^{-y} \frac{dy}{dx} + e^{-y} = xe^x$$

$$\frac{de^{-y}}{dx} = e^{-y} - xe^x \quad (\text{线性方程})$$

$$2 \quad y' - e^x + e^{x+y} = 0 \quad (e^y)' - e^x e^y + e^x e^{2y} = 0$$

$$u' - e^x u + e^x u^2 = 0 \quad (\text{伯努利方程})$$

$$3 \quad y \ln y dx + (x - \ln y) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{x - \ln y}{y \ln y} = -\frac{1}{y \ln y} x + \frac{1}{y} \quad (\text{线性方程})$$

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

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

**解** 原方程可改写为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y \ln y}{x - \ln y} \qquad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{x - \ln y}{y \ln y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{y \ln y} x + \frac{1}{y} \qquad P(y) = -\frac{1}{y \ln y}, \quad Q(y) = \frac{1}{y}$$

故通解为:

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

## § 2.2 Linear ODE and variation of constants Method

$$= \frac{1}{\ln y} \left( \int \frac{\ln y}{y} dy + c \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln y} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\ln y)^2 + c \right]$$

即:  $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y + \frac{c}{\ln y}$

或:  $(2x - \ln y) \ln y = 2c$