第二章 一阶微分方程的初等解法

§ 2.3 恰当微分方程与积分因子

一阶微分方程一般形式
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y)$$

微分形式
$$f(x,y)dx - dy = 0$$

把x和y平等看待: 若x为自变量,则y就是x的函数; 若y为自变量,则x就是y的函数

则上式可写成

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

具有对称形式的一阶微分方程

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

如果存在某一二元函数u(x,y),使得

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

这里,
$$du(x,y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$
,表示 $u(x,y)$ 的全微分

则称方程为恰当微分方程(全微分方程)

称 u(x,y) 为M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy 的一个原函数

如果方程M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0 为恰当微分方程

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

方程可改写成 du(x,y)=0

$$du(x,y)=0$$

则方程通解为: u(x,y)=C (C是任意常数)

$$u(x,y) = C$$

例如:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies xdx + ydy = 0$$

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

方程通解为: u(x,y) = C

求解恰当方程的关键就是求原函数的问题

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

(2.3.1)

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

(2.3.2)

问题

- (1) 如何判断方程(2.3.1)是否为恰当方程?
- (2) 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?

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

(2.3.1)

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,方程通解为:

(C是任意常数)

$$\int M(x,y)dx + \int [N - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y)dx]dy = C$$

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

(2.3.1)

证明 必要条件

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

若(2.3.1)是恰当方程,则存在某一二元

函数 u (x, y), 使得

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = M(x, y) & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = N(x, y) & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

由于
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$$
, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 的连续性, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

因此

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

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

(2.3.1)

充分条件

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

即要找到一个二元函数 u (x, y), 使得

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

$$\exists \mathbb{D} \quad \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = M(x,y), \frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = N(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = M(x,y) \tag{2.3.3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = N(x,y) \tag{2.3.4}$$

由(2.3.3)式出发,把y看作参数,解方程得

$$u(x,y) = \int M(x,y) dx + \varphi(y)$$
 (2.3.5)

这里, $\varphi(y)$ 是 y 任意可微函数。

选择 $\varphi(y)$ 使 u(x,y) 同时满足 (2.3.4) 式,即

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

由此,

$$\frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = N(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y) dx \qquad (2.3.6)$$

证明(2.3.6)式的右端与x无关

只需要证明(2.3.6)式的右端关于x偏导恒为零

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [N(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y) dx]$$

$$= \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int M(x,y) dx \right]$$

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

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

(2.3.5)

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

(2.3.6)

则(2.3.6)式的右端只含有 y, 积分之,

$$\varphi(y) = \int [N(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y) dx] dy \qquad (2.3.7)$$
 将 (2.3.7) 式代入 (2.3.5) 式, 得

$$u(x,y) = \int M(x,y) dx + \int [N(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y) dx] dy$$

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

(2.3.1)

因此,恰当微分方程(2.3.1)的通解就是

$$\int M(x,y)dx + \int [N(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y)dx]dy = c$$

这里, c为任意常数。

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

解:
$$M = 3x^2 + 6xy^2$$
, $N = 6x^2y + 4y^3$, $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 12xy$

因此,方程是恰当微分方程

方法一:

求 u (x, y), 使其同时满足以下方程

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy^2 \tag{2.3.8}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = 6x^2y + 4y^3 \tag{2.3.9}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 6xy^2$$

(2.3.8)

对 (2.3.8) 式关于 x 积分,得

$$u(x,y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \varphi(y)$$
 (2.3.10)

对 (2.3.10) 关于 y 求导, 并使它满足 (2.3.9)

$$\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = 6x^2y + \frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = 6x^2y + 4y^3$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = 4y^3 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \varphi(y) = y^4$$

$u(x,y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \varphi(y)$

(2.3.10)

将 $\varphi(y) = y^4$ 代入 (2.3.10), 得

$$u(x,y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4$$

因此,方程通解为:

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

这里, c为任意常数。

方法二: 直接利用公式

$$\int M(x,y)dx + \int [N(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x,y)dx]dy = c$$

方程通解为:

$$\int \left[\left(6x^2y + 4y^3 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int \left(3x^2 + 6xy^2 \right) dx \right] dy$$
$$+ \int \left(3x^2 + 6xy^2 \right) dx = c$$

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

方法三:"分项组合"法

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

$$3x^{2}dx + 6xy^{2}dx + 6x^{2}ydy + 4y^{3}dy = 0$$

$$dx^{3} + 3y^{2}dx^{2} + 3x^{2}dy^{2} + dy^{4} = 0$$

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

$$x^{3} + 3x^{2}y^{2} + y^{4} = c$$

注意: 常用二元函数的全微分

$$\begin{cases} ydx + xdy = d(xy) & \begin{cases} \frac{ydx - xdy}{xy} = d(\ln\left|\frac{x}{y}\right|) \\ \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = d(\frac{x}{y}) & \begin{cases} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan\frac{x}{y}) \\ \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan\frac{x}{y}) \end{cases} & \begin{cases} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = d(\arctan\frac{x}{y}) \\ \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{1}{2}d(\ln\left|\frac{x - y}{x + y}\right|) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

恰当方程可以通过积分求出它的通解,非恰当方程可以通过转化为恰当方程求解。

问题

如何将非恰当方程化为恰当方程?

积分因子的意义

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

如果存在连续可微的函数 $\mu = \mu(x,y) \neq 0$, 使得

$$\mu(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0$$
 (2.3.11)

为一恰当微分方程,即存在函数v(x,y),使

$$\mu(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy \equiv dv(x,y)$$

则称 $\mu(x,y)$ 为方程(2.3.1)的积分因子

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

(2.3.1)

$$\mu(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0$$
 (2.3.11)

此时, v(x,y) = c 是 (2.3.11) 的通解

因而也就是(2.3.1)的通解

求解非恰当方程的关键是求积分因子!

同一方程可以有不同的积分因子

例如: 方程 ydx - xdy = 0 有如下积分因子:

因为
$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$
, $\frac{1}{y^2}$, $\frac{1}{xy}$, $\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}$ 等。
$$d\left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

非恰当方程可以通过积分因子转化为恰当方程

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

(2.3.1)

$$\mu(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0$$
 (2.3.11)

方程(2.3.1)为恰当方程的充要条件为: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

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

则,方程(2.3.11)为恰当方程的充要条件为:

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

因此, $\mu(x,y)$ 为(2.3.1)积分因子的充要条件为:

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

即

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



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

寻求积分因子的方法

(1) 观察法: 利用已知的微分式的原函数求积分因子

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

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

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

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

寻求积分因子的方法

(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 $\mu(x,y)M(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0$ 为恰当方程 则有 $\frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}$

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

单变量积分因子

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

(1) $\mu = \mu(x)$ 为(2.3.1)的只与 x 有关的积分因子的充要条件为:

的充要条件为:
$$N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x})\mu \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} dx$$

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

这里, $\psi(x)$ 仅为x的函数。

此时积分因子为
$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \psi(x) dx}$$

单变量积分因子

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

(2) $\mu = \mu(y)$ 为(2.3.1)的只与 y 有关的积分因子的充要条件为:

$$-M\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial y} = (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x})\mu \implies \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{-M}dy$$

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

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \psi(y)$$

这里, $\psi(y)$ 仅为 y 的函数。

此时积分因子为
$$\mu(y) = e^{\int \psi(y)dy}$$

思考:

方程只与 $x \pm y$, xy, $x^2 \pm y^2$ 有关的积分因子的充要条件?

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

(3)方程(2.3.1) 只与 x+y 有关的积分因子

的充要条件为:
$$N\frac{d\mu}{dt} - M\frac{d\mu}{dt} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$$

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

这里, $\psi(t)$ 仅为 x+y 的函数, 积分因子为 $\mu(t) = e^{\int \psi(t)dt}$

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

(4)方程(2.3.1) 只与xy有关的积分因子

的充要条件为:
$$Ny \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} - Mx \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right)$$

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

这里, $\psi(t)$ 仅为 xy 的函数,积分因子为 $\mu(t) = e^{\int \psi(t)dt}$

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int \psi(t)dt}$$

例2: 求解方程 ydx + (y-x)dy = 0

解:
$$M = y$$
, $N = y - x$, $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1$, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -1$

因此,方程不是恰当微分方程

方法一: 公式法

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

因为
$$\left| \frac{1}{-M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \right| = -\frac{2}{y} \triangleq \psi(y)$$
 只与 y 有关,

故方程有只与y有关的积分因子

$$\mu(y) = e^{\int (-\frac{2}{y})dy} = e^{-2\ln|y|} = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

以
$$\mu(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}$$
 乘方程两边,得到

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



$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + \frac{dy}{y} = 0$$

因而,通解为

$$\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y| = c$$

方法二:观察法

将方程改写为: ydx - xdy = -ydy

由已知全微分 ydx - xdy 的积分因子 $\mu = \frac{1}{y^2}, \mu = \frac{1}{x^2}, \dots$

但考虑到右端只与 y 有关,故取 $\mu = \frac{1}{y^2}$ 为方程的积分因子

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y}dy$$

因此,通解为

$$\frac{x}{y} + \ln|y| = c$$