恰当方程(全微分方程)

本篇笔记是对柳斌《常微分方程》2.1节的一点梳理和补充。

对于一个一阶微分方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x, y)$$

其对称形式为:

$$P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 (1)$$

方程(1)称为恰当方程(全微分方程)当且仅当存在连续可微函数 $\Phi(x,y)$,使得

$$d\Phi(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$

当然, 此处 $d\Phi(x,y)=0$, 故

$$\Phi(x,y) = c$$

该式称为方程(1)的通积分. 取定其中的常数c后,得到的隐函数y=u(x)或x=v(y)为方程的解(推导略).

下面讨论方程是否恰当的判断以及恰当方程的通积分求解.

在单连通区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上,P(x,y),Q(x,y) 连续,且有连续的 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y},\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,则该方程为恰当方程的充要条件是,在D内 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}=\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

证明:

充分性:

由于方程是恰当方程,由定义知存在 $\Phi(x,y)$ 满足 $\mathrm{d}\Phi(x,y) = P(x,y)\mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y)\mathrm{d}y$. 即:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} &= Q(x,y), \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = P(x,y) \\ \Rightarrow & \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y \partial x} \end{split}$$

已知 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续,亦即 $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y \partial x}$ 连续,由 Schwarz Theorom 可知 $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y \partial x}$, 即 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

必要性:

区域D上应用格林公式:

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 时,该等式恒等于 0,即 $\mathbf{F} = (P(x,y),Q(x,y))$ 是保守场,曲线积分的结果不受积分路径的影响,即 $\int_{\gamma} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = c$. (c的取值由 x_0,y_0 决定)

由此,我们可以得到通积分的形式. 根据定义,有 $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = P(x,y)$,故

$$\Phi(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(t,y) dt + \phi(y)$$

又由 $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 得到:

$$Q(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{x_0}^x P(t,y) dt + \phi'(y)$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(t,y) dt + \phi'(y)$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(t,y) dt + \phi'(y)$$

$$= Q(x,y) - Q(x_0,y) + \phi'(y)$$

即 $\phi'(y) = Q(x_0, y)$, 进而有 $\phi(y) = \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, s) ds$.

由此得到通积分的形式:

$$\Phi(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} P(t,y) dt + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x_0,s) ds$$

实际计算时, x_0, y_0 以方便计算为原则随意选取,因为在通解形式当中,这一步的差异会被 c 吸收.

(略去对庞加莱引理的介绍,因为我还没看过拓扑的书)