

§7.5–§7.7 Ordinary Differential Equations II

illusion

Especially made for zqc

School of Mathematical Science, XMU

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<http://illusion-hope.github.io/25-Spring-ZQC-Calculus/>

Review

- 解的存在唯一性定理;
- Duhamel's Principle: 非齐次方程的解可以由齐次方程的解导出。

$$y(x) = y_0 \exp \left\{ \int_{x_0}^x P(s) ds \right\} + \int_{x_0}^x Q(t) \exp \left\{ \int_t^x P(s) ds \right\} dt.$$

- 几类换元方法: Riccati, Bernoulli, 齐次方程;
- 尝试构造积分因子:

$$y' - P(x)y = Q(x) \rightsquigarrow \mu(x) = \exp \left\{ \int_x^{x_0} P(x) dx \right\}.$$

Examples

(1) (Riccati) $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)y^2 + R(x) \rightsquigarrow$ Attention is all you need!

\rightsquigarrow If you find one solution \tilde{y} , then let $y = z + \tilde{y} \rightsquigarrow$ Bernoulli.

(2) $\frac{xdy}{ydx} = f(xy) \rightsquigarrow u = xy, \frac{du}{dx} = y + x \frac{dy}{dx}$

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(ax + by + c) \rightsquigarrow u = ax + by + c, \frac{du}{dx} = a + b \frac{dy}{dx}$

(4) $\frac{x^2 dy}{dx} = f(xy)$

(5) $\frac{dy}{dx} = xf\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$

(6) ...

例 1

$$(1) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^6 - 2x^2}{2xy^5 + x^2y^2};$$

$$(1') \quad (\text{Similar!}) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^3 + 3xy^2 + x}{3x^2y + 2y^3 - y};$$

$$(2) \quad y' = y^2 + 2(\sin x - 1)y + \sin^2 x - 2\sin x - \cos x + 1.$$

例 2

已知微分方程 $y' + y = f(x)$, $f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$. 若 $f(x)$ 是以周期为 T 的函数, 证明: 方程存在唯一以 T 为周期的解。

Examples

例 3

(Gronwall) 设 $f(t), g(t), x(t) \in C[t_0, t_1]$ 且非负, 求证: 若 $x(t) \leq g(t) + \int_{t_0}^t f(\tau)x(\tau) d\tau, t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$, 则

$$x(t) \leq g(t) + \int_{t_0}^t f(\tau)g(\tau) \exp \left\{ \int_{\tau}^t f(s) ds \right\} d\tau, \quad t_0 \leq t \leq t_1.$$

例 4

设可微函数 $y = f(x)$ 对于任意 $x, h \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 恒满足关系式:

$$f(x+h) = \frac{f(x) + f(h)}{1 + f(x)f(h)}.$$

已知 $f'(0) = 1$, 试求 $f(x)$.

Lecture 2

初等积分方法:

- 可分离变量的微分方程 \rightsquigarrow 一阶线性微分方程
- 变量代换法: 齐次方程, Bernoulli 方程
- 全微分方程, 积分因子法 \rightsquigarrow (Chapter 9) 多元函数微分学
- 几类可降阶的高阶微分方程

高阶微分方程:

- 齐次线性微分方程解的结构和性质
- 非齐次线性微分方程: 常数变易法
- 常系数齐次线性微分方程 \rightsquigarrow 变系数: Euler 方程
- 两类特殊的常系数非齐次线性微分方程