#### 第7章b:一阶微分方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II



假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

• 齐次微分方程



假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

• 齐次微分方程



#### 假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y),$$

• 齐次微分方程



#### 假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y), \quad y' = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

• 齐次微分方程



#### 假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y), \quad y' = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

• 齐次微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),\,$$



#### 假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y), \quad y' = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

• 齐次微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$



假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y), \quad y' = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

• 齐次微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x),$$



假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,本节探讨如何求解以下四种一阶微分方程:

• 变量分离的一阶微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

• 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y), \quad y' = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

• 齐次微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x), \quad y' + p(x)y = q(x)$$



#### We are here now...

◆ 变量分离的一阶微分方程

♣ 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

♥ 齐次微分方程

◆ 一阶线性微分方程

变量已分离的一阶微分方程:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

变量已分离的一阶微分方程:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \iff g(y)\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$$

变量已分离的一阶微分方程:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \iff g(y)\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \iff g(y)y' = f(x)$$



计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies$$

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$
 $\Longrightarrow$ 

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$
 $\Longrightarrow$ 

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$

$$\implies G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$$

$$\implies$$

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$

$$\implies G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$$

$$\implies G(y) = F(x) + C$$

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   
 $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   
 $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数, $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y) = F(x) + C$$



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

两边求 x 关于的导数:

G'(y).

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

$$G'(y) \cdot y'$$

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x)$$



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y'$$



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x)$$



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\Longrightarrow \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\Longrightarrow G(y) = F(x) + C$  (不必写成  $y = y(x)$ )

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 
$$G(y(x)) = F(x) + C$$

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$$



#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$

$$\implies G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$$

$$\implies G(y) = F(x) + C \quad (不必写成 y = y(x))$$

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

验证:对关系式 G(y(x)) = F(x) + C

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$$
  
$$\implies dy = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx$$

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$
  
 $\implies G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$ 

其中 
$$F(x)$$
,  $G(y)$  分别是  $f(x)$ ,  $g(y)$  的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

 $\Longrightarrow$  G(y) = F(x) + C (不必写成 y = y(x))

验证:对关系式 G(y(x)) = F(x) + C

$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$$

$$\implies dy = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx \implies g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \implies$$

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 +$$

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + y$$

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 =$$

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 = e^x + C_1$$

例 求  $(y+1)dy = e^x dx$  的通解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 = e^x + C_2$$

例 求  $(y + 1)dy = e^{x}dx$  的通解

解两边积分

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y + C_{1} = e^{x} + C_{2}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C_{2} - C_{1}$$

例 求  $(y + 1)dy = e^{x}dx$  的通解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 = e^x + C_2$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y = e^x + C_2 - C_1$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y = e^x + C$$

例 求  $(y+1)dy = e^x dx$  的通解

解两边积分

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y + C_{1} = e^{x} + C_{2}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C_{2} - C_{1}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C$$

例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

解

例 求 
$$(y+1)dy = e^x dx$$
 的通解

解两边积分

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y + C_{1} = e^{x} + C_{2}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C_{2} - C_{1}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C$$

例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

解 两边积分

$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies$$



例 求 
$$(y+1)dy = e^x dx$$
 的通解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y + C_{1} = e^{x} + C_{2}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C_{2} - C_{1}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C$$

例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

解两边积分

$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C_1 =$$



例 求  $(y+1)dy = e^x dx$  的通解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 = e^x + C_2$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y = e^x + C_2 - C_1$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y = e^x + C$$

例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

解 两边积分

$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C_1 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2$$



例 求  $(y+1)dy = e^x dx$  的通解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^{x}dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y + C_{1} = e^{x} + C_{2}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C_{2} - C_{1}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^{2} + y = e^{x} + C$$

例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

- -

解 两边积分 
$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C_1 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2$$
 
$$\implies y^2 = x^2 + 2(C_2 - C_1)$$

例 求  $(y + 1)dy = e^{x}dx$  的通解

$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 = e^x + C_2$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y = e^x + C_2 - C_1$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y = e^x + C$$

例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

解 两边积分 
$$\int y dy = \int x dx \implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C_1 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2$$
$$\implies y^2 = x^2 + 2(C_2 - C_1)$$

 $\implies y^2 = x^2 + C$ 

### We are here now...

◆ 变量分离的一阶微分方程

♣ 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

♥ 齐次微分方程

◆ 一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \implies dy = f(x) \cdot g(y) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \implies dy = f(x) \cdot g(y) dx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = f(x) dx$$

$$\implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y) \implies dy = f(x) \cdot g(y) dx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = f(x) dx$$

$$\implies \int \frac{1}{g(y)} dy = \int f(x) dx$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

解



$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies \ln|f| =$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies \ln|f| = \gamma t +$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies \ln|f| = \gamma t + C_1$$

$$\implies$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies \ln|f| = \gamma t + C_1$$

$$\implies |f| = e^{\gamma t + C_1}$$

$$\implies$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies \ln|f| = \gamma t + C_1$$

$$\implies |f| = e^{\gamma t + C_1}$$

$$\implies f = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{\gamma t}$$

$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
,  $\gamma$ 是常数

的通解是

$$f(t) = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

请问为什么?

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \gamma f \implies \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma dt \implies \int \frac{1}{f} df = \gamma \int dt$$

$$\implies \ln|f| = \gamma t + C_1$$

$$\implies |f| = e^{\gamma t + C_1}$$

$$\implies f = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{\gamma t} = Ce^{\gamma t}$$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$
  $\Longrightarrow$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$
$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

所以

• 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

所以

- 通解为 x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup> = C (C 为任意常数)
- 当x = 1时y = 3,则

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

所以

- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)
- $\exists x = 1 \forall y = 3, \ \text{yl} \ 1^2 + 3^2 = C \Rightarrow$

例 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$  的通解,以及在初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 3$  下的特解

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C(C)$  为任意常数)
- $\exists x = 1 \text{ ft } v = 3$ .  $\bigcup 1^2 + 3^2 = C \implies C = 10$



例 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$  的通解,以及在初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 3$  下的特解

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y} \implies ydy = -xdx \implies \int ydy = \int -xdx$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies x^2 + y^2 = 2C_1 = C$$

- 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C(C)$  为任意常数)
- 当 x = 1 时 y = 3, 则  $1^2 + 3^2 = C$   $\Rightarrow$  C = 10 所以特解是  $x^2 + y^2 = 10$



解

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

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

$$\implies$$

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies$$

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y}$$

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

所以

• 通解为  $e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$  为任意常数)

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

- 通解为  $e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$  为任意常数)
- 当x = 0时y = 0,则

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

• 通解为 
$$e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$$
 为任意常数)

• 
$$\exists x = 0 \text{ ff } y = 0, \text{ } \emptyset \text{ } 1 = \frac{1}{2} + C \Rightarrow$$



解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

• 通解为 
$$e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$$
 为任意常数)

• 
$$\exists x = 0 \text{ ff } y = 0, \text{ } \emptyset \text{ } 1 = \frac{1}{2} + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$



解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

$$\implies \int e^{y} dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\implies e^{y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

- 通解为  $e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$  为任意常数)
- 当 x = 0 时 y = 0,则  $1 = \frac{1}{2} + C$   $\Rightarrow$   $C = \frac{1}{2}$  所以特解是  $e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2}$

例 求  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$  的通解

解

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$
  $\Longrightarrow$ 

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y|$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| - \ln|x|$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies \ln|xy| = C_1$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies \ln|xy| = C_1$$

$$\implies |xy| = e^{C_1}$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies \ln|xy| = C_1$$

$$\implies |xy| = e^{C_1}$$

$$\implies xy = \pm e^{C_1} =$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies \ln|xy| = C_1$$

$$\implies |xy| = e^{C_1}$$

$$\implies xy = \pm e^{C_1} = C$$

例 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -\frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int -\frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies \ln|xy| = C_1$$

$$\implies |xy| = e^{C_1}$$

$$\implies xy = \pm e^{C_1} = C$$

所以通解就是

$$xy = C$$

解

例 求 
$$y' = 2xy - 6x$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies$$

例 求 
$$y' = 2xy - 6x$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \frac{1}{y-3}dy = 2xdx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies$$

例 求 
$$v' = 2xv - 6x$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$
$$\implies \ln|y-3| =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies |n|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies |y-3| = e^{x^2 + C_1} =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies |y-3| = e^{x^2 + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$\implies$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies |y-3| = e^{x^2 + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$\implies y-3 = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2} =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies |y-3| = e^{x^2 + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$\implies y-3 = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2} = Ce^{x^2}$$

$$\implies \Rightarrow x = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2} = Ce^{x^2}$$

#### 例 求 v' = 2xv - 6x 的通解

#### 解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies |y-3| = e^{x^2 + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$\implies y-3 = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2} = Ce^{x^2}$$

$$\implies y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$$

### 例 求 v' = 2xv - 6x 的通解

### 解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(y-3) \implies \int \frac{1}{y-3} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\implies |n|y-3| = x^2 + C_1$$

$$\implies |y-3| = e^{x^2 + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$\implies y-3 = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{x^2} = Ce^{x^2}$$

$$\implies y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$$
解就是
$$y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$$

所以诵解就是

$$y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$$

解

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies$$

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \frac{1}{y}dy = -p(x)dx$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$
$$\implies \ln|y| =$$

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} =$$

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)} =$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)} = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)} = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

解这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)} = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

其中 P(x) 是 p(x) 的一个原函数。所以通解就是

$$y = Ce^{-P(x)}$$



解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)} = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

其中 P(x) 是 p(x) 的一个原函数。所以通解就是

$$y = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

注 上述的诵解也写作

$$v = Ce^{-\int p(x)dx}$$



解 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -p(x) dx$$

$$\implies \ln|y| = -P(x) + C_1$$

$$\implies |y| = e^{-P(x) + C_1} = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)}$$

$$\implies y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-P(x)} = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

其中 P(x) 是 p(x) 的一个原函数。所以通解就是

$$y = Ce^{-P(x)}$$

注 上述的诵解也写作

$$v = Ce^{-\int p(x)dx}$$

这里  $\int p(x)dx$  仅表示 p(x) 的一个原函数,不含积分常数。



### We are here now...

◆ 变量分离的一阶微分方程

- ♣ 可分离变量的一阶微分方程
- ♥ 齐次微分方程

◆ 一阶线性微分方程

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 并代入原方程:

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
, 并代入原方程: 
$$= \varphi(u)$$

### 计算通解步骤:

$$= \varphi(u)$$

#### 计算通解步骤:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies$$

#### 计算通解步骤:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

#### 计算通解步骤:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u)$$

### 计算通解步骤:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \implies x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$$

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , y = xu, 并代入原方程:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \implies x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$$

2. 分离变量:

#### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , y = xu, 并代入原方程:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \implies x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$$

2. 分离变量:

$$\frac{du}{du} = \frac{du}{du}$$

# 齐次微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , y = xu, 并代入原方程:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \implies x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$$

2. 分离变量:

$$\frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u} = \frac{dx}{x} \implies \int \frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

### 计算通解步骤:

1. 作变量代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , y = xu, 并代入原方程:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xu) = \varphi(u) \implies u + x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) \implies x\frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u) - u$$

2. 分离变量:

$$\frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u} = \frac{dx}{x} \implies \int \frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

3. 还原变量: 求出积分后,将  $\frac{y}{y}$  代替 u



解 1. 化为齐次方程

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

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\quad) = \frac{u^2}{u-1}$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\quad) = \frac{u^2}{u-1}$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1}$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1}$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$



解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y} (y = ux)$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{2}dx$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$



解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad u - \ln|u| =$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad u - \ln|u| = \ln|x|$$



解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  (y = ux)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad u - \ln|u| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y} (y = ux)$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$   $\Rightarrow$   $u - \ln|u| = \ln|x| + C_1$   $\Rightarrow e^u = Cux$ 

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y} (y = ux)$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

3. 分离变量

分离变量
$$\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u - \ln|u| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad e^u = Cux$$

4. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2}$$
 的通解

解 1. 化为齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2} = \frac{y^2/x^2}{y/x - 1}$$

3. 分离变量

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y} (y = ux)$ 

4. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ux) = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \implies u'x + u = \frac{u^2}{u-1} \implies u'x = \frac{u}{u-1}$$

 $\frac{u-1}{u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \left(1 - \frac{1}{u}\right)du = \left(\frac{1}{x}dx\right)$ 

 $e^{y/x} = Cy$ 

 $\Rightarrow e^u = Cux$ 

 $\Rightarrow u - \ln |u| = \ln |x| + C_1$ 

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$( )' = \frac{1}{u} + u$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$( )' = \frac{1}{u} + u$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{y}$$
  $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \implies u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \implies u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
  $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{y}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{y}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 =$$



解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{y}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x|$$



$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1$$

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{y}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$$



解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{y}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

2. 分离变量

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$$

3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

2. 分离变量

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$$

3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cx$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y}$   $(y = ux)$ 

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

2. 分离变量

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$$

3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cx$$

4. 代入初始值

解 1. 变量代换: 
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$

2. 分离变量

$$udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$$

3. 还原变量(代回 
$$u = y/x$$
):

$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cx$$

4. 代入初始值

$$e^2 = C$$



解 1. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{y}$  (y = ux)

例 求微分方程  $y' = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{y}{x}$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 2$  的解

解 1. 受重代换: 
$$u = \frac{1}{x}$$
 ( $y = ux$ )

$$(ux)' = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x + u = \frac{1}{u} + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad u'x = \frac{1}{u}$$
2. 分离变量

 $udu = \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \int udu = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$ 

 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{2}u^2} = Cx$ 

3. 还原变量(代回 u = y/x):

4. 代入初始值

4. 代入初始值 
$$e^2 = C$$

 $e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cx$ 

## We are here now...

◆ 变量分离的一阶微分方程

♣ 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

♥ 齐次微分方程

◆ 一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	<i>p</i> ( <i>x</i> )	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$			
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$			
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$			
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓		
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	<i>p</i> ( <i>x</i> )	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	✓		

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	✓	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	✓	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

	是否一阶线性?	<i>p</i> ( <i>x</i> )	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	√	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

• 当 
$$g(x) \equiv 0$$
 时,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

例

	是否一阶线性?	p(x)	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

• 当 
$$q(x) \equiv 0$$
 时,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

称为一阶齐次线性微分方程



$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数。

例

	是否一阶线性?	<i>p</i> ( <i>x</i> )	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√ (齐次)	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

• 当 
$$q(x) \equiv 0$$
 时,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

称为一阶齐次线性微分方程



利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{y} = -p(x)dx$$

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' +$$

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$



利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u'(x)e^{-\int p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u'(x) = q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$



利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow u'(x) = q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \left[ q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} \right] dx + C$$

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

 $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx \implies y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$ 

1. 求解齐次部分:

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$ ,代入原方程:

 $\Rightarrow u'(x) = q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \left[ q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} \right] dx + C$ 

 $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$ 

# $\therefore y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = \left(\int \left[q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}\right]dx + C\right)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 0$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ 

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程  $dy$  2 $y$  2 $\sqrt{2}$  5

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



例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[u\cdot(x+1)^2\right]'-$$



例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{g}{dy} = \frac{1}{x}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程  $dy$  2 $y$  5

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

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

$$\Rightarrow \left[u \cdot (x+1)^2\right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[u\cdot(x+1)^2\right]' - \frac{1}{x+1}\cdot u\cdot(x+1)$$

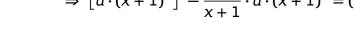
例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$



例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

**解 1.** 先求解齐次部分
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$$

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

 $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} +$$

$$\frac{g}{dx}$$
 1. 先求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

 $\Rightarrow v = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

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

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx =$ 

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解

 $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

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

第 7 章 b:一阶微分方程

 $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解   
解 1. 先求解齐次部分

 $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

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

 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

第 7 章 b:一阶微分方程

 $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$
 先求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2 \ln|x+1| + C_1$$

 $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$ 

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x + 1)^2$ , 代入原方程

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

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解解 1. 先求解齐次部分

 $\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

 $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ 

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \implies \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = C(x+1)^2$$

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{2}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| =$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$



#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$



#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ 

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$



#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' -$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x$$

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx =$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x =$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$



例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$
 的通解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \implies \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = Cx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

 $\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$ 

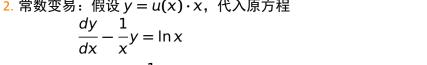
2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$

因此  $y = u(x) \cdot x =$ 第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y}dy = \int \frac{1}{x}dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$
2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程



$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot x)' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot x = \ln x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \int \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C$$

因此 
$$y = u(x) \cdot x = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 + C\right] x$$



解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \frac{1}{y} dy = dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| =$$

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ 

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

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



#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^x)' -$$

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x}$$

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

 $\Rightarrow$ 

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ , 代入原方程

 $\Rightarrow$ 

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ , 代入原方程

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \sin x dx = 0$$

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

因此  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x =$ 

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

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

$$\Rightarrow (u(x) \cdot e^{x})' - u(x) \cdot e^{x} = e^{x} \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

因此  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x = (-\cos x + C)e^x$ 

解

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

2. 先求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = 0$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = \frac{C}{y}$$

3. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$$



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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = \frac{C}{y}$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = \frac{C}{x}$$

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{y}$$

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x}$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

3. 常数变易:假设  $y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \implies \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\implies y = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{x^2$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln|x| + C$$

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$$

3. 常数变易:假设  $y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$ ,代入原方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln|x| + C$$

因此  $y = \frac{1}{y}(-\ln|x| + C)$ 



因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1 \implies 1 =$$

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1 \implies 1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C)$$

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1 \implies 1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C) \implies C = 2 + \ln 2$$

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C)$   $\Rightarrow$   $C = 2 + \ln 2$ 。所以

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C)$   $\Rightarrow$   $C = 2 + \ln 2$ 。所以

$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} =$$

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{y}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

4. 
$$y(2) = 1$$
 ⇒  $1 = \frac{1}{2}(-\ln 2 + C)$  ⇒  $C = 2 + \ln 2$ . 所以

$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + 2 + \ln 2)$$

例 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  的通解

解

例 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  的通解

解 1. 转化为一阶线性微分方程:

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

解 1. 转化为一阶线性微分方程:

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y}$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分
- 3. 常数变易:

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0$
- 3. 常数变易:

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易:

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y$

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2}$

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^{2} - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^{2} - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^{2} - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$



例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

2. 求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$$

3. 常数变易:假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \implies u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \implies u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$ 

因此  $x = uy^3 =$ 第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程



例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

2. 求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$$

3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$ 

因此  $x = uy^3 = \left[\frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C\right]y^3$ 

例 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{y^2 - 6x}{2y} = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{y}x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dx}{dx}$$
 —  $\frac{3}{2}x$  = 0 ⇒  $x$ 

2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$ 

求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x$$

3. 常数变易:假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程

$$y' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \Rightarrow$$

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程