#### §9.2 一阶微分方程

2016-2017 **学年** II



#### Outline

1. 变量分离的一阶微分方程

2. 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

3. 齐次微分方程

4. 一阶线性微分方程



#### We are here now...

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2. 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

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4. 一阶线性微分方程



变量已分离的一阶微分方程:

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



计算通解的方法:

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两边求 x 关于的导数:

G'(y).



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

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

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例2次 X 天丁的寺数:
$$G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$$

$$\Longrightarrow dy = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx$$
 §9.2 —阶微分方程

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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

解

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

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

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

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例 求 ydy = xdx 的通解

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

$$\implies y^2 = x^2 + 2(C_2 - C_1)$$

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解

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

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所以

• 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)

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- 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  $1^2 + 3^2 = C$   $\Rightarrow$  C = 10 所以特解是  $x^2 + v^2 = 10$



解

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

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

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例 求  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$  的通解

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

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所以通解就是

$$xy = C$$

解

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

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解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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 的通解, 其中  $p(x)$  是已知函数。

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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...

1. 变量分离的一阶微分方程

2. 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

3. 齐次微分方程

4. 一阶线性微分方程

### 计算通解步骤:

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### 计算通解步骤:

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

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

#### 计算通解步骤:

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2. 分离变量:

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

计算通解步骤:

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$$u = u(x) = \frac{y(x)}{x}$$
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3. 还原变量: 求出积分后,将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u



#### We are here now...

1. 变量分离的一阶微分方程

2. 可分离变量的一阶微分方程

3. 齐次微分方程

4. 一阶线性微分方程

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

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

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$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	

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• 当 
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$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

称为一阶齐次线性微分方程

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利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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利用常数变易法求解. 步骤:

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2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$ ,代入原方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$ 

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

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

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

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

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

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

$$\frac{\mathbf{M}}{\mathbf{M}} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{M}} + \frac{2y}{\mathbf{M}} = 0$$

解 1. 无來解并次部分
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{2}{x+1} dx$$

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

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

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



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

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

例 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
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$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

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

- 2. 常数变易:

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

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

例 水板ガカ柱 
$$\overline{\alpha}$$
  $-\frac{1}{x+1} = (x+1)^2$  的通解  $\frac{1}{x}$  先求解齐次部分  $\frac{1}{x}$   $\frac{1}{x}$ 

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



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

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

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dx$$

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

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
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$$\Rightarrow \left[u \cdot (x+1)^2\right]' -$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{dX}{dX} = \frac{dX}{dX} + \frac{dX$$

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

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

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
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$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 
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$$\implies y = C(x+1)^2$$

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



例 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  的通解 1. 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

$$dx \quad x+1$$
  $\int y^{ay} \int x+1$   $\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$  2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$ ,代入原方程

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

因此  $y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2 = \left| \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right| (x+1)^2$ 

解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ 

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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



解 1 先求解齐次部分

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

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2 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

 $\rightarrow$ 

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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



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  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

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

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

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

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

## 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  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

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

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

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

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## 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  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} = \ln x$ 

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

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

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



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

$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} x$$
 (本)  $\frac{1}{y} x = 0$  (

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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  $y = u(x) \cdot x =$ §9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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

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

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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



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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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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

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$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
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2. 常数变易: 假设  $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$ ,代入原方程

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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解

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



例 求 
$$x^2y' + xy + 1 = 0$$
 的满足初始条件  $y(2) = 1$  的特解。

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\_

例 求  $x^2y' + xy + 1 = 0$  的满足初始条件 y(2) = 1 的特解。

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解 1. 化为标准形式 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$$
, 代入原方程 
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因此  $y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$ §9.2 — 阶微分方程

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

解

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

- 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

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

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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:

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§9.2 一阶微分方程

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§9.2 一阶微分方程

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