#### §9.2 一阶微分方程

2017-2018 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

3. 齐次微分方程

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



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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:
$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies \int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$
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其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

计算诵解的方法:  $g(y)dy = f(x)dx \implies g(y)dy = f(x)dx$  $G(v) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$  $\Longrightarrow$  G(v) = F(x) + C (不必写成 v = v(x))

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验证:

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验证:对关系式

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



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两边求x关于的导数:

G'(y)

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验证:对关系式

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

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

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

计算诵解的方法:

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

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 (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

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例辺 
$$x$$
 关于的 字数:  $G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x)$   $\Longrightarrow$   $g(y)y' = f(x)$   $\Longrightarrow$   $y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$ 

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



计算诵解的方法:

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两边求x关于的导数:  $G'(y) \cdot y' = F'(x) \implies g(y)y' = f(x) \implies y' = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}$ 

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

解

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 求 
$$(y+1)dy = e^x dx$$
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解 两边积分

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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所以

• 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)

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- 当x = 1时y = 3,则

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

- 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  $x^2 + y^2 = 10$



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

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

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

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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- 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

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

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解这是可分离变量微分方程

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- 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

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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解

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

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

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解这是可分离变量微分方程

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其中 P(x) 是 p(x) 的一个原函数。所以通解就是

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注 上述的诵解也写作

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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:

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3. 还原变量: 求出积分后,将  $\frac{y}{y}$  代替 u



#### We are here now...

1. 变量分离的一阶微分方程

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

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$y' = y^2 + \sin x$			
$y' = y \sin x + e^x$			
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$			

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$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	$\checkmark$	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√		

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

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• 当 
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 时,

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例

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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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$y' = y \sin x + e^x$	✓	— sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√ (齐次)	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

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

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

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

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

$$\int dx + C$$

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利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

$$dy$$

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

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

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

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

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

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解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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$$\frac{M}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$
 先求解齐次部分  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 常数变易:

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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

- 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$dx \quad x+1 = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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  $(y = 2y = 0.5)$   $(y = 2y = 0.5)$ 

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

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

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

$$|x+1|^2 \int -\frac{1}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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





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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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



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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

, , .

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

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

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

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)・x =* §9.2 - <sup>阶微分方程</sup>



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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

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

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

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



解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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

#### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⇒

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

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3. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

$$u(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -\frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

因此  $y = \frac{1}{y}(-\ln|x| + C)$ 

§9.2 一阶微分方程



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因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

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

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

:

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



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



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

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

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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$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$
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- 2. 求解齐次部分  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$
- 3. 常数变易:

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- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$

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- 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  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$



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$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = Cy^3$$

3. 常数变易:假设 $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \implies u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \implies u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$$

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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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

 $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{1}{2}y \implies u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \implies u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$ 

3. 常数变易:假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程

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



§9.2 一阶微分方程