### 第7章 b: 一阶微分方程

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 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



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● 齐次微分方程

$$y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$



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$$y' = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)$$



### **Outline**

◆ 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



### 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
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#### 计算通解的方法:

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验证:

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验证:对关系式

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两边求 x 关于的导数:

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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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两边求 x 关于的导数:

验证: 对关系式

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

**例1** 求  $(y + 1)dy = e^{x}dx$  的通解.

解



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 $\mathbf{9}$  **2** 求  $\mathbf{y}d\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}d\mathbf{x}$  的通解.

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 $\mathbf{9}$  **2** 求  $\mathbf{y}d\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}d\mathbf{x}$  的通解.

解两边积分

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

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

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

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$$\int (y+1)dy = \int e^x dx \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y + C_1 = e^x + C_2$$
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**例 1** 求  $(y + 1)dy = e^{x}dx$  的通解.

**例2** 求 
$$ydy = xdx$$
 的通解.

解两边积分

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

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

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

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

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



7b 一阶微分方程

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♣ 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



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

$$\implies$$



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



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

的通解是

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

请问如何求出此通解?

解

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

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

**例1** 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



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

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

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

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

**例1** 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.

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

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

**例1** 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.

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

$$\implies$$

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

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

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

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

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

**例 1** 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

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

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

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

所以

● 通解为  $x^2 + y^2 = C$  (C 为任意常数)

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- $\exists x = 1 \exists y = 3$ ,  $\bigcup 1^2 + 3^2 = C$   $\Rightarrow$  C = 10

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**例 2** 求  $y' = e^{2x-y}$  的通解及在初始条件  $y|_{x=0} = 0$  下的特解.

解



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

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

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

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

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

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

解这是可分离变量微分方程

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• 当 
$$x = 0$$
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解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

• 
$$\exists x = 0$$
  $\forall y = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ 

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

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

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

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



解



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

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

**例3** 求 
$$y' = -\frac{y}{y}$$
 的通解.

解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

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

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

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

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

$$xy = C$$

所以通解就是



解



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

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

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

$$\implies$$

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

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

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

$$\implies$$

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

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

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

$$\implies$$

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

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

$$\implies \Rightarrow$$

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

**例 5** 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$  的通解,其中 p(x) 是已知函数.

解



**例 5** 求  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$  的通解,其中 p(x) 是已知函数.

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

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

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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

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解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

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其中 P(x) 是 p(x) 的一个原函数. 所以通解就是

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

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注 上述的通解也写作

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#### 解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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#### 注 上述的通解也写作

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

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

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#### 计算通解步骤:

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

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

#### 计算通解步骤:

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

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

#### 计算通解步骤:

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

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

#### 计算通解步骤:

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

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



#### 计算通解步骤:

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

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



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



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



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

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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:

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

2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 

**例 1** 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:

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2. 变量代换:  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 

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



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

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

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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:

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

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



解 1. 化为齐次方程:

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dx u − 1 3. 分离变量:



**例1** 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy - x^2}$$
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**例1** 求微分方程 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{xy-x^2}$$
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7b 一阶微分方程

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解 1. 变量代换: 
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$$y' = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$$
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$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = Cx$$

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# 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



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

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其中 p(x), q(x) 是已知函数, y = y(x) 是未知函数.

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

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	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

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• 当 
$$q(x) \equiv 0$$
 时,

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例

	是否一阶线性?	<i>p</i> ( <i>x</i> )	q(x)
$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
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称为一阶 齐次 线性微分方程



• 一阶线性微分方程形的标准形式:

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

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$y' = y^2 + \sin x$	×		
$y' = y\sin x + e^x$	$\checkmark$	– sin <i>x</i>	e <sup>x</sup>
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利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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

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利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

### 1. 求解齐次部分:

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

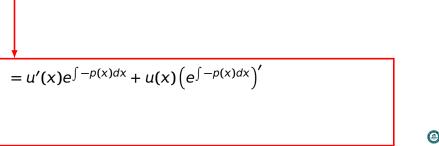
2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$$
,代入原方程: 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow \left(u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}\right)' + p(x)u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} = q(x)$$

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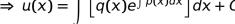
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$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \left[ q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} \right] dx + C$$



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$$\therefore \quad y = u(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx} =$$



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 $\int_{a}^{b}y=\int_{a}^{b$ 

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{k}} = 1$$
. 先求解齐次部分 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{x+1} dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}$$

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

2. 常数变易:

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

2. 常数变易:

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

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**例 1** 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  $y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$ 



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

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

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



$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}$$

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

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



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

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

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

$$(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分



7b 一阶微分方程

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

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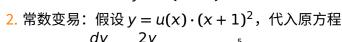
解 1. 先求解齐次部分



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

7b 一阶微分方程













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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

$$u \cdot (x+1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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解



解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ 

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

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



解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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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

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解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int_{-x}^{1} \ln x dx =$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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



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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow u' \times - \ln x$$

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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

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

因此  $y = u(x) \cdot x =$ 



解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

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

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

**例 2** 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = \ln x$  的通解.

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

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

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



解



解 1. 先求解齐次部分

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Ce^x$$

## 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

## 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

### 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

#### 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

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

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

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



### 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

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

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

# 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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow$$

### 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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = \int \sin x dx = \int \int \int \int \cos x dx = \int \int \int \partial x dx = \int$$

### 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

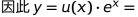
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int dx \implies \ln|y| = x + C_1$$
$$\implies y = Ce^x$$

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

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

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

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





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







解 1. 化为标准形式

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
2. 先求解齐次部分



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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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



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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

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





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

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 
$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$$
,代入原方程

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

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

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

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 
$$y = \frac{\alpha v}{x}$$
,代入原方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{u'}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

例 4 求  $x^2y' + xy + 1 = 0$  的满足初始条件 y(2) = 1 的特解. 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
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$C$$

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

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

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



因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

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



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

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

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



例 5 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  的通解.

解



**例 5** 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 5 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:

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

- 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:

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

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

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

- 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  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解 1. 转化为一阶线性微分方程:

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

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

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

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



**解 1**. 转化为一阶线性微分方程:

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

例 5 求微分方程  $(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  的通解.

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

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

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

因此 
$$x = uy^3 =$$



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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