第7章b:一阶微分方程

数学系 梁卓滨

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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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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

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计算通解的方法:

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

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验证:

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验证:对关系式
$$G(y) = F(x) + C$$



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

两边求 x 关于的导数:

G'(y).



计算通解的方法:

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计算诵解的方法:

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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:

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

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两边求x关于的导数:

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

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例 1 求 $(y + 1)dy = e^x dx$ 的通解

解

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$$M 1$$
求 $(y + 1)$ d $y = e^x$ d x 的通解

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解两边积分

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

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

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$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
, γ 是常数

的通解是

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

请问为什么?

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

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

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

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

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- 当 x = 1 时 y = 3, 则 $1^2 + 3^2 = C$ \Rightarrow C = 10 所以特解是 $x^2 + y^2 = 10$



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

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

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

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$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}$$
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$$xy = C$$

解

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所以通解就是 $y = C \cdot e^{x^2} + 3$

解

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

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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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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:

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计算通解步骤:

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

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3. 还原变量: 求出积分后,将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u



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

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

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2. 变量代换: $u = \frac{y}{x}$ (y = ux)

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

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

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$$y' = \frac{x}{v} + \frac{y}{x}$$
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第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

所以
$$e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = e^2x$$



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

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• 当
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 时,

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称为一阶齐次线性微分方程



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$y' = \frac{2y}{x+1}$	√ (齐次)	$-\frac{2}{x+1}$	0

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称为一阶齐次线性微分方程

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:

1. 求解齐次部分:

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

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

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

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:

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

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

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
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
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$$\frac{g}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
 先求解齐次部分 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$

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

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

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

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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

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2}{1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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$$\implies y = Cx$$

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$$\implies y = Cx$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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



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

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, , .

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

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

2. 常数变易: 假设 $y = u(x) \cdot x$,代入原方程

因此 $y = u(x) \cdot x =$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{1}{1}$$

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

$$dx \quad x'$$

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

$$(u \cdot x)'$$
 –

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

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

$$dx \quad x'$$

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

解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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2. 常数变易: 假设 $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 $4 \, \bar{x} \, x^2 y' + xy + 1 = 0$ 的满足初始条件 y(2) = 1 的特解。

解

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

例 4 求
$$x^2y' + xy + 1 = 0$$
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$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

2. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\Rightarrow$$

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3. 常数变易: 假设
$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$$

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

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

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

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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

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$$u(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

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3. 常数变易:假设 $y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$,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
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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
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

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因此
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$$y(2) = 1$$
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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 5 求微分方程
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
 的通解

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

- 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

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

- 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:

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

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

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

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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:

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

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

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

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

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

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- 3. 常数变易: 假设 $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$,代入方程 dx = 3 1

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



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

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

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- 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 5 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 5 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 $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$

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

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

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 dx = 1 1 . 1 .

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

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



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

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

- 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
$$x = uy^3 = \left[\frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C\right]y^3 = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + Cy^3$$
 第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

