## 第 7 章 c: 可降阶微分方程

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## 提要

假设 y = y(x) 为未知函数,探讨如何求解以下三种类型的可降阶微分方程:

- $y^{(n)} = f(x)$
- y'' = f(x, y')
- y'' = f(y, y')



## We are here now...

♦ 
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$
 型的微分方程



计算通解的方法: 连续n次积分

计算通解的方法:连续
$$n$$
次积分 
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$



计算通解的方法: 连续
$$n$$
次积分 
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$
 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x) dx + C_1$$

计算通解的方法:连续
$$n$$
次积分  $y^{(n)}=f(x)$   $\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}}$   $y^{(n-1)}=\int f(x)dx+C_1$   $\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}}$ 

计算通解的方法: 连续n次积分 
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$
 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x)dx + C_1$$
 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} y^{(n-2)} = \int \left[ \int f(x)dx + C_1 \right] dx + C_2$$

计算通解的方法: 连续n次积分 
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$
 
$$\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x)dx + C_1$$
 
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## 计算通解的方法: 连续n次积分

$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x)dx + C_1$$

$$y^{(n-2)} = \int \left[ \int f(x) dx + C_1 \right] dx + C_2$$

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

两边积分 
$$y = \int \left\{ \cdots \int \left[ \int f(x)dx + C_1 \right] dx + C_2 \cdots \right\} dx + C_n$$



解

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \Rightarrow y'' =$$

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x$$

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x$$

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \implies y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$

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$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$
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例 求 
$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 的通解

#### 解 连续两边积分

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$

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例 求 
$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 的通解

$$y''' = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad$$

#### 解 连续两边积分

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \implies y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$

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例 求 
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例 求 
$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 的通解

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

## 解 连续两边积分

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \implies y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$

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例 求 
$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 的通解

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

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例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  的通解

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#### 解 连续两边积分

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例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  的通解

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



解 连续两边积分

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例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  的通解

$$y''' = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \implies y'' = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 \implies y' = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

解 连续两边积分

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$$\Rightarrow$$
  $y =$ 



解 连续两边积分

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 $\Rightarrow V =$ 

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$$\implies y = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

解 连续两边积分

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$
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例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  的通解

解 连续两边积分 
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解 连续两边积分

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$
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例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  的通解

**W** 连续再为和人

解 连续两边积分 
$$y''' = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \implies y'' = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 \implies y' = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1 x + C_2$$
 
$$\Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} C_1 x^2 + C_2 x$$

解 连续两边积分

$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \sin x + C_1$$
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例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{2}$  的通解

例 求  $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  的通解

解 连续网辺积分  

$$y''' = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 ⇒  $y'' = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1$  ⇒  $y' = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1x + C_2$   
⇒  $y = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}C_1x^2 + C_2x + C_3$ 

### We are here now...

♣ 
$$y'' = f(x, y')$$
 型的微分方程

将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

计算通解的方法:

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$$=f(x, p)$$

将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

#### 计算通解的方法:

$$p' = f(x, p)$$

将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

#### 计算通解的方法:

1. 作变量代换 p = y', 得

$$p' = f(x, p)$$

(降阶得到关于 p 的一阶微分方程)

将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

#### 计算通解的方法:

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将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

#### 计算通解的方法:

1. 作变量代换 p = y', 得

$$p' = f(x, p)$$

(降阶得到关于 p 的一阶微分方程)

2. 利用求解一阶微分方程的方法, 假设可求出通解

$$p = \varphi(x, C_1)$$

3. 代回变量 p = y' 得:

将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

#### 计算通解的方法:

1. 作变量代换 p = v', 得

$$p' = f(x, p)$$

(降阶得到关于 p 的一阶微分方程)

2. 利用求解一阶微分方程的方法, 假设可求出通解

$$p=\varphi(x,\,C_1)$$

3. 代回变量 p = y' 得:

$$y' = \varphi(x, C_1)$$



将 y'' = f(x, y') 看成关于 y' 的一阶微分方程。

#### 计算通解的方法:

1. 作变量代换 p = v', 得

$$p' = f(x, p)$$

(降阶得到关于 p 的一阶微分方程)

2. 利用求解一阶微分方程的方法, 假设可求出通解

$$p = \varphi(x, C_1)$$

3. 代回变量 p = y' 得:

$$y'=\varphi(x,\,C_1)$$

所以

$$y = \int \varphi(x, C_1) dx + C_2$$

例 求  $(1+x^2)y'' = 2xy'$  的通解

解

例 求  $(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$  的通解

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

例 求 
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例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

$$\frac{1}{p}dp = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$$

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
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$$p' = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2}p$$

$$\frac{1}{p}dp = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{p}dp = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$$

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
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$$\Rightarrow \quad \ln|p| = \ln(1+x^2) + C_1'$$

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
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$$p' = \frac{2x}{1 + x^2}p$$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad \ln|p| = \ln(1+x^2) + C_1'$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad p = C_1(1+x^2)$$

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

2. 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{1}{p}dp = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{p}dp = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$$
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$$\Rightarrow \quad p = C_1(1+x^2)$$

3. 还原变量

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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2. 这是可分离变量微分方程

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3. 还原变量

$$y' = C_1(1+x^2)$$

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

2. 这是可分离变量微分方程

$$\frac{1}{p}dp = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int \frac{1}{p}dp = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \ln|p| = \ln(1+x^2) + C_1'$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad p = C_1(1+x^2)$$

3. 还原变量 , 并两边积分

$$v' = C_1(1+x^2)$$

例 求 
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

2. 这是可分离变量微分方程

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3. 还原变量,并两边积分

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$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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思考 求在初始条件  $y|_{x=0} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 3$  的特解



解

$$p' = p + x$$

$$p' = p + x \Rightarrow p' - p = x$$

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### We are here now...



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4. 还原变量:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C_1 y \implies y = C_2 e^{C_1 x}.$$



解 作变量代换 
$$p = y'$$
:

$$y^3 \frac{dp}{dx} + 1 = 0$$

$$p\frac{dp}{dy} \qquad y^3\frac{dp}{dx} + 1 = 0$$

解 作变量代换 
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$$y^{3}p\frac{dp}{dv} + 1 = y^{3}\frac{dp}{dx} + 1 = 0$$

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$$\Rightarrow p = \pm \sqrt{y^{-2} - 1}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}} = \pm dx$$

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$$\Rightarrow \xrightarrow[v=1]{x=1 \text{ pt}} C_2 = \mp 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1$$



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$$\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xrightarrow[y=1]{x=1 \text{ pt}} C_2 = \mp 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1 = \pm (x-1)$$

例 求  $y^3y'' + 1 = 0$  在初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=1} = 0$  下的特解 解 作变量代换 p = v':

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 $\Rightarrow 1 - y^2 = (x-1)^2$  第 7 章 c: 可降阶微分方程

 $\Rightarrow \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} = \pm dx \Rightarrow -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x + C_2$ 

 $\Rightarrow \xrightarrow[\nu=1]{x=1 \text{ iff}} C_2 = \mp 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1 = \pm (x-1)$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{1}{2}y + C_1 \xrightarrow{y=1, p=0} C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, p = y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dy} = p = \pm \sqrt{y^{-2} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^2 = \frac{1}{2}y^{-2} + C_1 \xrightarrow{x-1} C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \ p^2 = y^{-2} - 1$$

$$dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} + C_1 \xrightarrow{\frac{x = 1 \text{ Pl}}{y = 1, p = 0}} C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \ p^2 = y^{-2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ C_1 \xrightarrow{y=1, p=0} C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, p = y$$

$$+ \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$$

例 求  $y^3y'' + 1 = 0$  在初始条件  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=1} = 0$  下的特解 解 作变量代换 p = v':

$$y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow pdp = -y^{-3}dy \Rightarrow \int pdp = -\int y^{-3}dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^{2} = \frac{1}{2}y^{-2} + C_{1} \xrightarrow{\frac{x=1}{3}} C_{1} = -\frac{1}{2}, \ p^{2} = y^{-2} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = p = \pm \sqrt{y^{-2} - 1}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{ydy}{dx} = \pm dx \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + y^2} = \pm x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} = \pm dx \Rightarrow -\sqrt{1 - y^2} = \pm x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \pm dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x + C_2$$

$$\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xrightarrow{x=1\text{B}^{\dagger}} C_2 = \mp 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1 = \pm (x-1)$$

 $\Rightarrow \xrightarrow[v=1]{x=1} C_2 = \mp 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1 = \pm (x-1)$ 

 $\underset{\text{fight}}{\Rightarrow} \underset{\text{c. inphising}}{1} - y^2 = (x - 1)^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = 2x - x^2$