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

• 一阶线性微分方程

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



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We are here now...

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

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验证:



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



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两边求 x 关于的导数:

G'(y).



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$$G'(y) \cdot y'$$



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

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



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

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

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

例 1 求 $(y + 1)dy = e^x dx$ 的通解

解

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$$(y + 1)dy = e^{x}dx$$
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$$\implies y^2 = x^2 + 2(C_2 - C_1)$$

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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 2 求 $ydy - ydy$ 的通解

M = x y dy = x dx 的通解

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$$f'(t) = \gamma f(t)$$
, γ 是常数

的通解是

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

请问如何求出此通解?

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

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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 x² + y² = C (C 为任意常数)

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- 通解为 x² + y² = C (C 为任意常数)
- 当x = 1时y = 3,则



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- 通解为 $x^2 + y^2 = C$ (C 为任意常数)
- $\exists x = 1 \forall y = 3, \ \text{yl} \ 1^2 + 3^2 = C \Rightarrow$

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- 通解为 $x^2 + y^2 = C(C)$ 为任意常数)



解 这是可分离变量微分方程

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

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

- 通解为 $x^2 + y^2 = C(C)$ 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 $x^2 + y^2 = 10$



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

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例 3 求
$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}$$
 的通解

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$$xy = C$$

解

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

例 4 求
$$y' = 2xy - 6x$$
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例 5 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$ 的通解, 其中 p(x) 是已知函数。

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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

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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:

1. 作变量代换

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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 $\frac{y}{x}$ 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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$$M1$$
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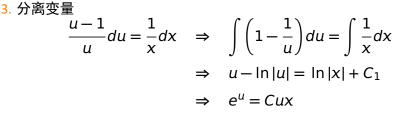
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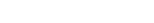
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所以 $e^{\frac{y^2}{2x^2}} = e^2x$



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

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

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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

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



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

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

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

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

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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

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利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

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

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

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

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

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

利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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



利用常数变易法求解,步骤:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 1 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 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: 假设
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$\Rightarrow \left[u\cdot(x+1)^2\right]' - \frac{2}{12}\cdot u\cdot(x+1)^2$$

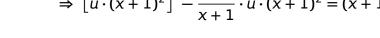
例 1 求微分方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
 的通解

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

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

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

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



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

$$dy$$
 2y

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x \quad x+1 \qquad \int y^{x} \int y^{y}$$

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

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

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

| $\Rightarrow \left[u \cdot (x+1)^2 \right]' - \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot u \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)$ |
|---|
| $\Rightarrow u' \cdot (x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow u' = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$ |
| $\Rightarrow u(x) = \int (x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ |

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{100}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

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

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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 $y = u(x) \cdot x$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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



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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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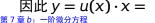
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2. 常数变易: 假设 $y = u(x) \cdot x$,代入原方程

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

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

第 7 章 b: 一阶微分方程



解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Ce^x$$

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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



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

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2. 常数变易:假设 $y = u(x) \cdot e^x$,代入原方程

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

$$\Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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因此 $y = u(x) \cdot e^x =$

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

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

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

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

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2. 先求解齐次部分

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.
$$y(2) = 1$$
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$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + 2 + \ln 2)$$

