#### §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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计算通解的方法: 
$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$
  $\implies$   $\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$   $\implies$   $G(y) + C_1 = F(x) + C_2$   $\implies$ 

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

其中 F(x), G(y) 分别是 f(x), g(y) 的一个原函数,  $C = C_2 - C_1$ 

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

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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

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

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

计算诵解的方法:

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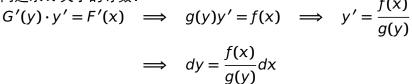
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 $\implies dy = \frac{f(x)}{g(y)}dx \implies g(y)dy = f(x)dx$ 

例 1 求  $(y + 1)dy = e^x dx$  的通解

解

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

解

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

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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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- 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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所以

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

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• 通解为 
$$e^y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + C(C)$$
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• 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 3 求  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$  的通解

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

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

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

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



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

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

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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

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3. 还原变量: 求出积分后,将  $\frac{y}{y}$  代替 u



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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)
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• 当 
$$q(x) \equiv 0$$
 时,

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

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

#### 求解一阶线性微分方程: $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + p(x)y = q(x)$

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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:

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

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

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

利用常数变易法求解, 步骤:

1. 求解齐次部分:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \implies \int \frac{dy}{v} = \int -p(x)dx \implies y = Ce^{\int -p(x)dx}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow (u(x)e^{-y(x)ax}) + p(x)u(x)e^{-y(x)ax}$$

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

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

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

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

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

解

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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$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} = 0$$

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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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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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

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

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

§9.2 一阶微分方程







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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

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

2. 常数变易: 假设 
$$y = u(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$$
,代入原方程 
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§9.2 一阶微分方程

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



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

- 解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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$$\frac{g}{dy} = \frac{2y}{1 - dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 - dy} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{$$



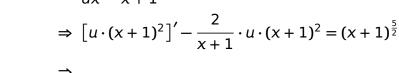


 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0 \implies \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{2}{x+1} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$ 

XTI	Jy	$\int X + 1$	
	$\Rightarrow y = C(x)$	$(+1)^2$	
	$\frac{2y}{x} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = 0$	·(x + 1) <sup>2</sup> ,代入原方程 (x + 1) <sup>5</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

- §9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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

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§9.2 一阶微分方程

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§9.2 一阶微分方程

$$\frac{d}{d}$$



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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解

解 1. 先求解齐次部分

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

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$$\implies y = Cx$$

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2. 常数变易:假设  $y = u(x) \cdot x$ ,代入原方程

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



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

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

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

$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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$$\implies y = Cx$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = Cx$$

→ y = c/

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

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

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

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

因此 
$$y = u(x) \cdot x =$$

§9.2 一阶微分方程



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

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

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

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

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

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

§9.2 一阶微分方程

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



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

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

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

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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。

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

化为标准形式 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$



:

因此 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}(-\ln|x| + C)$$

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

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4. 
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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

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

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

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

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- 3. 常数变易: 假设  $x = u(y) \cdot y^3$ ,代入方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y$

例 5 求微分方程 
$$(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
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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  $\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{3}{y} = -\frac{1}{2}y \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}y^{-1} + C$



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

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

因此  $x = uy^3 =$ 



$$(y^2 - 6x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{y^2 - 6x}$$
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§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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

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§9.2 一阶微分方程

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

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