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...



计算通解的方法: 连续n次积分

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计算通解的方法: 连续
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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
$$y^{(n)} = f(x)$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} y^{(n-2)} = \int \left[\int f(x)dx + C_1 \right] dx + C_2$$

计算通解的方法: 连续n次积分

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

$$\rightarrow$$
 $y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x)dx + C_1$

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

.

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



解

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

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

例 1 求
$$y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x$$
 的通解

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

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例 2 求
$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 的通解

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例 2 求
$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 的通解

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

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



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$$y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
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$$\Rightarrow$$
 $y = x$

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例 2 求 $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 的通解

 $\sqrt{\chi}$

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

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

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

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例 2 求 $y''' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 的通解

解连续两边积分
$$y''' = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \implies y'' = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1 \implies y' = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1x + C_2$$

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 $M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 的通解

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 $M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 的通解

解连续两边积分

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

$$\bullet y'' = f(x, y')$$

•
$$y'' = f(y, y')$$

- y" = f(x, y'), 特点:
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这两类特殊类型的二阶微分方程,都可以通过变量代换,降阶成一阶微

分方程。

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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计算通解的方法:

1. 作变量代换 p = y', 得

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$$=f(x, p)$$

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

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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(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

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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(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 = y', 得

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(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 1 求 $(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$ 的通解

解

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解 1. 作变量代换 p = y', 得

例 1 求
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

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例 1 求
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 的通解

 \mathbf{H} 1. 作变量代换 p = y', 得

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

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

例 1 求
$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
 的通解

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

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

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

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

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

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

例 1 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

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

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

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$$(1 + x^2)y'' = 2xy'$$
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思考 求在初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 1$, $y'|_{x=0} = 3$ 的特解



解

$$p' = p + x$$

例 2 求
$$y'' = y' + x$$
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$$y' = -(1+x) + C_1 e^x \Rightarrow y = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1 e^x + C_2$$

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We are here now...



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4. 还原变量:

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



例 2 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 = y':

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

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 $pdp = -y^{-3}dy$

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

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^{2} = \frac{1}{2}y^{-2} + C_{1} \xrightarrow{x=1 \text{ F}^{\dagger}} \xrightarrow{y=1, p=0}$$

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

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

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

非受重代秩
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解 作变量代换
$$p = y'$$
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$$y \rho \frac{1}{dy} + 1 = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x=1\text{B}}{x}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x=1\text{ ft}}{y=1} \quad C_2 = \mp 1,$$

解 作受重代换
$$p = y'$$
 :
$$y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} + 1 =$$

$$y \cdot \rho \frac{1}{dy} + 1 = 0$$

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

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

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{x=1\text{R}^{\dagger}}{v=1} \quad C_2 = \mp 1, \quad -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1$$

$$\mathbf{w}$$
 作变量代换 $p = \mathbf{v}'$:

解 作变量代换
$$p = y'$$
:
$$y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} + 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x=1}{y=1} \quad C_2 = \pm 1, \quad -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x \mp 1 = \pm (x-1)$$



例 2 求 $y^3y'' + 1 = 0$ 在初始条件 $y|_{x=1} = 1$, $y'|_{x=1} = 0$ 下的特解 \mathbf{M} 作变量代换 $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{y}'$:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y dy$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 10x \Rightarrow -\sqrt{1-y^2} = 1x + C_2$$

$$\sqrt{1-y^2}$$
 $x=1$ 时

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

例 2 求 $y^3y'' + 1 = 0$ 在初始条件 $y|_{x=1} = 1$, $y'|_{x=1} = 0$ 下的特解 \mathbf{M} 作变量代换 $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{y}'$:

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

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

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

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

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