

### **笔记前言：**

本笔记的内容是去掉步骤的概述后，视频的所有内容。

本猴觉得，自己的步骤概述写的太啰嗦，大家自己做笔记时，应该每个人都有自己的最舒服最简练的写法，所以没给大家写。再是本猴觉得，不给大家写这个概述的话，大家会记忆的更深，掌握的更好！

所以老铁！一定要过呀！不要辜负本猴的心意！~~~

**【祝逢考必过，心想事成~~~~】**

**【一定能过！！！！】**

# 求一阶微分方程的通解、特解

例1.试求微分方程  $y' = \frac{y \cdot (1-x)}{x}$  的通解

$$y' = \frac{y \cdot (1-x)}{x}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \cdot (1-x)}{x}$$
$$x \, dy = y \cdot (1-x) \, dx$$
$$\frac{1}{y} \, dy = \frac{1-x}{x} \, dx$$
$$\int \frac{1}{y} \, dy = \int \frac{1-x}{x} \, dx$$
$$\ln|y| + C_1 = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \, dx$$
$$\ln|y| + C_1 = \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx - \int 1 \, dx$$
$$\ln|y| + C_1 = \ln|x| + C_2 - (x + C_3)$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| - x + (C_2 - C_3 - C_1)$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| - x + C_4$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| + \ln e^{-x} + \ln e^{C_4}$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln(|x| \cdot e^{-x} \cdot e^{C_4})$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln(|x| \cdot e^{-x} \cdot C_5)$$

$$|y| = |x| \cdot e^{-x} \cdot C_5$$
$$\therefore y = \pm C_5 \cdot x \cdot e^{-x}$$
$$= C \cdot x \cdot e^{-x}$$
$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y = C \cdot x \cdot e^{-x}$$

例2.试求  $x \cdot y' + y = 0$  的通解，并求其满足  $y(1)=1$  的特解

$$x \cdot y' + y = 0$$
$$x \cdot y' = -y$$
$$y' = -\frac{y}{x}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$$
$$x \, dy = -y \, dx$$
$$\frac{1}{y} \, dy = -\frac{1}{x} \, dx$$
$$\int \frac{1}{y} \, dy = \int -\frac{1}{x} \, dx$$
$$\ln|y| + C_1 = -\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$
$$\ln|y| + C_1 = -(\ln|x| + C_2)$$
$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| - C_2 - C_1$$
$$\ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_3$$
$$\ln|y| = C_3 - \ln|x|$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln e^{C_3} - \ln|x|$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln \frac{e^{C_3}}{|x|}$$
$$\ln|y| = \ln \frac{C_4}{|x|}$$

$$|y| = \frac{C_4}{|x|}$$
$$\therefore y = \pm \frac{C_4}{x}$$
$$= \frac{C}{x} \quad \text{通解}$$
$$\therefore y(1) = 1$$
$$\therefore 1 = \frac{C}{1}$$
$$C = 1$$
$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{满足} \\ y(1)=1 \\ \text{的特解} \end{array}$$

例3.若连续函数 f(x) 满足  $f(x)=\int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)dt+\ln 2$ ， 则  $f(x)=$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left[ \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2 \right]' \\ &= \left[ \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt \right]' + (\ln 2)' \\ &= f\left(\frac{2x}{2}\right) \cdot (2x)' - f\left(\frac{0}{2}\right) \cdot 0' + 0 \\ &= 2f(x) \\ f'(x) &= 2f(x) \\ y' &= 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2y \\ dy &= 2y \, dx \\ \frac{1}{2y} dy &= dx \\ \int \frac{1}{2y} dy &= \int dx \\ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{y} dy &= \int 1 \, dx \\ \frac{1}{2} \ln|y| + C_1 &= x + C_2 \\ \ln|y| &= 2x + 2C_2 - 2C_1 \\ \ln|y| &= 2x + C_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln|y| &= \ln e^{2x} + \ln e^{C_3} \\ \ln|y| &= \ln(e^{2x} \cdot e^{C_3}) \\ \ln|y| &= \ln(e^{2x} \cdot C_4) \\ |y| &= C_4 \cdot e^{2x} \\ \therefore y &= \pm C_4 \cdot e^{2x} \\ &= C \cdot e^{2x} \\ f(0) &= \int_0^{2 \cdot 0} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2 \\ &= \int_0^0 f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2 \\ &= 0 + \ln 2 \\ &= \ln 2 \\ \therefore f(0) &= \ln 2 \\ \therefore \ln 2 &= C \cdot e^{2 \cdot 0} \\ \therefore C &= \ln 2 \\ \therefore \text{特解为 } y &= \ln 2 \cdot e^{2x} \quad \text{即 } f(x) = \ln 2 \cdot e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

猴博士爱讲课

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果		做法	得到的式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{y}{x})$		设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$	$\frac{y}{x}$ 变成 $u$ ， $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x) - P(x)y$		$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]$	
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2})$ , $c_1$ 和 $c_2$ 不同时为 0	$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = k$	设 $u = a_2x + b_2y$	$a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ 变成 $u + c_2$ ， $a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 变成 $ku + c_1$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{\frac{du}{dx} - a_2}{b_2}$ 的新式子
	$\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$	由 $\begin{cases} a_1h + b_1k + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2h + b_2k + c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ ，解出 $h$ 与 $k$ 设 $X = x - h$ ， $Y = y - k$	$a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 变成 $a_1X + b_1Y$ ， $a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ 变成 $a_2X + b_2Y$ ， $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{dY}{dX}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) - \frac{y}{x}$		设 $u = xy$	$y$ 变成 $\frac{u}{x}$ ， $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x}}{x}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x)y^n - P(x)y$		设 $u = y^{1-n}$	$\frac{du}{dx} = (1-n)Q(x) - (1-n)P(x)u$
$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$ ，且 $\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$			通解为 $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y) dy = C$ 或 $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) dy = C$ ( $x_0, y_0$ 可任选，一般选 0，若选 0 会出现广义积分，则选 1)
$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 中有 $x, y$ 混合部分，或多次出现的复杂部分		设 $u =$ 该部分	
$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 不属于任何一种情况		用 $X$ 替换 $y$ ，用 $Y$ 替换 $x$	新式子应该属于某种情况了

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果		做法	得到的式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{y}{x})$		设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$	$\frac{y}{x}$ 变成 $u$ ， $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x) - P(x)y$		$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]$	
<div>数二、三仅背三条就行</div>			
$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 不属于任何一种情况		用 $X$ 替换 $y$ ，用 $Y$ 替换 $x$	新式子应该属于某种情况了

# 求一阶微分方程的通解，特解

例1. 求微分方程满足  $y'+\frac{y}{x}=\frac{y^2}{x^2}$  的通解

$$\begin{aligned}y'+\frac{y}{x}&=\frac{y^2}{x^2} \\ \frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{y}{x}&=\frac{y^2}{x^2} \\ \frac{dy}{dx}&=\frac{y^2}{x^2}-\frac{y}{x} \\ \frac{dy}{dx}&=(\frac{y}{x})^2-\frac{y}{x} \\ \text{设 } u &= \frac{y}{x} \\ u+x\frac{du}{dx}&=u^2-u \\ x\frac{du}{dx}&=u^2-2u \\ xdu &= (u^2-2u)dx \\ \frac{1}{u^2-2u}du &= \frac{1}{x}dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{u^2-2u}du &= \int \frac{1}{x}dx \\ \int \frac{1}{u(u-2)}du &= \int \frac{1}{x}dx \\ \int \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{u-2}-\frac{1}{u})du &= \int \frac{1}{x}dx \\ \frac{1}{2}(\int \frac{1}{u-2}du - \int \frac{1}{u}du) &= \int \frac{1}{x}dx \\ \frac{1}{2}[(\ln|u-2|+C_1) - (\ln|u|+C_2)] &= \ln|x|+C_3 \\ (\ln|u-2|+C_1) - (\ln|u|+C_2) &= 2\ln|x|+2C_3 \\ \ln|u-2| - \ln|u| &= 2\ln|x|+2C_3+C_2-C_1 \\ \ln\left|\frac{u-2}{u}\right| &= 2\ln|x|+C_4 \\ \ln\left|\frac{u-2}{u}\right| &= \ln|x|^2+\ln e^{C_4} \\ \ln\left|\frac{u-2}{u}\right| &= \ln x^2+\ln e^{C_4} \\ \ln\left|\frac{u-2}{u}\right| &= \ln(x^2\cdot e^{C_4}) \\ \Rightarrow \left|\frac{u-2}{u}\right| &= x^2\cdot e^{C_4} \\ \frac{u-2}{u} &= \pm e^{C_4}\cdot x^2 \\ \frac{u-2}{u} &= Cx^2 \\ \frac{\frac{y}{x}-2}{\frac{y}{x}} &= Cx^2 \\ \frac{y-2x}{y} &= Cx^2 \\ 1-\frac{2x}{y} &= Cx^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{1-Cx^2}\end{aligned}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx}=f(\frac{y}{x})$
做法	设 $u=\frac{y}{x}$
得到的式子	$\frac{y}{x}$ 变成 $u$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $u+x\frac{du}{dx}$ 的新式子

例2. 求微分方程满足  $y' = \frac{y}{x} (\ln y - \ln x)$  的通解

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} (\ln y - \ln x)$$
$$y' = \frac{y}{x} \cdot \ln \frac{y}{x}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \cdot \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

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

设  $u = \frac{y}{x}$

则  $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \cdot \ln u$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = u(\ln u - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

$$\ln|\ln u - 1| + C_1 = \ln|x| + C_2$$
$$\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln|x| + C_2 - C_1$$
$$\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln|x| + C_3$$
$$\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln|x| + \ln e^{C_3}$$
$$\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln(|x| \cdot e^{C_3})$$
$$|\ln u - 1| = e^{C_3} \cdot |x|$$
$$\ln u - 1 = \pm e^{C_3} \cdot x$$
$$\ln u - 1 = Cx$$
$$\ln u = Cx + 1$$
$$e^{\ln u} = e^{Cx+1}$$
$$u = e^{Cx+1}$$
$$\frac{y}{x} = e^{Cx+1}$$
$$y = x \cdot e^{Cx+1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} du$$

设  $U = \ln u$

$$du = \frac{1}{U'} dU$$
$$= \frac{1}{(\ln u)'} dU$$
$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{u}} dU$$
$$= u dU$$
$$\int \frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} du = \int \frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} u dU$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{\ln u - 1} dU$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{U - 1} dU$$
$$= \ln|U - 1| + C_1$$
$$= \ln|\ln u - 1| + C_1$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{y}{x})$
做法	设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$
得到的式子	$\frac{y}{x}$ 变成 $u$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ 的新式子

例3. 求微分方程y' + y=x 的通解

y' + y=x

dy/dx + y=x

dy/dx = x - y

dy/dx = x - 1 · y

Q(x) = x, P(x) = 1

y = e^{-\int P(x)dx}[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]

= e^{-\int 1dx}(\int xe^{\int 1dx} dx + C)

= e^{-x}(\int xe^x dx + C)

= e^{-x}(\int x \cdot (e^x)'dx + C)

= e^{-x}(xe^x - \int e^x \cdot x' dx + C)

= e^{-x}(xe^x - \int e^x dx + C)

= e^{-x}(xe^x - e^x + C)

= e^{-x} \cdot xe^x - e^{-x} \cdot e^x + C \cdot e^{-x}

= x - 1 + Ce^{-x}

dy/dx 的结果	dy/dx = Q(x) - P(x)y
做法	y = e^{-\int P(x)dx}[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]
得到的式子	

例4. 求微分方程y' + ytanx= cosx的通解

y' + ytanx= cosx

dy/dx + ytanx= cosx

dy/dx = cosx - ytanx

dy/dx = cosx - tanx · y

Q(x) = cosx, P(x) = tanx

y = e^{-\int P(x)dx}[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]

= e^{-\int tanxdx}(\int cosxe^{\int tanxdx} dx + C) (-ln|cosx|)'=tanx

= e^{-(-ln|cosx|)}(\int cosxe^{-ln|cosx|} dx + C)

= |cosx|(\int cosx \frac{1}{|cosx|} dx + C)

当 |cosx| = cosx时

原式 = cosx(\int cosx \frac{1}{cosx} dx + C)

= cosx(\int 1 dx + C)

= cosx(x + C)

当 |cosx| = -cosx时

原式 = -cosx (\int cosx \frac{1}{-cosx} dx + C)

= -cosx (\int -1 dx + C)

= -cosx (-x + C)

= cosx (x - C) = cosx (x + C)

∴ y = cosx(x + C)

dy/dx 的结果	dy/dx = Q(x) - P(x)y
做法	y = e^{-\int P(x)dx}[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]
得到的式子	

例5. 求微分方程 $y'=\frac{1}{\cos y-x\tan y}$ 的通解

$$y'=\frac{1}{\cos y-x\tan y}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{\cos y-x\tan y}$$

用 X 替换 y，用 Y 替换 x

$$\frac{dX}{dY}=\frac{1}{\cos X-Y\tan X}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX}=\cos X-Y\tan X$$

$$Y=\cos X\cdot (X+C)$$

$$x=\cos y\cdot (y+C)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\cos x-\tan x\cdot y$$
$$y=\cos x(x+C)$$

(例4过程中的)

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 不属于任何一种情况
做法	用 X 替换 y，用 Y 替换 x
得到的式子	新式子应该属于某种情况了

猴博士爱讲课



$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果		做法	得到的式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{y}{x})$		设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$	$\frac{y}{x}$ 变成 $u$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x) - P(x)y$		$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]$	
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}\right)$ , $c_1$ 和 $c_2$ 不同时为 0	$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = k$	设 $u = a_2x + b_2y$	$a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ 变成 $u + c_2$ , $a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 变成 $ku + c_1$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{\frac{du}{dx} - a_2}{b_2}$ 的新式子
	$\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$	由 $\begin{cases} a_1h + b_1k + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2h + b_2k + c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 解出 $h$ 与 $k$ 设 $X = x - h$ , $Y = y - k$	$a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 变成 $a_1X + b_1Y$ , $a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ 变成 $a_2X + b_2Y$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{dY}{dX}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) - \frac{y}{x}$		设 $u = xy$	$y$ 变成 $\frac{u}{x}$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x}}{x}$ 的新式子
$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x)y^n - P(x)y$		设 $u = y^{1-n}$	$\frac{du}{dx} = (1-n)Q(x) - (1-n)P(x)u$
$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$ , 且 $\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$			通解为 $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y) dy = C$ 或 $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) dy = C$ $(x_0, y_0)$ 可任选, 一般选 0, 若选 0 会出现广义积分, 则选 1)
$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 中有 $x, y$ 混合部分, 或多次出现的复杂部分		设 $u =$ 该部分	
$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 不属于任何一种情况		用 $X$ 替换 $y$ , 用 $Y$ 替换 $x$	新式子应该属于某种情况了

求一阶微分方程的通解、特解

例1.求微分方程 (x+y) dx+(3x+3y-4) dy=0 的通解

(x+y) dx+(3x+3y-4) dy = 0

(3x+3y-4) dy = -(x+y) dx

dy/dx = (-x-y)/(3x+3y-4)

dy/dx = (-1·x+(-1)·y+0)/(3·x+3·y-4)

a1=-1, b1=-1, c1=0  
a2=3, b2=3, c2=-4

∴ -1/3 = -1/3 = k

∴ 设 u = 3x+3y

du/dx - 3 = (-1/3)u + 0

du/dx - 3 = -u/(u-4)

du/dx = (-u+3(u-4))/(u-4)

du/dx = (2u-12)/(u-4)

(u-4) du = (2u-12) dx

(u-4)/(2u-12) du = dx

∫ (u-4)/(2u-12) du = ∫ dx

1/2 ∫ (u-4)/(u-6) du = ∫ 1 dx

1/2 ∫ (u-6+2)/(u-6) du = ∫ 1 dx

1/2 ∫ (1 + 2/(u-6)) du = ∫ 1 dx

1/2 (∫ 1 du + ∫ 2/(u-6) du) = ∫ 1 dx

1/2 (∫ 1 du + 2 ∫ 1/(u-6) du) = ∫ 1 dx

1/2 [(u + C1) + 2(ln|u - 6| + C2)] = x+C3

u + 2ln|u - 6| = 2x+2C3 - C1 - 2C2

u + 2ln|u - 6| = 2x+C4

3x + 3y + 2ln|3x + 3y - 6| = 2x+C4

x + 3y + 2ln|3x + 3y - 6| = C

dy/dx 的结果	dy/dx = f(a1x+b1y+c1/a2x+b2y+c2), c1和c2不同时为0	
	a1/a2 = b1/b2 = k	a1/a2 ≠ b1/b2
做法	设 u = a2x + b2y	由 { a1h + b1k + c1 = 0 a2h + b2k + c2 = 0 } 解出 h 与 k 设 X = x - h, Y = y - k
得到的式子	a2x + b2y + c2 变成 u + c2, a1x + b1y + c1 变成 ku + c1, dy/dx 或y' 变成 (du/dx - a2)/b2 的新式子	a1x + b1y + c1 变成 a1X + b1Y, a2x + b2y + c2 变成 a2X + b2Y, dy/dx 或y' 变成 dY/dX 的新式子

例2.求微分方程 (2x+y-4) dx+(x+y-1) dy=0 的通解

(2x+y-4) dx+(x+y-1) dy = 0

(x+y-1) dy = -(2x+y-4) dx

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x-y+4}{x+y-1}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 \cdot x + (-1) \cdot y + 4}{1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y - 1}$

$a_1=-2, \quad b_1=-1, \quad c_1=4$   
 $a_2=1, \quad b_2=1, \quad c_2=-1$

$\frac{-2}{1} \neq \frac{-1}{1}$

$\begin{cases} -2 \cdot h + (-1) \cdot k + 4 = 0 \\ 1 \cdot h + 1 \cdot k + (-1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} h = 3 \\ k = -2 \end{cases}$

设 X=x-3, Y=y+2

$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{-2 \cdot X + (-1) \cdot Y}{1 \cdot X + 1 \cdot Y}$

$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{-2 \cdot X - Y}{X + Y}$

$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{-2 - \frac{Y}{X}}{1 + \frac{Y}{X}}$

设  $u = \frac{Y}{X}$

$u + X \frac{du}{dX} = \frac{-2-u}{1+u}$

$X \frac{du}{dX} = \frac{-2-u}{1+u} - u$

$X \frac{du}{dX} = \frac{-2-u-u(1+u)}{1+u}$

$X \frac{du}{dX} = -\frac{u^2+2u+2}{1+u}$

$X du = -\frac{u^2+2u+2}{1+u} dX$

$-\frac{1+u}{u^2+2u+2} du = \frac{1}{X} dX$

$\int -\frac{1+u}{u^2+2u+2} du = \int \frac{1}{X} dX$

$-\int \frac{1}{u^2+2u+2} \cdot (u+1) du = \int \frac{1}{X} dX$

$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+2u+2} \cdot (2u+2) du = \int \frac{1}{X} dX$

$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2+2u+2} \cdot (u^2+2u+2)' du = \int \frac{1}{X} dX$

$-\frac{1}{2} [\ln(u^2+2u+2)+C_1] = \ln|X|+C_2$

$\ln(u^2+2u+2)+C_1 = -2\ln|X|-2C_2$

$\ln(u^2+2u+2) = \ln|X|^{-2} + C_3$

$\ln(u^2+2u+2) = \ln\frac{1}{|X|^2} + \ln e^{C_3}$

$\ln(u^2+2u+2) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{X^2} \cdot e^{C_3}\right)$

$u^2+2u+2 = \frac{1}{X^2} \cdot e^{C_3}$

$u^2+2u+2 = \frac{1}{X^2} \cdot C$

$X^2 \cdot (u^2+2u+2) = C$

$X^2 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{Y}{X}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{Y}{X} + 2\right] = C$

$Y^2+2XY+2X^2 = C$

$(y+2)^2+2(x-3)(y+2)+2(x-3)^2 = C$

$2x^2+y^2+2xy-8x-2y = C$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2}\right),$ $c_1$ 和 $c_2$ 不同时为0	
	$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = k$	$\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$
做法	设 $u = a_2x + b_2y$	由 $\begin{cases} a_1h + b_1k + c_1 = 0 \\ a_2h + b_2k + c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 解出 h 与 k 设 $X = x - h,$ $Y = y - k$
得到的式子	$a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ 变成 $u + c_2,$ $a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 变成 $ku + c_1,$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{a_2}{b_2}$ 的新式子	$a_1x + b_1y + c_1$ 变成 $a_1X + b_1Y,$ $a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ 变成 $a_2X + b_2Y,$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{dY}{dX}$ 的新式子

$\frac{dY}{dX}$ 的结果	$\frac{dY}{dX} = f(\frac{Y}{X})$
做法	设 $u = \frac{Y}{X}$
得到的式子	$\frac{Y}{X}$ 变成 u $\frac{dY}{dX}$ 或 $Y'$ 变成 $u + X \frac{du}{dX}$ 的新式子

例3.解微分方程  $x \cdot y' + y = x \cdot e^x$

$x \cdot y' + y = x \cdot e^x$   
 $x \cdot y' = x \cdot e^x - y$   
 $y' = e^x - \frac{y}{x}$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - \frac{y}{x}$

设  $u = x \cdot y$

$\frac{\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x}}{x} = e^x - \frac{\frac{u}{x}}{x}$   
 $\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x} = x \cdot e^x - \frac{u}{x}$   
 $\frac{du}{dx} = x \cdot e^x$   
 $du = x \cdot e^x \, dx$   
 $\int du = \int x \cdot e^x \, dx$   
 $\int 1 \, du = \int x \cdot (e^x)' \, dx$   
 $u + C_1 = x \cdot e^x - \int x' \cdot e^x \, dx$   
 $u + C_1 = x \cdot e^x - \int e^x \, dx$   
 $u + C_1 = x \cdot e^x - (e^x + C_2)$   
 $u = x \cdot e^x - e^x - C_2 - C_1$   
 $u = x \cdot e^x - e^x + C$   
 $x \cdot y = x \cdot e^x - e^x + C$   
 $y = e^x - \frac{e^x}{x} + \frac{C}{x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) - \frac{y}{x}$
做法	设 $u = xy$
得到的式子	$y$ 变成 $\frac{u}{x}$ , $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 或 $y'$ 变成 $\frac{\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x}}{x}$ 的新式子

例4.求微分方程  $y'=-\frac{1}{3}x\cdot y^4+\frac{1}{3}y$  的通解

$$y'=-\frac{1}{3}x\cdot y^4+\frac{1}{3}y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{1}{3}x\cdot y^4+\frac{1}{3}y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{1}{3}x\cdot y^4-\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)y$$

$$Q(x)=-\frac{1}{3}x, \quad P(x)=-\frac{1}{3}, \quad n=4$$

设  $u = y^{1-4} = y^{-3}$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = (1-4) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}x\right) - (1-4) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = (-3) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}x\right) - (-3) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot u$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x-u$$

$$u = x-1+Ce^{-x}$$

$$y^{-3} = x-1+Ce^{-x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} = x-1+Ce^{-x}$$

$$y^3 = \frac{1}{x-1+Ce^{-x}}$$

例3. 求微分方程 $y' + y=x$  的通解

$$y' + y=x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y=x$$

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

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

$$Q(x)=x, \quad P(x)=1$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx}[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]$$
$$= e^{-\int 1dx}(\int xe^{\int 1dx} dx + C)$$
$$= e^{-x}(\int xe^x dx + C)$$
$$= e^{-x}(\int x \cdot (e^x)'dx + C)$$
$$= e^{-x}(xe^x - \int e^x \cdot x' dx + C)$$
$$= e^{-x}(xe^x - \int e^x dx + C)$$
$$= e^{-x}(xe^x - e^x + C)$$
$$= e^{-x} \cdot xe^x - e^{-x} \cdot e^x + C \cdot e^{-x}$$
$$= x-1+Ce^{-x}$$

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

$$y = x-1+Ce^{-x}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x-u$$

$$u = x-1+Ce^{-x}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x)y^n - P(x)y$
做法	设 $u = y^{1-n}$
得到的式子	$\frac{du}{dx} = (1-n)Q(x) - (1-n)P(x) \cdot u$

例5.解微分方程  $(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) \, dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) \, dy = 0$

$(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) \, dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) \, dy = 0$

$(3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) \, dy = -(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) \, dx$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{5x^4+3xy^2-y^3}{3x^2y-3xy^2+y^2}$ 
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$

$P(x,y) = 5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3$        $P(x,y_0) = 5x^4 + 3xy_0^2 - y_0^3$

$Q(x,y) = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2$        $Q(x_0,y) = 3x_0^2y - 3x_0y^2 + y^2$

$\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = 6xy-3y^2$

$\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = 6xy-3y^2$

$\therefore \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$

解法1:

$\therefore$  通解为  $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0) \, dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y) \, dy = C$

$\int_{x_0}^x (5x^4 + 3xy_0^2 - y_0^3) \, dx + \int_{y_0}^y (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) \, dy = C$

$\int_0^x (5x^4 + 3x \cdot 0^2 - 0^3) \, dx + \int_0^y (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) \, dy = C$

$\int_0^x 5x^4 \, dx + \int_0^y (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) \, dy = C$

$x^5\Big|_0^x + \Big(\frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3\Big)\Big|_0^y = C$

$x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = C$

解法2:

$\therefore$  通解为  $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) \, dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) \, dy = C$

$\int_{x_0}^x (5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) \, dx + \int_{y_0}^y (3x_0^2y - 3x_0y^2 + y^2) \, dy = C$

$\int_0^x (5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) \, dx + \int_0^y (3 \cdot 0^2 \cdot y - 3 \cdot 0 \cdot y^2 + y^2) \, dy = C$

$\int_0^x (5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) \, dx + \int_0^y y^2 \, dy = C$

$\Big(x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3\Big)\Big|_0^x + \frac{1}{3}y^3\Big|_0^y = C$

$x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = C$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)},$ $\text{且 } \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$
得到的式子	<p>通解为:</p> $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0) \, dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y) \, dy = C$ <p>或 <math>\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) \, dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) \, dy = C</math></p> <p>(<math>x_0, y_0</math>可任选，一般选 0，若选0会出现广义积分，则选1)</p>

例6.解微分方程  $\frac{2x}{y^3}dx + \frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}dy = 0$

$$\frac{2x}{y^3}dx + \frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}dy = 0$$
$$\frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}dy = -\frac{2x}{y^3}dx$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{2x}{y^3}}{\frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$$

$$P(x,y) = \frac{2x}{y^3}$$
$$P(x,y_0) = \frac{2x}{y_0^3}$$

$$Q(x,y) = \frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = -\frac{6x}{y^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = -\frac{6x}{y^4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为} \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y)dy = C$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{2x}{y_0^3}dx + \int_{y_0}^y \frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}dy = C$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{2x}{1^3}dx + \int_1^y \frac{y^2-3x^2}{y^4}dy = C$$

$$\int_0^x 2x dx + \int_1^y \frac{y^2}{y^4}dy - \int_1^y \frac{3x^2}{y^4}dy = C$$

$$\int_0^x 2x dx + \int_1^y \frac{1}{y^2}dy - \int_1^y \frac{3x^2}{y^4}dy = C$$

$$x^2|_0^x + \left(-\frac{1}{y}\right)|_1^y - \left(-\frac{x^2}{y^3}\right)|_1^y = C$$

$$x^2 - 0^2 + \left[\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right)\right] - \left[\left(-\frac{x^2}{y^3}\right) - \left(-\frac{x^2}{1^3}\right)\right] = C$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{y} + 1 + \frac{x^2}{y^3} - x^2 = C$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3} + 1 = C$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)},$ 且 $\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$
得到的式子	通解为: $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x,y)dy = C$ 或 $\int_{x_0}^x P(x,y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y)dy = C$  ( $x_0, y_0$ 可任选，一般选0， 若选0会出现广义积分，则选1)

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 中有 x,y 混合部分， 或多次出现的复杂部分
做法	设 u = 该部分

例7.试求  $y'=\cos(x+y)$  的通解

$$y' = \cos(x+y)$$

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

$$\text{设 } u = x+y$$

$$y = u-x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(u-x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du-dx}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 1 = \cos(x+y)$$

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

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \cos u + 1$$

$$du = (\cos u + 1) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos u + 1} du = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos u + 1} du = \int dx$$

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} + C_1 = x + C_2$$

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} = x + C_2 - C_1$$

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} = x + C$$

$$\tan \frac{x+y}{2} = x + C$$

$$\text{设 } \tan \frac{u}{2} = t, \text{ 则 } \cos u = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad du = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos u + 1} du = \int \frac{1}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1-t^2+1+t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int 1 dt$$

$$= t + C_1$$

$$= \tan \frac{u}{2} + C_1$$

例8.试求  $y' \cdot (\tan^2 y + 1) + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \tan y = x$

$$y' \cdot (\tan^2 y + 1) + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \tan y = x$$

$$y' \cdot (\tan^2 y + 1) = x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \tan y$$

$$y' = \frac{x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \tan y}{1 + \tan^2 y}$$

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

设  $u = \tan y$

$$y = \arctan u$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(\arctan u)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \tan y}{1 + \tan^2 y}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot u}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot u$$

$Q(x)=x, \quad P(x)=\frac{x}{1+x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u &= e^{-\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} \left[ \int x \cdot e^{\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x dx} \left[ \int x \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x dx} \left[ \int x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (1+x^2)' dx} \left[ \int x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot (1+x^2)' dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x^2)]} \left[ \int x \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x^2)]} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{\ln(1+x^2) \cdot -\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \int x \cdot e^{\ln(1+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right] \\ &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \int x \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right] \\ &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right] \\ &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2)' \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right] \\ &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3}{2} (1+x^2)' \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + C \right] \\ &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3}{2} \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+x^2)' dx + C \right] \\ &= (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right] \\ &= \frac{1+x^2}{3} + \frac{C}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1+x^2}{3} + \frac{C}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{即 } \tan y = \frac{1+x^2}{3} + \frac{C}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 中有 x,y 混合部分， 或多次出现的复杂部分
做 法	设 $u =$ 该部分

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ 的结果	$\frac{dy}{dx} = Q(x) - P(x)y$
做 法	$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} [\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C]$



求常系数齐次线性微分方程的通解，特解

例1：求  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$  的通解

- ②  $r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r - 2)(r - 3) = 0$   
解得：  $r_1 = 2, r_2 = 3$
- ③ 单实根  $\alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = 3$   
解：  $C_1 \cdot e^{2x} \quad C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$
- ④ 通解为：  $y = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

例2：求  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$  的通解

- ②  $r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r - 2)(r - 2) = 0$   
解得：  $r_1 = r_2 = 2$
- ③ 二重实根  $\alpha = 2$   
解：  $e^{2x} \cdot (C_1 + C_2x)$
- ④ 通解为：  $y = e^{2x} \cdot (C_1 + C_2x)$

特征方程的根	解
单实根 $\alpha$	$C \cdot e^{\alpha x}$
$k$ 重实根 $\alpha$	$e^{\alpha x} \cdot (C_1 + C_2x + \dots + C_kx^{k-1})$
一对复根 $\alpha \pm \beta i$	$e^{\alpha x} \cdot (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$
一对 $k$ 重复根 $\alpha \pm \beta i$	$e^{\alpha x} \cdot [(C_1 + C_2x + \dots + C_kx^{k-1}) \cos \beta x + (D_1 + D_2x + \dots + D_kx^{k-1}) \sin \beta x]$

例3：求  $y'' + 4y = 0$  的通解

- ②  $r^2 + 4 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r + 2i)(r - 2i) = 0$   
解得：  $r_1 = 0 - 2i, r_2 = 0 + 2i$
- ③ 一对复根  $0 \pm 2i$   
解：  $C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$
- ④ 通解为：  $y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$

例4：求  $y^{(4)} + 8y'' + 16y = 0$  的通解

- ②  $r^4 + 8r^2 + 16 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r^2 + 4)(r^2 + 4) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r + 2i)(r - 2i)(r + 2i)(r - 2i) = 0$   
解得：  $r_1 = r_3 = 0 - 2i, r_2 = r_4 = 0 + 2i$
- ③ 一对二重复根  $0 \pm 2i$   
解：  $(C_1 + C_2x) \cos 2x + (D_1 + D_2x) \sin 2x$
- ④ 通解为：  $y = (C_1 + C_2x) \cos 2x + (D_1 + D_2x) \sin 2x$

例5：已知某齐次方程的通解为

$y = C_3 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x}$ ，求该齐次方程

- 解：  $C_3 e^{-x} \quad C_2 e^{2x}$
- 单实根  $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = 2$
- $r_1 = -1, r_2 = 2$
- $(r + 1)(r - 2) = 0$
- $r^2 - r - 2 = 0$
- $r^2 - r^1 - 2r^0 = 0$
- 齐次方程为：  $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$

# 求常系数非齐次线性微分方程的通解，特解

例1. 求微分方程  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^x$  的通解

$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^x$$
$$f(x) = e^x$$
$$= 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$$

$$y^{*''} - 5y^{*'} + 6y^* = e^x$$

①  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$

例1：求  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$  的通解

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (r-2)(r-3) = 0$$

解得：  $r_1=2, r_2=3$

单实根  $\alpha_1=2, \alpha_2=3$

解：  $C_1 \cdot e^{2x} \quad C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

通解为：  $y = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

特征方程的单实根  $\alpha_1=2, \alpha_2=3$   
齐次方程的通解为  $\bar{y} = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

②  $f(x) = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$   
 $\lambda = 1, m = 0$

③  $\lambda$ 不是特征方程的根  $\Rightarrow k = 0$

④  $y^* = x^k(b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

$$y^* = x^0 \cdot b_0x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x}$$
$$= b_0 \cdot e^x$$
$$(y^*)' = (b_0 \cdot e^x)'$$
$$= b_0 \cdot e^x$$
$$(y^*)'' = (b_0 \cdot e^x)'$$
$$= b_0 \cdot e^x$$

齐次方程的通解为  $\bar{y} = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

④  $y^* = b_0 \cdot e^x$

$$(y^*)' = b_0 \cdot e^x$$
$$(y^*)'' = b_0 \cdot e^x$$
$$b_0 \cdot e^x - 5b_0 \cdot e^x + 6b_0 \cdot e^x = e^x$$
$$2b_0 \cdot e^x = e^x$$
$$b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$y^* = \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

⑤ 通解  $= \bar{y} + y^*$

$$= C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

形如  $y'' + p_1y' + p_2y = f(x)$  的方程  
若  $f(x) = (a_mx^m + a_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \cdot x^0) \cdot e^{\lambda x}$

$\lambda$ 不是特征方程的根	$k = 0$
$\lambda$ 是特征方程的单根	$k = 1$
$\lambda$ 是特征方程的重根	$k = 2$

特解为  $y^* = x^k(b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

例2. 求微分方程  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^{2x}$  的通解

$$\begin{aligned}y'' - 5y' + 6y &= e^{2x} \\ f(x) &= e^{2x} \\ &= 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{2x}\end{aligned}$$

$$y^{*''} - 5y^{*'} + 6y^* = e^{2x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$$

例1: 求  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$  的通解

$$\begin{aligned}r^2 - 5r + 6 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (r-2)(r-3) &= 0 \\ \text{解得: } r_1 &= 2, r_2 = 3 \\ \text{单实根 } \alpha_1 &= 2, \alpha_2 = 3 \\ \text{解: } C_1 \cdot e^{2x} & C_2 \cdot e^{3x} \\ \text{通解为: } y &= C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}\end{aligned}$$

特征方程的单实根  $\alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = 3$

齐次方程的通解为  $\bar{y} = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\lambda = 2, m = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lambda \text{ 是特征方程的单根} \Rightarrow k = 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} y^* = x^k (b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m x^0) e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y^* &= x^1 \cdot b_0 x^0 \cdot e^{2x} \\ &= x \cdot b_0 \cdot e^{2x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(y^*)' &= (x \cdot b_0 \cdot e^{2x})' \\ &= (x \cdot b_0)' \cdot e^{2x} + (e^{2x})' \cdot b_0 x \\ &= b_0 \cdot e^{2x} + 2e^{2x} \cdot b_0 x \\ &= b_0 e^{2x} (2x + 1)\end{aligned}$$

齐次方程的通解为  $\bar{y} = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$

$$\textcircled{4} y^* = x \cdot b_0 \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$(y^*)' = b_0 e^{2x} (2x + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}(y^*)'' &= [b_0 e^{2x} (2x + 1)]' \\ &= (b_0 e^{2x})' \cdot (2x + 1) + (2x + 1)' \cdot b_0 e^{2x} \\ &= 2b_0 e^{2x} \cdot (2x + 1) + 2b_0 e^{2x} \\ &= 2b_0 e^{2x} \cdot (2x + 2)\end{aligned}$$

$$2b_0 e^{2x} \cdot (2x + 2) - 5[b_0 e^{2x} (2x + 1)] + 6x \cdot b_0 \cdot e^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$2b_0 \cdot (2x + 2) - 5[b_0 (2x + 1)] + 6x \cdot b_0 = 1$$

$$b_0 [2 \cdot (2x + 2) - 5(2x + 1) + 6x] = 1$$

$$b_0 (4x + 4 - 10x - 5 + 6x) = 1$$

$$b_0 \cdot (-1) = 1$$

$$b_0 = -1$$

$$\therefore y^* = -x \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ 通解} = \bar{y} + y^*$$

$$= C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x} - x \cdot e^{2x}$$

例3. 求微分方程  $y''+4y=\cos x+\sin x$  的通解

$y''+4y=\cos x+\sin x$   $y^{*''}+4y^*=\cos x+\sin x$

$f(x)=\cos x+\sin x$   
 $=e^{0\cdot x}[1\cdot x^0\cdot \cos x+1\cdot x^0\cdot \sin x]$

①  $y''+4y=0$

例3：求  $y''+4y=0$  的通解  
 $r^2+4=0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r+2i)(r-2i)=0$   
解得：  $r_1=0-2i, r_2=0+2i$   
一对复根  $0\pm 2i$   
解：  $C_1\cos 2x+C_2\sin 2x$   
通解为：  $y=C_1\cos 2x+C_2\sin 2x$

特征方程的根为  $\pm 2i$   
齐次方程的通解为  $\bar{y}=C_1\cos 2x+C_2\sin 2x$

②  $f(x)=e^{0\cdot x}[1\cdot x^0\cdot \cos x+1\cdot x^0\cdot \sin x]$   
 $\lambda=0, \beta=1, n=0, t=0$

③  $\lambda+\beta i=0+1\cdot i=i$   
不是特征方程的根  $\Rightarrow k=0$

④  $m=0$

⑤  $y^*=x^k[(a_0x^m+a_1x^{m-1}+\cdots+a_mx^0)\cos\beta x+(b_0x^m+b_1x^{m-1}+\cdots+b_mx^0)\sin\beta x]e^{\lambda x}$   
 $y^*=x^0[a_0x^0\cos x+b_0x^0\sin x]e^{0\cdot x}$   
 $=a_0\cos x+b_0\sin x$

$(y^*)'=(a_0\cos x+b_0\sin x)'$   
 $=(a_0\cos x)'+(b_0\sin x)'$   
 $=-a_0\sin x+b_0\cos x$   
 $=b_0\cos x-a_0\sin x$

$(y^*)''=(b_0\cos x-a_0\sin x)'$   
 $=(b_0\cos x)'-(a_0\sin x)'$   
 $=-b_0\sin x-a_0\cos x$

$-b_0\sin x-a_0\cos x+4(a_0\cos x+b_0\sin x)=\cos x+\sin x$   
 $-b_0\sin x-a_0\cos x+4a_0\cos x+4b_0\sin x=\cos x+\sin x$   
 $(3a_0-1)\cos x+(3b_0-1)\sin x=0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a_0-1=0 \\ 3b_0-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0=\frac{1}{3} \\ b_0=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

$\therefore y^*=\frac{1}{3}\cos x+\frac{1}{3}\sin x$

⑥ 通解  $=\bar{y}+y^*$   
 $=C_1\cos 2x+C_2\sin 2x$   
 $+ \frac{1}{3}\cos x+\frac{1}{3}\sin x$

形如  $y''+p_1y'+p_2y=f(x)$  的方程

若  $f(x)=e^{\lambda x}[Q_n(x)\cos\beta x+Q_t(x)\sin\beta x]$

$\lambda+\beta i$ 不是特征方程的根	$k=0$
$\lambda+\beta i$ 是特征方程的根	$k=1$

$m=n, t$  中的最大值

特解为  $y^*=x^k[(a_0x^m+a_1x^{m-1}+\cdots+a_mx^0)\cos\beta x+(b_0x^m+b_1x^{m-1}+\cdots+b_mx^0)\sin\beta x]e^{\lambda x}$

# 线性微分方程的解的结构

例1： 已知  $y_1=e^{3x}-xe^{2x}$ ,  $y_2=e^x-xe^{2x}$ ,  $y_3=-xe^{2x}$

是某二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程的 3 个解，

则该方程的通解为  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

找 非齐次方程的通解  $\Rightarrow$  找  $\begin{cases} \text{齐次方程的通解} \\ \text{非齐次方程的特解 (非齐次特解: } y_3=-xe^{2x} \text{)} \end{cases}$

找 齐次方程的通解  $\Rightarrow$  找 齐次方程的两个特解 且  $\frac{\text{齐次特解}_1}{\text{齐次特解}_2} \neq C$

齐次特解1:  $y_1-y_3=(e^{3x}-xe^{2x})-(-xe^{2x})=e^{3x}$

齐次特解2:  $y_2-y_3=(e^x-xe^{2x})-(-xe^{2x})=e^x$

$$\frac{\text{齐次特解}_1}{\text{齐次特解}_2} = \frac{e^{3x}}{e^x} \neq C$$

$\therefore$  齐次方程的通解为  $C_1 \cdot e^{3x} + C_2 \cdot e^x$

$\therefore$  非齐次方程的通解为  $C_1 \cdot e^{3x} + C_2 \cdot e^x - xe^{2x}$

找啥	需要有啥	能得到啥
非齐次的通解	齐次的通解 $\bar{y}$ , 非齐次的特解 $y^*$	非齐次的通解 为 $\bar{y}+y^*$
齐次的特解	非齐次的特解 $y_1^*$ 、 $y_2^*$	齐次的特解为 $y_1^*-y_2^*$
齐次的通解	齐次的特解 $y_1$ 、 $y_2$ , 且 $\frac{y_1}{y_2} \neq C$	齐次的通解为 $C_1y_1+C_2y_2$
	齐次的特解 $y_1$ 、 $y_2$	齐次的特解为 $C_1y_1+C_2y_2$
	? = $f_1(x)$ 的特解 $y_a^*$ , ? = $f_2(x)$ 的特解 $y_b^*$	? = $f_1(x)+f_2(x)$ 的特解 为 $y_a^*+y_b^*$

例2： 若  $y_1=(1+x^2)^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}$ ,  $y_2=(1+x^2)^2+\sqrt{1+x^2}$

是微分方程  $y'+p(x)y=q(x)$  的两个解，则  $q(x)=(A)$

(A)  $3x(1+x^2)$  (B)  $-3x(1+x^2)$

(C)  $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$  (D)  $-\frac{x}{1+x^2}$

$y'+p(x)y=0$  的特解为：

$$\begin{aligned} y_2-y_1 &= [(1+x^2)^2+\sqrt{1+x^2}] - [(1+x^2)^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}] \\ &= 2\sqrt{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2\sqrt{1+x^2})' + p(x) \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x + p(x) \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x + p(x) \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + p(x) \cdot 2(1+x^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = -\frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore y' - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot y = q(x)$$

将  $y_1=(1+x^2)^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}$  代入上式：

$$[(1+x^2)^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}]' - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot [(1+x^2)^2-\sqrt{1+x^2}] = q(x)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (1+x^2) \cdot (1+x^2)' - \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+x^2)' - x \cdot (1+x^2) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (1+x^2) \cdot 2x - \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x - x \cdot (1+x^2) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x \cdot (1+x^2) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - x \cdot (1+x^2) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x \cdot (1+x^2) = q(x)$$

例3：已知  $y_1=xe^x+e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2=xe^x-e^{-x}$ ,  $y_3=xe^x+e^{2x}+e^{-x}$   
为某二阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程的特解，求此方程。

齐次特解1:  $y_3 - y_1 = (xe^x+e^{2x}+e^{-x}) - (xe^x+e^{2x}) = e^{-x}$

齐次特解2:  $y_3 - y_2 = (xe^x+e^{2x}+e^{-x}) - (xe^x - e^{-x}) = e^{2x}+2e^{-x}$

齐次特解3:  $y_2 - y_1 = (xe^x - e^{-x}) - (xe^x+e^{2x}) = -e^{-x} - e^{2x}$

$$\frac{e^{-x}}{e^{2x}+2e^{-x}} \neq C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{齐次方程的通解为: } C_1e^{-x} + C_2(e^{2x}+2e^{-x}) &= C_1e^{-x} + C_2e^{2x} + 2C_2e^{-x} \\ &= (C_1+2C_2)e^{-x} + C_2e^{2x} \\ &= C_3e^{-x} + C_2e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

齐次方程的通解为:  $C_3e^{-x} + C_2e^{2x}$

例5：已知某齐次方程的通解为

$y = C_3e^{-x} + C_2e^{2x}$ ，求该齐次方程

解:  $C_3e^{-x} \quad C_2e^{2x}$

单实根  $\alpha_1=-1, \alpha_2=2$

$r_1=-1, r_2=2$

$(r+1)(r-2) = 0$

$r^2 - r - 2 = 0$

$r^2 - r^1 - 2r^0 = 0$

齐次方程为:  $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$

齐次方程为:  $y'' - y' - 2y = 0$

$\therefore$  此非齐次方程为:  $y'' - y' - 2y = f(x)$

将  $y_1=xe^x+e^{2x}$  代入上式:

$$(xe^x+e^{2x})'' - (xe^x+e^{2x})' - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow [(xe^x+e^{2x})']' - (xe^x+e^{2x})' - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow [(xe^x)' + (e^{2x})']' - [(xe^x)' + (e^{2x})'] - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow [x'e^x + x(e^x)' + e^{2x}(2x)']' - [x'e^x + x(e^x)' + e^{2x}(2x)'] - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^x + xe^x + 2e^{2x})' - (e^x + xe^x + 2e^{2x}) - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^x)' + (xe^x)' + (2e^{2x})' - (e^x + xe^x + 2e^{2x}) - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x + x'e^x + x(e^x)' + 2e^{2x}(2x)' - (e^x + xe^x + 2e^{2x}) - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x + e^x + xe^x + 4e^{2x} - (e^x + xe^x + 2e^{2x}) - 2 \cdot (xe^x+e^{2x}) = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x + e^x + xe^x + 4e^{2x} - e^x - xe^x - 2e^{2x} - 2xe^x - 2e^{2x} = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^x - 2xe^x = f(x)$$

$\therefore$  此非齐次方程为:  $y'' - y' - 2y = e^x - 2xe^x$

# 可降阶的高阶微分方程

例1. 求微分方程  $xy''+3y'=0$  的通解

$$xy''+3y'=0$$

$$xy''=-3y'$$

$$y''=\frac{-3y'}{x}$$

① 令  $y'=p$ 、 $y''=p'$

$$p'=\frac{-3p}{x}$$

②  $\frac{dp}{dx}=\frac{-3p}{x}$

$$x dp=-3p dx$$

$$\frac{1}{p} dp=\frac{-3}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp=\int \frac{-3}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp=-3 \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln|p|+C_1=-3(\ln|x|+C_2)$$

$$\ln|p|+C_1=-3\ln|x|-3C_2$$

$$\ln|p|=-3\ln|x|+C_3$$

$$\ln|p|=\ln|x|^{-3}+\ln e^{C_3}$$

$$\ln|p|=\ln(e^{C_3}|x|^{-3})$$

$$\ln|p|=\ln(C_4|x|^{-3})$$

$$|p|=C_4|x|^{-3}$$

$$p=\pm C_4 x^{-3}$$

$$p=C_5 x^{-3}$$

③  $y=\int p dx$

$$=\int C_5 x^{-3} dx$$

$$=C_5 \int x^{-3} dx$$

$$=C_5\left(-\frac{x^{-2}}{2}+C_6\right)$$

$$=-\frac{C_5}{2}x^{-2}+C_6\cdot C_5$$

$$=C_7 x^{-2}+C_8$$

例2. 求微分方程  $x^2 y'' + (x - y')y' = 0$  的通解

$$x^2 y'' + (x - y')y' = 0$$

$$x^2 y'' = -(x - y')y'$$

$$y'' = -\frac{(x - y')y'}{x^2}$$

① 令  $y' = p$ 、 $y'' = p'$

$$p' = -\frac{(x - p)p}{x^2}$$

$$p' = \frac{p^2}{x^2} - \frac{xp}{x^2}$$

$$p' = \frac{p^2}{x^2} - \frac{p}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②} \quad \frac{dp}{dx} &= \frac{p^2}{x^2} - \frac{p}{x} \\ &= \left(\frac{p}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{p}{x} \end{aligned}$$

例1. 求微分方程满足  $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y^2}{x^2}$  的通解

$$y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{设 } u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 - u$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 - 2u$$

$$x du = (u^2 - 2u) dx$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{u-2} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \int \frac{1}{u-2} du - \int \frac{1}{u} du \right) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{1 - Cx^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [(\ln|u - 2| + C_1) - (\ln|u| + C_2)] = \ln|x| + C_3$$

$$(\ln|u - 2| + C_1) - (\ln|u| + C_2) = 2 \ln|x| + 2C_3$$

$$\ln|u - 2| - \ln|u| = 2 \ln|x| + 2C_3 + C_2 - C_1$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = 2 \ln|x| + C_4$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln|x|^2 + \ln e^{C_4}$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln x^2 + \ln e^{C_4}$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln(x^2 \cdot e^{C_4})$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = x^2 \cdot e^{C_4}$$

$$\frac{u-2}{u} = \pm e^{C_4} \cdot x^2$$

$$\frac{u-2}{u} = Cx^2$$

$$\frac{\frac{y}{x}-2}{\frac{y}{x}} = Cx^2$$

$$\frac{y-2x}{y} = Cx^2$$

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

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \left(\frac{p}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{p}{x} \Rightarrow p = \frac{2x}{1 - Cx^2}$$

③  $y = \int p dx$

$$= \int \frac{2x}{1 - Cx^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{2Cx}{1 - Cx^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int \frac{-(1 - Cx^2)'}{1 - Cx^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int -[\ln(1 - Cx^2)]' dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1 - Cx^2)}{C} + C_1$$



例3. 求微分方程  $yy''+(y')^2=0$  的通解

$$yy''+(y')^2=0$$
$$y'' = -\frac{(y')^2}{y}$$

① 令  $y'=p$ 、 $y''=p\frac{dp}{dy}$

$$p\frac{dp}{dy} = -\frac{p^2}{y}$$
$$\frac{dp}{dy} = -\frac{p}{y}$$

②

$$ydp = -pdy$$
$$\frac{1}{p}dp = -\frac{1}{y}dy$$
$$\int \frac{1}{p}dp = -\int \frac{1}{y}dy$$

$$\ln|p| + C_1 = -(\ln|y| + C_2)$$

$$\ln|p| = C_3 - \ln|y|$$

$$\ln|p| = \ln e^{C_3} - \ln|y|$$

$$\ln|p| = \ln\left|\frac{e^{C_3}}{y}\right|$$

$$|p| = \left|\frac{e^{C_3}}{y}\right|$$

$$|p| = \left|\frac{C_4}{y}\right|$$

$$p = \pm \frac{C_4}{y}$$

$$p = \frac{C_5}{y}$$

③  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{C_5}{y}$

④  $ydy = C_5dx$

$$\int ydy = \int C_5dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} + C_6 = C_5x + C_7$$

$$y^2 = C_8x + C_9$$

# 一阶常系数线性差分方程

例1. 求差分方程  $y_{t+1} - y_t = t \cdot 2^t$  的通解

①  $y_{t+1} - y_t = t \cdot 2^t$

$$y_{t+1} + [(-1) \cdot y_t] = t \cdot 2^t \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

②  $y_{t+1} + [(-1) \cdot y_t] = 0$  的通解为  $y_c(t) = C \cdot [ -(-1) ]^t$

$$y_{t+1} - y_t = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } y_c(t) = C(1)^t = C$$

③  $f(t) = t \cdot 2^t$

$$= 2^t \cdot (1 \cdot t^1 + 0 \cdot t^0) \Rightarrow d=2, m=1$$

④  $\lambda + d = -1 + 2 = 1 \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow y_t^* = 2^t(b_0 t + b_1)$$

⑤  $y_{t+1}^* = 2^{t+1}[b_0(t+1) + b_1]$

$$2^{t+1}[b_0(t+1) + b_1] - 2^t(b_0 t + b_1) = t \cdot 2^t$$

$$2^t \cdot 2[b_0(t+1) + b_1] - 2^t(b_0 t + b_1) = t \cdot 2^t$$

$$2b_0(t+1) + 2b_1 - (b_0 t + b_1) = t$$

$$2b_0 t + 2b_0 + 2b_1 - b_0 t - b_1 = t$$

$$b_0 t + 2b_0 + b_1 = t$$

$$(b_0 - 1)t + (2b_0 + b_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 - 1 = 0 \\ 2b_0 + b_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b_0 = 1, b_1 = -2 \Rightarrow y_t^* = 2^t[1 \cdot t + (-2)] = 2^t(t - 2)$$

$$\therefore y_t^* = 2^t(t - 2)$$

⑥ 通解  $y_t = y_c(t) + y_t^*$

$$= C + 2^t(t - 2)$$

例2. 求差分方程  $y_{t+1} - y_t = 3t^2 + 5t + 1$  的通解

①  $y_{t+1} - y_t = 3t^2 + 5t + 1$

$$y_{t+1} + [(-1) \cdot y_t] = 3t^2 + 5t + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

②  $y_{t+1} + [(-1) \cdot y_t] = 0$  的通解为  $y_c(t) = C \cdot [ -(-1) ]^t$

$$y_{t+1} - y_t = 0 \text{ 的通解为 } y_c(t) = C(1)^t = C$$

③  $f(t) = 3t^2 + 5t + 1 = 1^t \cdot (3t^2 + 5t^1 + 1t^0) \Rightarrow d=1, m=2$

④  $\lambda + d = -1 + 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y_t^* = t \cdot 1^t(b_0 t^2 + b_1 t + b_2) = b_0 t^3 + b_1 t^2 + b_2 t$$

⑤  $y_{t+1}^* = b_0(t+1)^3 + b_1(t+1)^2 + b_2(t+1)$

$$b_0(t+1)^3 + b_1(t+1)^2 + b_2(t+1) - (b_0 t^3 + b_1 t^2 + b_2 t) = 3t^2 + 5t + 1$$

$$b_0 t^3 + 3b_0 t + 3b_0 t^2 + b_0 + b_1 t^2 + 2b_1 t + b_1 + b_2 t + b_2 - b_0 t^3 - b_1 t^2 - b_2 t = 3t^2 + 5t + 1$$

$$3b_0 t + 3b_0 t^2 + b_0 + 2b_1 t + b_1 + b_2 t + b_2 = 3t^2 + 5t + 1$$

$$3b_0 t^2 + (3b_0 + 2b_1)t + b_1 + b_0 + b_2 = 3t^2 + 5t + 1$$

$$(3b_0 - 3)t^2 + (3b_0 + 2b_1 - 5)t + (b_1 + b_0 + b_2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3b_0 - 3 = 0 \\ 3b_0 + 2b_1 - 5 = 0 \\ b_1 + b_0 + b_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 = 1 \\ b_2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_t^* = 1 \cdot t^3 + 1 \cdot t^2 + (-1) \cdot t = t^3 + t^2 - t$$

⑤  $y_t^* = t^3 + t^2 - t$

⑥ 通解  $y_t = y_c(t) + y_t^*$

$$= C + t^3 + t^2 - t$$

方程  $y_{t+1} + \lambda y_t = f(t)$

$y_{t+1} + \lambda y_t = 0$  的通解为  $y_c(t) = C(-\lambda)^t$

将  $f(t)$  改成  $d^t \cdot (a_m t^m + a_{m-1} t^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 t^1 + a_0 t^0)$

$$\text{特解为 } y_t^* = \begin{cases} d^t(b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + b_m), & \text{若 } \lambda + d \neq 0 \\ t d^t(b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + b_m), & \text{若 } \lambda + d = 0 \end{cases}$$

# 欧拉方程

例1：求方程  $x^2y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$  的通解

- $(x + 0)^2y'' - 3(x + 0)y' + 4y = 0$
- ① 令  $x+0=e^t$
- ② 原方程可化为： $y''(t) - y'(t) - 3y'(t) + 4y(t) = 0$   
即  $y''(t) - 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = 0$

例2：求  $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$  的通解

$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (r - 2)(r - 2) = 0$   
解得： $r_1 = r_2 = 2$   
二重实根  $\alpha = 2$   
解： $e^{2x} \cdot (C_1 + C_2x)$   
通解为： $y = e^{2x} \cdot (C_1 + C_2x)$

- ③  $y(t)$  的通解为： $y = e^{2t} \cdot (C_1 + C_2t)$
- ④  $\because x = e^t$   
 $\therefore t = \ln x$   
 $\therefore$  原方程的通解为： $y = e^{2\ln x} \cdot (C_1 + C_2\ln x)$   
 $= e^{\ln x^2} \cdot (C_1 + C_2\ln x)$   
 $= x^2 \cdot (C_1 + C_2\ln x)$

例2：求方程  $(1 + x)^2y'' - 4(1 + x)y' + 6y = 1 + x$  的通解

- $(x + 1)^2y'' - 4(x + 1)y' + 6y = 1 + x$
- ① 令  $x+1=e^t$
- ② 原方程可化为： $y''(t) - y'(t) - 4y'(t) + 6y(t) = e^t$   
即  $y''(t) - 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e^t$

例1. 求微分方程  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = e^x$  的通解

特征方程的通解为  $\bar{y} = C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x}$   
 $y^* = b_0 \cdot e^x$   
 $(y^*)' = b_0 \cdot e^x$   
 $(y^*)'' = b_0 \cdot e^x$   
 $b_0 \cdot e^x - 5b_0 \cdot e^x + 6b_0 \cdot e^x = e^x$   
 $2b_0 \cdot e^x = e^x$   
 $b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $y^* = \frac{1}{2}e^x$   
通解  $= \bar{y} + y^*$   
 $= C_1 \cdot e^{2x} + C_2 \cdot e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2}e^x$

- ③  $y(t)$  的通解为： $y = C_1 \cdot e^{2t} + C_2 \cdot e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2}e^t$
- ④  $\because x+1=e^t$   
 $\therefore t = \ln(x+1)$   
 $\therefore$  原方程的通解为： $y = C_1 \cdot e^{2\ln(x+1)} + C_2 \cdot e^{3\ln(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{\ln(x+1)}$   
 $= C_1 \cdot e^{\ln(x+1)^2} + C_2 \cdot e^{\ln(x+1)^3} + \frac{1}{2}e^{\ln(x+1)}$   
 $= C_1 \cdot (x + 1)^2 + C_2 \cdot (x + 1)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$

形如  $C_n(x + a)^ny^{(n)} + C_{n-1}(x + a)^{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + C_1(x + a)y' + C_0y = f(x)$  的方程称为 欧拉方程

$y = y(t)$ 、 $(x + a)y' = y'(t)$ 、 $(x + a)^2y'' = y''(t) - y'(t)$ 、  
 $(x + a)^3y''' = y'''(t) - 3y''(t) + 2y'(t)$