

## 第四节

# 全微分方程

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# 一、主要内容

## (一) 全微分方程及其求法

### 1. 类型5 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ (5.1)

若  $\exists u = u(x, y)$ , 使

$$du(x, y) \equiv P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \quad (x, y) \in G$$

其中  $G$  为一单连通区域, 则称 (5.1) 为 **全微分方程**. 如:  $x dx + y dy = 0$  是全微分方程

$$\because u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), \therefore du(x, y) = x dx + y dy,$$

**注** 全微分方程 (5.1) 的通解为:  $u(x, y) = C$   
( $C$  为任意常数).



## 2. 判别法

$$(5.1) \text{是全微分方程} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad (x, y) \in G$$

其中  $P, Q$  在单连通域  $G$  内有一阶连续偏导数.

## 3. 求解法 关键: 求 $u(x, y)$ .

常用的方法有三种:

### 1° 特殊路径法:

$$P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0 \quad \text{全微分方程}$$

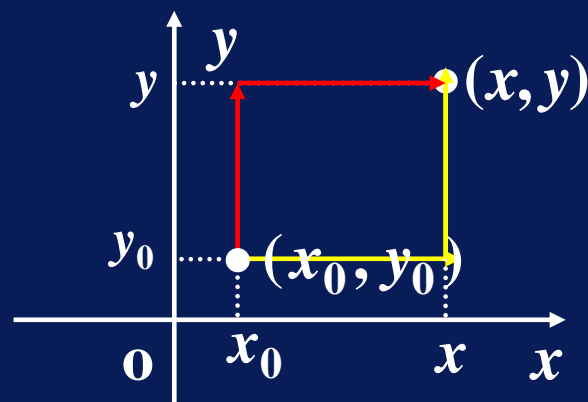


由曲线积分与路径无关的四个等价命题，知

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy + \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

(5.1)的通解为:

$$u(x, y) = C .$$



## 2° 分项组合法(凑微分法):

思路: 将  $P dx + Q dy$  重新进行适当的组合 ,  
使得每一组合式的原函数易求 .

## 3° 偏积分法:

$$du(x, y) = P dx + Q dy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q$$

$$u(x, y) = \int P dx + C(y)$$



$$u(x, y) = \int P \, dx + C(y) \quad (5.2)$$

$$Q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \int P \, dx \right) + C'(y)$$

$$C'(y) = Q - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \int P \, dx \right) = \varphi(y)$$

$$C(y) = \int \varphi(y) \, dy,$$

代入(5.2),即可求得  $u(x, y)$ .



## ★ (二) 积分因子法

引例：求  $y dx - x dy = 0$  的通解。

解  $\because P = y, Q = -x$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$$

可变量分离方程

$\therefore$  此方程不是全微分方程。如何求解？

$\frac{1}{y^2} \times$  原方程，得  $\frac{1}{y} dx + x d(\frac{1}{y}) = 0$

全微分方程

原方程的通解为  $\frac{x}{y} = C.$



**1.定义** 若  $\mu(x,y) \neq 0$  是连续可微函数, 使方程

$$\mu(x,y)P(x,y)dx + \mu(x,y)Q(x,y)dy = 0$$

成为全微分方程. 则称  $\mu(x,y)$  为方程

$$P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 \quad (5.1)$$

的积分因子.

**注** (5.1)的积分因子不惟一.

如: 对于引例,  $\frac{1}{x^2}, \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{1}{xy}, \frac{1}{x^2 \pm y^2}$  均是该方程的积分因子.





## 2. 求积分因子 $\mu(x, y)$ 的方法

### 1° 分项组合法(观察法):

利用微分四则运算法则，一阶全微分形式不变性，凭观察凑微分得到  $\mu(x, y)$  .

如:  $y \, dx + x \, dy = d(xy)$

$$u \, dv + v \, du = d(uv)$$

$$\frac{x \, dy + y \, dx}{xy} = \frac{d(xy)}{xy}$$

$$f'(u) \, du = d[f(u)]$$

$$= d(\ln xy)$$

$$\frac{x \, dx + y \, dy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)\right]$$



## 2° 公式法

$\mu = \mu(x, y)$  是 (5.1) 的积分因子

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

即 
$$\mu \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + P \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \mu \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \left( Q \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} - P \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (5.2)$$

求解不容易

特别地,



**情形1** 方程(5.1)有只与  $x$  有关的积分因子：

$$\mu = \mu(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{Q} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \varphi(x), \text{ 且}$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \varphi(x) dx}.$$

**情形2** 方程(5.1)有只与  $y$  有关的积分因子：

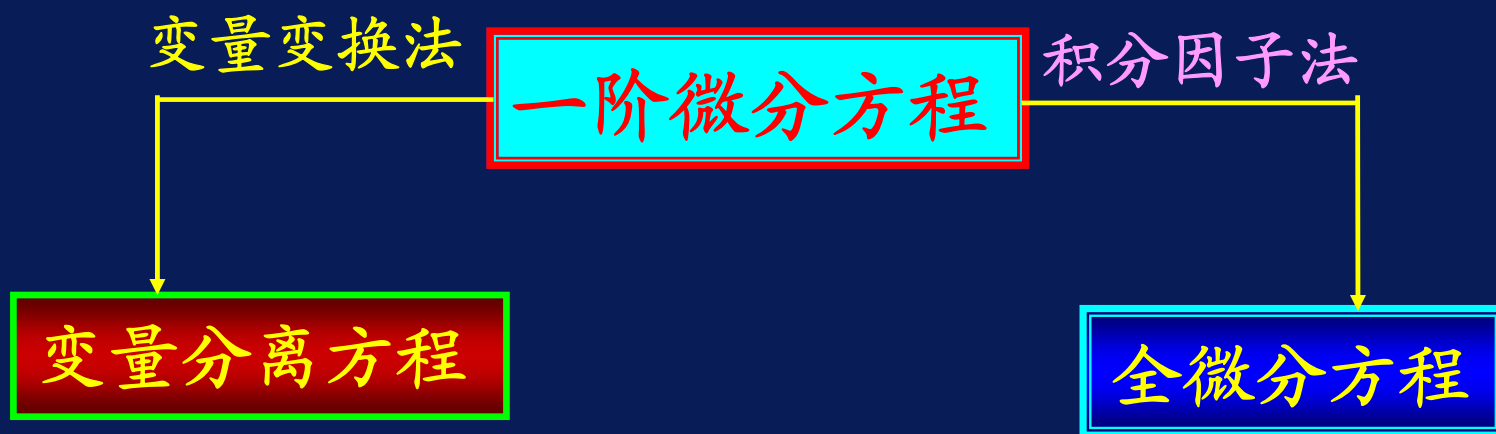
$$\mu = \mu(y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{-P} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \psi(y), \text{ 且}$$

$$\mu(y) = e^{\int \psi(y) dy}$$



### (三) 一阶微分方程小结

用初等积分法求解一阶微分方程的思路有两条:



## 二、典型例题

例1 求方程  $\underbrace{(x^3 - 3xy^2)}_P dx + \underbrace{(y^3 - 3x^2y)}_Q dy = 0$  的通解.

解  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -6xy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$

原方程是全微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x (x^3 - 3xy^2) dx + \int_0^y y^3 dy \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

原方程的通解为  $\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{4} = C.$



例2 求微分方程：

$$\underbrace{(3xy + y^2)}_P dx + \underbrace{(x^2 + xy)}_Q dy = 0 \text{ 的通解.}$$

的通解.

解  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x + 2y \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x + y$

此方程不是  
全微分方程

(方法1) 分项组合法

$$\begin{aligned} & (3xy + y^2)dx + (x^2 + xy)dy \\ &= (3xy dx + x^2 dy) + y d(xy) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} [(y \cdot 3x^2 dx + x^3 dy) + (xy) d(xy)] \end{aligned}$$

想:  $u dv + v du = d(uv)$



$$= \frac{1}{x} [(y \cdot 3x^2 dx + x^3 dy) + \frac{1}{2} d(xy)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} [(y dx^3 + x^3 dy) + \frac{1}{2} d(xy)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} [d(x^3 y) + \frac{1}{2} d(xy)^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} d[x^3 y + \frac{1}{2} (xy)^2]$$

$\therefore$  积分因子为  $\mu(x) = x$ .

全微分方程

$$x \cdot [(3xy + y^2) dx + (x^2 + xy) dy] = 0$$

原方程的通解为:  $x^3 y + \frac{1}{2} (xy)^2 = C$ .



(方法2) 公式法

$$\frac{(3xy + y^2)dx}{P} + \frac{(x^2 + xy)dy}{Q} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{Q} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2 + xy} [(3x + 2y) - (2x + y)] = \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\therefore \mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x.$$

全微分方程

$$x \cdot [(3xy + y^2)dx + (x^2 + xy)dy] = 0$$

$$\text{即 } d[x^3y + \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2] = 0$$

$$\text{原方程的通解为: } x^3y + \frac{1}{2}(xy)^2 = C.$$





**例3** 求  $\underbrace{[x + (x^2 + y^2)x^2]}_P \underbrace{dx + y dy}_Q = 0$  的通解.

**解**  $\because \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x^2y \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$

$\therefore$  此方程不是全微分方程

**(方法1) 分项组合法**

将原方程左端重新组合：

$$(x dx + y dy) + (x^2 + y^2)x^2 dx = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}d(x^2 + y^2) + (x^2 + y^2)x^2 dx = 0 \quad (1)$$



$$\frac{1}{2}d(x^2 + y^2) + (x^2 + y^2)x^2 dx = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \times \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 dx = 0$$

∴ 所求方程的通解为:

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{3} x^3 = C.$$



## (方法2) 公式法

$$\frac{[x + (x^2 + y^2)x^2]dx}{P} + \frac{ydy}{Q} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x^2y \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{Q} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = 2x^2$$

$$\therefore \text{该方程有积分因子: } \mu(x) = e^{\int 2x^2 dx} = e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3}$$

$$e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} \{ [x + (x^2 + y^2)x^2]dx + ydy \} = 0 \quad \text{全微分方程}$$

$$(xe^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} + x^4e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3})dx + (y^2 \cdot x^2e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} dx + e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} ydy) = 0$$



$$(xe^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} + x^4e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3})dx + (y^2 \cdot x^2e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} dx + e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} y dy) = 0$$

$$[e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} d(\frac{x^2}{2}) + \frac{x^2}{2} d(e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3})] + [\frac{y^2}{2} d(e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3}) + e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} d(\frac{y^2}{2})] = 0$$

$$d(\frac{x^2}{2}e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} + \frac{y^2}{2}e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3}) = 0$$

太繁!

∴ 所求方程的通解为:

$$(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2})e^{\frac{2}{3}x^3} = C.$$



### (方法3)

原方程变形为:

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

即  $\frac{dy}{dx} + x^2y = -(x + x^4)y^{-1}$  —— 这是  $\alpha = -1$  时的伯努利方程

令  $z = y^2$ ,

则可将此方程化为关于  $z$  的线性方程. ...



**例4** 求微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^2 + x^3 + y}{1+x}$  的通解.

**解法1** 整理得  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{1+x}y = -x^2,$

**(方法1)常数变易法:** 对应齐次线性方程通解  $y = \frac{C}{1+x}.$

$$C(x) = -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + C.$$

原方程的通解为:  $y = \frac{1}{(1+x)} \left( -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + C \right).$

(C为任意常数)



(方法2)常数变易公式法:

原方程的通解为

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{1+x} dx} \left[ \int -x^2 e^{\int \frac{1}{1+x} dx} dx + C \right],$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} \left[ \int -x^2 (1+x) dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+x)} \left( -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + C \right).$$



**解法2** 将  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^2 + x^3 + y}{1+x}$  恒等变形为

$$(x^2 + x^3 + y)dx + (1+x)dy = 0,$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \therefore$  此方程是全微分方程.

**(方法1) 特殊路径法:**

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x (x^2 + x^3)dx + \int_0^y (1+x)dy, \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + (1+x)y, \end{aligned}$$





$\therefore$  原方程的通解为:  $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + (1+x)y = C.$

(方法2) 凑微分法:

$$dy + (x dy + y dx) + x^2 dx + x^3 dx = 0,$$

$$dy + d(xy) + d\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) + d\left(\frac{x^4}{4}\right) = 0,$$

$$d\left(y + xy + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4}\right) = 0.$$

$\therefore$  原方程的通解为:  $y + xy + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} = C.$



(方法3) 偏积分法:  $\because \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 + x^3 + y,$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u(x, y) &= \int (x^2 + x^3 + y) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + xy + C(y),\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x + C'(y), \quad \text{又} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + x,$$

$$\therefore x + C'(y) = 1 + x, \quad C'(y) = 1, \quad C(y) = y,$$

$$\text{原方程的通解为 } y + xy + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} = C.$$



### 三、同步练习

求下列微分方程的通解：

1.  $(\cos x - y)dx - (x - 4y^3)dy = 0.$

2.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 1}{x + y^2 + 3}.$

3.  $2x(1 + \sqrt{x^2 - y})dx - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy = 0.$

4.  $2xy \ln y dx + (x^2 + y^2 \sqrt{1 + y^2})dy = 0.$

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

6.  $x dy = y(xy - 1)dx.$

7.  $(2y - 3xy^2)dx - x dy = 0.$



## 四、同步练习解答

求下列微分方程的通解：

1.  $(\cos x - y)dx - (x - 4y^3)dy = 0.$

解  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$  此方程是全微分方程

将方程左端重新分项组合，

$$\cos x dx + 4y^3 dy - (x dy + y dx) = 0$$

即  $d(\sin x) + d(y^4) - d(xy) = 0,$

$$d(\sin x + y^4 - xy) = 0,$$

故方程的通解为  $\sin x + y^4 - xy = C.$



$$2. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 1}{x + y^2 + 3}.$$

解 原方程恒等变形为

$$\underbrace{(x - y + 1)dx}_P - \underbrace{(x + y^2 + 3)dy}_Q = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$\therefore$  这是一个全微分方程



$$\begin{aligned}
 &\because (x - y + 1)dx - (x + y^2 + 3)dy \\
 &= (x + 1)dx - (ydx + xdy) - (y^2 + 3)dy \\
 &= d\left[\frac{(x + 1)^2}{2} - xy - \left(\frac{y^3}{3} + 3y\right)\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  所求通解为

$$\frac{(x + 1)^2}{2} - xy - \left(\frac{y^3}{3} + 3y\right) = c.$$



3.  $2x(1 + \sqrt{x^2 - y})dx - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy = 0.$

解  $2x dx + 2x\sqrt{x^2 - y}dx - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy$   
 $= d(x^2) + \sqrt{x^2 - y}d(x^2) - \sqrt{x^2 - y}dy$   
 $= d(x^2) + \sqrt{x^2 - y}[d(x^2) - dy]$   
 $= d(x^2) + \sqrt{x^2 - y}d(x^2 - y) = d[x^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - y)^{\frac{3}{2}}]$   
原方程的通解为  $x^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x^2 - y)^{\frac{3}{2}} = C.$



4.  $2xy \ln y \, dx + (x^2 + y^2 \sqrt{1+y^2}) \, dy = 0.$

解 将方程左端重新组合,有

$$(2xy \ln y \, dx + x^2 \, dy) + y^2 \sqrt{1+y^2} \, dy = 0,$$

$$(y \cdot \ln y \, dx^2 + x^2 \, dy) + y^2 \sqrt{1+y^2} \, dy = 0 \quad ①$$

易知  $\mu(x, y) = \frac{1}{y}$ , ①  $\times \frac{1}{y}$ , 得

$$(\ln y \, dx^2 + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} \, dy) + y \sqrt{1+y^2} \, dy = 0,$$

全微分方程





$$(\ln y \, dx^2 + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} \, dy) + y\sqrt{1+y^2} \, dy = 0,$$

全微分方程

$$(\ln y \, dx^2 + x^2 \, d \ln y) + y\sqrt{1+y^2} \, dy = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } d(x^2 \ln y) + \frac{1}{3} d(1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 0.$$

原方程的通解为

$$x^2 \ln y + \frac{1}{3} (1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = C.$$



$$5. \quad \frac{2x}{y^3} dx + \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4} dy = 0.$$

解法1  $\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2x}{y^3} \right) = -\frac{6x}{y^4},$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4} \right) = -\frac{6x}{y^4},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (y > 0 \text{ 或 } y < 0)$$

原方程是全微分方程.



## (方法1) 分项组合法

将左端重新组合:

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{y^2}dy + \left(\frac{2x}{y^3}dx - \frac{3x^2}{y^4}dy\right) &= \frac{1}{y^2}dy + \left[\frac{1}{y^3}dx^2 + x^2d\left(\frac{1}{y^3}\right)\right] \\ &= d\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) + d\left(\frac{x^2}{y^3}\right) = d\left(-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3}\right),\end{aligned}$$

原方程的通解为:  $-\frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3} = C.$



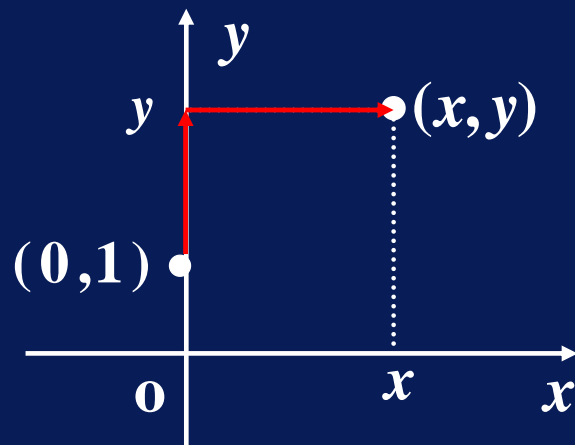
## (方法2) 特殊路径法

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,1)}^{(x,y)} \frac{2x}{y^3} dx + \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4} dy \\ &= \int_1^y \frac{y^2 - 0}{y^4} dy + \int_0^x \frac{2x}{y^3} dx = -\frac{1}{y} \Big|_1^y + \frac{1}{y^3} \cdot x^2 \Big|_0^x \end{aligned}$$

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

通解:  $1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3} = C_1$

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



## 解法2

(方法1)  $\frac{2x}{y^3}dx + \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4}dy = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{3x^2 - y^2}$  齐次方程 令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ .

(方法2) 原方程变形为

$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3}{2y}x - \frac{y}{2}x^{-1}$  关于  $x$  的  $\alpha = -1$   
的伯努利方程

令  $z = x^2$ .



$$6. \quad x \, dy = y(xy - 1) \, dx. \quad (1)$$

分析  $(1) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{y(xy - 1)}_P \, dx - \underbrace{x \, dy}_Q = 0 \quad (2)$

$$P_y = 2xy - 1, \quad Q_x = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q} = \frac{2xy}{-x} = -2y \quad \text{不是只与 } x \text{ 有关}$$

$\therefore$  (2) 无只与  $x$  有关的积分因子



$$\therefore \frac{P_y - Q_x}{-P} = \frac{2x}{xy - 1} \neq \psi(y)$$

$\therefore$  (2)也无只与 $y$ 有关的积分因子

**解 (方法1) 积分因子法**

$$x \, dy = y(xy - 1) \, dx \quad (1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(xy - 1) \, dx - x \, dy = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xy^2 \, dx - (y \, dx + x \, dy) = 0 \quad (\text{分项组合})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xy^2 \, dx - d(xy) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{积分因子: } \mu = \frac{1}{(xy)^2}$$



$$xy^2 dx - d(xy) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \times \frac{1}{(xy)^2}, \quad \text{得} \quad \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{d(xy)}{(xy)^2} = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad d(\ln|x| + \frac{1}{xy}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{所求方程的通解为:} \quad \ln|x| + \frac{1}{xy} = C$$

$$\text{另解:} \quad y = 0.$$





(方法2)  $x \, dy = y(xy - 1) \, dx$  (1)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} + y^2 \quad (\alpha = 2 \text{ 伯努利方程})$$

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

令  $z = y^{-1}$ , 得  $\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} z = -1$

原方程的通解:

$$y^{-1} = z = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ \int (-1) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = x(-\ln|x| + C)$$



$$7. (2y - 3xy^2)dx - xdy = 0.$$

$$\text{解(方法1)} \quad \because \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2y - 3xy^2) = 2 - 6xy$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-x) = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$\therefore$  原方程不是全微分方程.



$$(2y - 3xy^2)dx - xdy = 0 \quad (1)$$

(1)  $\times x$ , 得

$$y \cdot 2x dx - y^2 \cdot 3x^2 dx - x^2 dy = 0$$

$$y dx^2 - y^2 dx^3 - x^2 dy = 0$$

$$y dx^2 - x^2 dy = y^2 dx^3 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \times \frac{1}{y^2}, \text{ 得 } \frac{y dx^2 - x^2 dy}{y^2} = dx^3, d\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right) = dx^3$$

$$\text{原方程的通解: } \frac{x^2}{y} - x^3 = C.$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3 - 6xy$$

经判断：原方程  
无只与  $x$  (或  $y$ ) 有  
关的积分因子。



(方法2)  $(2y - 3xy^2)dx - xdy = 0$  (1)

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x}y - 3y^2 \quad \text{关于 } y \text{ 的 } \alpha = 2 \text{ 的伯努利方程}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}y = -3y^2$$

令  $z = y^{-1}$ , 得  $\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}z = 3$  关于  $z$  的线性方程

通解:  $y^{-1} = z = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[ \int 3e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{x^2} (x^3 + C)$

