

## 第四节 全微分方程

### 习题 12-4

1. 判断下列方程中哪些是全微分方程, 并求全微分方程的通解:

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

(2)  $(\cos x - y^2)dx + (2 - 2xy)dy = 0$ ;

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

(4)  $(3x^2 + 2e^{2x}y)dx + e^{2x}dy = 0$ ;

(5)  $dx + (\frac{x}{y} - \sin y)dy = 0$ ;

(6)  $(y \cos x + \frac{1}{y})dx + (\sin x - \frac{x}{y^2})dy = 0$ ;

(7)  $ydx - (2x + \sin y)dy = 0$ .

解 (1) 令  $P(x, y) = x + y + 1$ ,  $Q(x, y) = x - y^2 + 3$ , 由于

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

所以该方程为全微分方程. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 0)dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y)dy = \int_0^x (x + 1)dx + \int_0^y (x - y^2 + 3)dy \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + (x + 3)y - \frac{y^3}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

所以全微分方程通解为

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

(2) 令  $P(x, y) = \cos x - y^2$ ,  $Q(x, y) = 2 - 2xy$ , 由于

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y,$$

所以该方程为全微分方程. 由于

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$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 0)dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y)dy = \int_0^x \cos x dx + \int_0^y (2 - 2xy)dy \\
 &= \sin x + 2y - xy^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以全微分方程通解为

$$\sin x + 2y - xy^2 = C.$$

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

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

所以该方程为全微分方程. 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 1)dx + \int_1^y Q(x, y)dy = \int_0^x 2x dx + \int_1^y \frac{y^2 - 3x^2}{y^4} dy \\
 &= x^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{x^2}{y^3} - x^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以全微分方程的通解为

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

(4) 令  $P(x, y) = 3x^2 + 2e^{2x}y$ ,  $Q(x, y) = e^{2x}$ , 由于

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x},$$

所以该方程为全微分方程. 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 0)dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y)dy = \int_0^x 3x^2 dx + \int_0^y e^{2x} dy \\
 &= x^3 + ye^{2x},
 \end{aligned}$$

所以全微分方程的通解为

$$x^3 + e^{2x}y = C.$$

(5) 令  $P(x, y) = 1$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{y} - \sin y$ , 由于

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

所以该方程不为全微分方程.

(6) 令  $P(x, y) = y \cos x + \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \sin x - \frac{x}{y^2}$ , 由于

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \cos x - \frac{1}{y^2},$$

所以该方程为全微分方程. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x P(x, 1) dx + \int_1^y Q(x, y) dy = \int_0^x (\cos x + 1) dx + \int_1^y (\sin x - \frac{x}{y^2}) dy \\ &= \sin x + x + (y-1) \sin x + \frac{x}{y} - x, \end{aligned}$$

所以全微分方程的通解为

$$y \sin x + \frac{x}{y} = C.$$

(7) 令  $P(x, y) = y$ ,  $Q(x, y) = -(2x + \sin y)$ , 由于

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

所以该方程不为全微分方程.

2. 利用观察法求出下列微分方程的积分因子, 并求其通解:

(1)  $x dy - y dx - x^2 \sin y dy = 0$ ;

(2)  $dx - dy = (x - y)(dx + 2y dy)$ ;

(3)  $y dx - x dy = 2xy dx - x^2 dy$ ;

(4)  $(1 + xy)y dx + (1 - xy)x dy = 0$ ;

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

解 (1) 积分因子为  $\frac{1}{x^2}$ , 方程两边同乘以积分因子,

$$\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} - \sin y dy = 0,$$

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + d \cos y = 0,$$

微分方程的解为

$$\frac{y}{x} + \cos y = C.$$

(2) 积分因子为  $\frac{1}{x-y}$ , 方程两边同乘以积分因子,

$$\frac{d(x-y)}{x-y} = dx + 2y dy,$$

$$d \ln |x - y| = dx + dy^2,$$

微分方程的解为

$$\ln |x - y| - x - y^2 = C.$$

(3) 原方程化为

$$ydx - xdy = ydx^2 - x^2dy,$$

积分因子为  $\frac{1}{y^2}$ , 方程两边同乘以积分因子,

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = \frac{ydx^2 - x^2dy}{y^2},$$

$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = d\left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right),$$

微分方程的解为

$$\frac{x - x^2}{y} = C.$$

(4) 原方程化为

$$ydx + xdy + xy(ydx - xdy) = 0,$$

$$d(xy) + xy(ydx - xdy) = 0,$$

积分因子为  $\frac{1}{x^2y^2}$ , 方程两边同乘以积分因子,

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

$$d\left(-\frac{1}{xy}\right) + d \ln |x| - d \ln |y| = 0,$$

微分方程的解为

$$\frac{-1}{xy} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{y} \right| = C.$$

(5) 原方程化为

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

积分因子为  $\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 方程两边同乘以积分因子,

$$dx + \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0,$$

$$dx + d\ln(x^2 + y^2) = 0,$$

微分方程的解为

$$x + \ln(x^2 + y^2) = C.$$

3. 验证  $\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x})$  是微分方程  $xdy - ydx = 0$  的一个积分因子.

证 方程两边同乘以积分因子, 得

$$x[\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x})]dy - y[\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x})]dx = 0,$$

令  $P(x, y) = -y[\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x})]$ ,  $Q(x, y) = x[\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x})]$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x^2} f'(\frac{y}{x}) \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x^3} f'(\frac{y}{x}), \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x}) + \frac{1}{x} f'(\frac{y}{x}) (-\frac{y}{x^2}) = -\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x}) - \frac{y}{x^3} f'(\frac{y}{x}), \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}.\end{aligned}$$

因而  $\frac{1}{x^2} f(\frac{y}{x})$  是微分方程  $xdy - ydx = 0$  的一个积分因子.