

n 个常数 C_1, \dots, C_n 独立 $\Leftrightarrow \exists i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ 两两不同, s.t.

$$\frac{D[\varphi^{(i_1)}, \dots, \varphi^{(i_n)}]}{D[C_1, \dots, C_n]} \neq 0.$$

Thm: 设 $y = \varphi(x, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$ 是方程 $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 的通解,

则利用初值条件 $y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_0', \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_0^{(n-1)}$ 可以求出其中的任意常数.

$$\begin{cases} C_1^0 = C_1(x_0, y_0, y_0', \dots, y_0^{(n-1)}) \\ C_2^0 = C_2(x_0, y_0, y_0', \dots, y_0^{(n-1)}) \\ \dots \\ C_n^0 = C_n(x_0, y_0, y_0', \dots, y_0^{(n-1)}) \end{cases}$$

使 $y = \varphi(x, C_1^0, C_2^0, \dots, C_n^0)$ 是初值问题

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0 \\ y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_0', \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_0^{(n-1)} \end{cases} \text{ 的解.}$$

Prof · 取点 $(x_0, y_0, y_0', \dots, y_0^{(n-1)})$ 附近的点 P

在点 $x=x_0$, $C_1=a_1, C_2=a_2, \dots, C_n=a_n$

且由于 C_1, \dots, C_n 为独立知

$$\frac{\partial(\varphi, \varphi', \dots, \varphi^{(n-1)})}{\partial(C_1, \dots, C_n)} \neq 0$$

故 $\exists C_i(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$ 在 P 附近. 代入则有,

习题 1-1, P11.

$$1. (2C_1 e^{2x} - 2C_2 e^{-2x})'$$

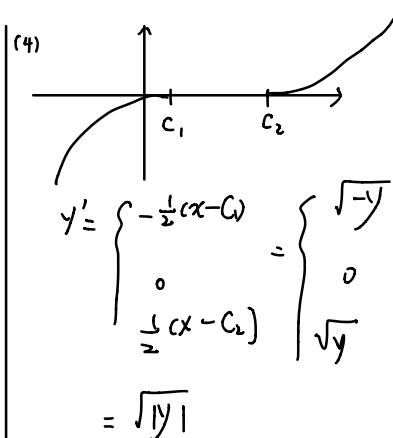
$$= 4C_1 e^{2x} + 4C_2 e^{-2x} = 4(C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x})$$

$$11) \quad xy = \sin x$$

$$\therefore y + xy' = \cos x$$

$$12) \quad \frac{y}{x} = \int x^{-1} e^x dx + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{y'x - y}{x^2} = x^{-1} e^x, y'x - y = x e^x$$



$$y' = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(x-c_1) & y < 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(x-c_2) & y > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-y} \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{y} \end{cases}$$

$$= \sqrt{|y|}$$

$$2. y'' = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_0$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + C_0x + C_1$$

$$3) y = \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}C_0x^2 + C_1x + C_2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{a_1}{2}x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

$$4) y = \int_0^x f(t) dx$$

$$4) \frac{dR}{R} = -a dt$$

$$\ln|R| = -at + C$$

$$|R| = e^{-at} C'$$

$$1 = C', \text{ 由 } R \text{ 的可变性, 知 } R = \pm e^{-at}$$

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

$$\arctan y = x + C$$

$$y = \arctan(x + C)$$

$$\arctan(x_0 + C) = y_0$$

$$\therefore C = \arctan y_0 - x_0$$

$$\therefore y = \arctan(x + \arctan y_0 - x_0)$$

$$3. 1) y' = C + 2x$$

$$C = y' - 2x$$

$$\therefore y = xy' - x^2 + x^2 = xy' - x^2$$

$$x^2y - xy' = 0$$

$$2) y = C_1e^x + C_2xe^x$$

$$y' = C_1e^x + C_2(x+1)e^x$$

$$\text{求 } \left| \frac{\partial(y, y')}{\partial(C_1, C_2)} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} e^x & xe^x \\ e^x & (x+1)e^x \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x} \neq 0, \text{ 故可解出.}$$

故可解出

$$C_1 = \frac{(x+1)e^x y - xe^x y'}{e^{2x}}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)y - xy'}{e^x}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{e^x(y' - y)}{e^{2x}} = \frac{y' - y}{e^x}$$

$$y = (x+1)y - xy' + x(y' - y)$$

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注意这里出现了两个任意常数, 尝试消去两个.

$$y' = C_1e^x + C_2(x+1)e^x$$

$$y'' = C_1e^x + C_2(x+2)e^x$$

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

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

$$C_2 = \frac{e^x(y'' - y')}{e^{2x}} = \frac{y'' - y'}{e^x}$$

$$\therefore y = (x+2)y' - (x+1)y'' + xy'' - xy'$$

$$= 2y' - y''$$

$$\text{即 } y'' - 2y' + y = 0.$$

$$13) x^2 + 2ax + y^2 + 2by = 0$$

$$2x + 2a + 2y \cdot y' + 2b \cdot y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + a + y \cdot y' + b \cdot y' = 0$$

$$1 + (y')^2 + y \cdot y'' + b \cdot y'' = 0$$

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

$$a + x + y \cdot y' + -\frac{y'}{y''} (1+(y')^2) - y \cdot y' = 0$$

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

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

以原点为中心:

$$x^2 + y^2 = C$$

$$\therefore 2x + 2y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$x + y \cdot y' = 0$$

$$(4) \quad x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0$$

$$2x + 2y \cdot y' + 2a + 2by' = 0$$

$$1. \quad x + y \cdot y' + a + by' = 0$$

$$2. \quad 1 + (y')^2 + y \cdot y'' + by'' = 0$$

$$3. \quad 2y' \cdot y'' + y' \cdot y''' + y \cdot y''' + by''' = 0$$

$$3y' \cdot y'' + y \cdot y''' + by''' = 0$$

$$b = -\frac{3y' \cdot y'' + y \cdot y'''}{y'''} = -3\frac{y' \cdot y''}{y'''} - y$$

$$\therefore 1 + (y')^2 + y \cdot y'' + -3 \cdot \frac{y' \cdot y''^2}{y'''} - y \cdot y'' = 0$$

$$\text{即 } 1 + (y')^2 = 3 \cdot \frac{y' \cdot y''^2}{y'''} + y \cdot y''$$

$$y''' + (y')^2 y''' - 3y' (y'')^2 = 0$$

$$4. \quad \begin{cases} y' = g'(x, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n) \\ y'' = g''(x, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n) \\ \dots \\ y^{(n)} = g^{(n)}(x, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n) \end{cases}$$

由 C_1, \dots, C_n 的独立性

$$\frac{\partial(g, g^{(1)}, g^{(2)}, \dots, g^{(n)})}{\partial(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)} \neq 0$$

$\therefore C_i$ 实际上可称为 $g, g^{(1)}, \dots, g^{(n)}$ 的坐标(局部)

$$\text{故记 } \varphi_i = C_i(g, g^{(1)}, \dots, g^{(n)})$$

则 $y^{(n)} = g^{(n)}(x, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n)$ 即为所求。

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