

1 一阶形式

(1) 可分离变量

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

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

(2) 齐次方程

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

$$\rightarrow u = \frac{y}{x} \leftrightarrow y = ux; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = f(u)$$

$$\text{得到 } \frac{du}{f(u)-u} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

(3) 非齐次线性方程

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$\text{齐次解 } y_0 = C_1 e^{-\int P(x)dx} \Rightarrow y = u(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx}$$

$$\text{常数变易: } u(x) = C_1$$

$$u(x) = \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C$$

$$y_0 = u(x)e^{-\int P(x)dx} = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$$

(4) 伯努利微分方程

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \cdot y^n$$

$$\text{移项, } \frac{y'}{y^n} + \frac{P(x)}{y^{n-1}} = Q(x)$$

$$\text{令 } u = y^{1-n}; \quad \therefore u' = (1-n)y^{-n}y'$$

$$\therefore y' = y^n \frac{u'}{(1-n)}; \quad \text{原式为 } \frac{u}{y} y' + u \cdot P(x) = Q(x)$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{u'}{(1-n)} + u \cdot P(x) = Q(x)$$

(5) 全微分

$$P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$$

利用偏积分方式求解

2 降阶形式

(1) 只含一个

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

反复积分

(2) 只含 x 、 y' ，不显含 y

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

$$p = y' \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\text{原式为 } \frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p), \quad \text{求解此一阶微分方程}$$

(3) 只含 y 、 y' ，不显含 x

$$y'' = f(y, y')$$

$$p = y' \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$\text{原式为 } p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p), \quad \text{继续求解此一阶微分方程}$$

$$\text{求解出 } p = y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = g(y), \quad \text{再求解出 } y = h(x)$$

3 高阶形式

注意: 善用叠加原理

(1) 二阶常微分齐次方程 $y'' + py' + qy = 0$

特征方程: $r^2 + pr + q = 0$, 解出 r

不相等实数 r_1, r_2	$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$
相等实数 $r_1 = r_2 = r$	$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{rx}$
虚数 $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm \beta i$	$y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

(2) 二阶常微分非齐次方程 $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$

先解出齐次解, 再利用算子法——(本质是拉普拉斯变换)

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = Ae^{kx}$$

若带入为零, 则【分母求导】、【分子添 x 】

$$y^* = \frac{1}{D^2 + pD + q} Ae^{kx} \Big|_{D=k}, \quad \text{若分母为零, 分母对 } D \text{ 求导}$$

$$y^* = \frac{x}{2D + p} Ae^{kx} \Big|_{D=k} \quad \text{然后分子添加一个 } x$$

$$y^* = \frac{x^2}{2} Ae^{kx} \quad \text{以此类推}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = P_m(x) \text{ 型微分算子法}$$

特解形式为 $y^* = Q_m(x)$ (最高次为 m 次)

$$\text{one. } L(D)P_m(x) = \frac{1}{a-D} P_m(x) = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n=0}^m \left(\frac{D}{a} \right)^n P_m(x)$$

$$\text{two. } L(D)P_m(x) = \frac{1}{D} P_m(x) = \int P_m(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = P_m(x)e^{ax} \text{ 微分算子法}$$

$$L(D) = \sum a_i D^{n-i} = a_0 D^n + a_1 D^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$$

原式为

$$y^* = \frac{1}{D^2 + pD + q} e^{kx} P_m(x) \quad \text{① } L(D)e^{ax} = L(a)e^{ax}$$

$$= e^{kx} \frac{1}{(D+k)^2 + p(D+k) + q} P_m(x) \quad \text{② } L(D)e^{ax} f(x) = e^{ax} L(D+a)f(x)$$

然后裂项

然后利用积分原则对 $P_m(x)$ 进行后续运算。

$$\textcircled{4} f(x) = A \cdot \cos \alpha x \parallel A \cdot \sin \alpha x$$

$$Ae^{iax} \quad \text{取实部|虚部}$$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{D^2 + pD + q} [A \cdot \cos \alpha x \parallel A \cdot \sin \alpha x] \Big|_{D=ia}$$

$$= \frac{A}{pD} [\cos \alpha x \parallel \sin \alpha x] = \frac{A}{p} \int [\cos \alpha x \parallel \sin \alpha x] dx, (q - \alpha^2 = 0)$$

$$= \frac{A(pD - t)}{p^2 D^2 - t^2} [\cos \alpha x \parallel \sin \alpha x] = -\frac{ApD - At}{p^2 \alpha^2 + t^2} [\cos \alpha x \parallel \sin \alpha x], (q - \alpha^2 = t)$$