



# 微分方程

一阶  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{可分离变量的方程} \\ \text{齐次方程} \\ \text{非齐次线性方程} \rightarrow \text{求解} \\ \text{伯努利方程} \end{array} \right.$

二阶  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{线性常系数} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{齐次} \rightarrow \text{特征方程求根求解} \\ \text{非齐次} \rightarrow \text{待定系数} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{可降阶} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'' = f(x, y') \text{ 缺 } y \\ y'' = f(y, y') \text{ 缺 } x \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

高阶  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{阶阶 } y'' = f(x) \\ \text{常系数齐次线性} \rightarrow \text{特征方程求根} \\ \text{欧拉方程} \end{array} \right.$

通解: 未知常数的个数与阶数相同  
通解:  $y = \frac{1}{\ln x}$  是  $y' = \frac{y}{x} + \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$  的解 求  $\varphi(\frac{y}{x})$  的表达式:  
 $\frac{\ln x - 1}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{1}{\ln x} + \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$

$$\varphi(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{-1}{\ln x} = -\frac{y^2}{x^2}$$

可分离  $y' = \frac{y}{x} + \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$  方法: 同除以  $y^2$

$$\text{eg: } y' = \frac{y(1-x)}{x} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(1-x)}{x}$$

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

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

$$\ln|y| = \ln|x| - x + C \quad y = e^{\ln|x| - x + C} = \frac{C|x|}{e^x} = \pm \frac{C|x|}{e^x} = \frac{Cx}{e^x}$$

齐次方程: 可化为  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x} \quad y = ux \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u$$

$$\Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \varphi(u)$$

先求  $\varphi$  整理出来

$$\text{eg } xy' - y = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \quad \text{求 } y(1) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 的特解}$$

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}}$$

$$y' = \varphi(\frac{y}{x}) \quad u = \frac{y}{x} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin u = \ln|x| + C'$$

$$u = \sin(\ln|x| + C')$$

$$y = x \sin(\ln|x| + C')$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sin(C') \quad C' = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x \sin(\ln|x| + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

一阶线性微分方程:

$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$  - 一阶非齐次线性微分方程通解

$$y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left[ \int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$y(1) = -\frac{1}{9} \quad \rightarrow p(x) \quad q(x)$$

$$\text{eg: } xy' + 2y = x \ln x$$

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

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[ \int \ln x e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + c \right] \quad x > 0$$

$$= e^{-2 \ln|x| + c_1} \left[ \int \ln x \cdot |x|^2 dx + c \right]$$

$$= x^{-2} \cdot \left[ \int \ln x \cdot x^2 dx + c \right]$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow x^{-2} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + c \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{3} dx = -\frac{x}{3} \ln x - \frac{x}{9} + \frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} \Rightarrow \psi(1) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = x \frac{3 \ln x - 1}{9}$$

eg:  $f(x)$  连续  $\rightarrow$  可能

$$c1) \text{ 求初值: } \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + ay = f(x) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y = e^{-\int a dx} \left[ \int f(x) e^{\int a dx} + c \right]$$

$$= e^{-ax} \left[ \int f(x) e^{ax} dx + c \right]$$

$$F(x) = \int f(x) e^{ax} dx$$

$$y = e^{-ax} [F(x) + c]$$

$$y(0) = 0 \quad F(0) = -c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-ax} [F(x) - F(0)]$$

$$y = e^{-ax} \int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dt$$

c2) if  $|f(x)| \leq k$ , proc<sup>g</sup>: when  $x \geq 0$ ,  $|y(x)| \leq \frac{k}{a} (1 - e^{-ax})$

$$\text{from (i)} \quad y = e^{-ax} \int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dt$$

$$|y| = e^{-ax} \left| \int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dt \right| \leq e^{-ax} \int_0^x |f(t)| e^{at} dt$$

$$\leq e^{-ax} \int_0^x k e^{at} dt = \frac{k}{a} (1 - e^{-ax})$$

## 可降阶微分方程

$$y'' = f(x, y) \text{ 型 } \hat{=} y' = p \text{ 则 } y'' = p', \text{ 方程化为 } p' = f(x, p)$$

$$y'' = f(y, y') \text{ 型 } \hat{=} y' = p, y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy} \quad y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p)$$

$$\text{eg: } xy'' + 3y' = 0 \quad y' = p$$

$$x \frac{dp}{dx} + 3p = 0$$

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

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

$$\ln|p| = -3\ln|x| + C \quad dx$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{C_1}{x^3} \quad y = -\frac{C_1}{2}x^{-2} + C_2 = C_1x^{-2} + C_2$$

$$\text{伯努利方程: } \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$$

$$y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx} + y^{1-n}p(x) = q(x)$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-n} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$z(1-n) \frac{dz}{dx} + zp(x) = q(x)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{z}{1-n}p(x) = \frac{q(x)}{1-n}$$

$$z = e^{-\int \frac{p(x)}{1-n} dx} \left[ \int e^{\int \frac{p(x)}{1-n} dx} q(x) dx + C \right]$$

## 二阶常系数线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$

① 求特征方程  $r^2 + pr + q = 0$  的根  $r_1$  和  $r_2$ , 为后根据  $r_1$  和  $r_2$  的情况

写出齐次方程通解

$$\text{若 } r_1 \text{ 和 } r_2 \text{ 为不相等的实根} \quad y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

若  $r_1$  和  $r_2$  为相异的实根  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{rx}$

若  $r_1$  和  $r_2$  为一对共轭复根  $a \pm bi$   $y = e^{ax}(C_1 \cos bx + C_2 \sin bx)$

(2) 用待定系数法求非齐次  $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$  的特解

由  $f(x)$  自由项假定原方程特解形式, 代入原方程

①  $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$

$$y = x^k P_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$$

$P_m$  与  $P_m$  同次, 当  $\lambda$  不是特征方程根时  $k=0$ ,  $\lambda$  是根时, 表示重数

② 若  $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos \omega x + Q_n(x) \sin \omega x]$  且仅有一个可化为

$$y = x^k e^{\lambda x} [R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos \omega x + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin \omega x]$$

$m = \max\{l, n\}$  若  $(\lambda + i\omega)$  或  $(\lambda - i\omega)$  不是根时  $k=0$ ,

是单根时为  $k=1$

例:  $y = y(x)$  在  $(-\infty, \infty)$  内具有二阶导数, 且  $y' \neq 0$ ,  $x = x(y)$  是  $y = y(x)$  的反函数

(1) 试将  $x = x(y)$  所满足的微分方程  $x'' + (y + \sin x)(x')^3 = 0$  变为  $y = y(x)$  的ODE

(2) 求变换后满足初值  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$  的解

(1) 反函数法

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{y'} \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dx}{dy})}{dy} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{y'})}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-y''}{(y')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = -\frac{y''}{y'^3}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y'' - y = \sin x \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \quad \omega = 1$$

$$y = A \cos x + B \sin x \quad y' = -A \sin x + B \cos x \quad y'' = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$y'' - y = -2A \cos x - 2B \sin x = \sin x \Rightarrow A = 0 \quad B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

非齐次  $C = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$

$$y = xe^{ax}$$

$$y = e^{ax}$$

↙

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$

$$a^2 x e^{ax} + p(1 + ax e^{ax}) + q x e^{ax}$$

$$[a^2 + ap + q] x e^{ax} + p$$