

例题 重开

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一、一阶微分方程

例. 求解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x+y-1)^2$.

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

例. (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, (2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y-3}{x-y-1}$.

例. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x+y-1)^2$.

令 $u = 3x+y-1$, 则 $\frac{du}{dx} = 3 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 3 + 3u^2$.

$\frac{du}{3(1+u^2)} = dx$, $\frac{1}{3} \arctan u = x + C_0$, 原方程通解

$u = \tan(3x+C)$, $y = \tan(3x+C) - 3x + 1$.

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

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

$y \neq \pm 1$ 时, $-\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$.

两边不定积分, $-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-y^2} dy = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$,

$\sqrt{1-y^2} = \arctan x + C$.

另外, $y = \pm 1$ 也为原方程的解.

例. (1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$, (2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y-3}{x-y-1}$

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+\frac{y}{x}}{1-\frac{y}{x}}$. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $y = ux$,

两边同时对 x 求导, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{1-u}$.

$\therefore \frac{1-u}{1+u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$. $\int \frac{1-u}{1+u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx + C$.

$\arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln|u^2+1| = \ln|x| + C$.

原方程通解为 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1| = \ln|x| + C$.

$\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|\frac{y^2}{x^2}+1| + \ln|x| + C = \ln|\sqrt{x^2+y^2}| + C$

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = C_0 e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$, $C_0 = e^{-C}$. 两边同取平方.

(2) 对 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y-3}{x-y-1}$ 令 $\begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$, 是(1)平移变换

可重写为 $\frac{d(y-1)}{d(x-2)} = \frac{(x-2)+(y-1)}{(x-2)-(y-1)}$

故利用(1)的通解, 可得原方程的通解为 $\sqrt{(x-2)^2+(y-1)^2} = C \cdot e^{\arctan \frac{y-1}{x-2}}$.

* $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+c_1}{a_2x+b_2y+c_2})$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0$ 时,

解 $\begin{cases} a_1x+b_1y+c_1=0 \\ a_2x+b_2y+c_2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=x_0 \\ y=y_0 \end{cases}$ (唯一解)

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(y-y_0)}{d(x-x_0)} = f(\frac{a_1(x-x_0)+b_1(y-y_0)}{a_2(x-x_0)+b_2(y-y_0)})$

$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{a_1u+b_1v}{a_2u+b_2v})$.

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+4y+3}{x+2y+1}$.

令 $x+2y=u$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2u+3}{u+1}$.

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

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} - 1 = \frac{2u+3}{u+1}$, $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2u+4}{u+1}$

$\frac{u+1}{u+1} du = \frac{u+\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{2u+1}{2}} du = (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2u+1}) du$

$= \frac{1}{2} du - \frac{3}{4} \ln|2u+1| = \frac{1}{2} u - \frac{3}{4} \ln|2u+1| = x + C$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(x+2y) - \frac{3}{4} \ln|2x+4y+2| = x + C_0$

$10x - 5y + 2 \ln|2x+4y+2| = C$, $C = 13C_0$.

2. (1) $y' = \cos(x-y)$.

$y'-1 = \cos(x-y)-1 = \cos(y-x)-1$.

令 $y-x=t$, 则 $\frac{dt}{dx} = \cos t - 1$.

$\frac{dt}{\cos t - 1} = dx$. $\therefore \ln|\frac{1}{2} + C| = x$. $x = \ln|\frac{1}{2} + C| + C$.

补 $y' = \cos t - 1 = 0$, $y = x + 2k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$).

(2) $y' \sin y + x \cos y + x = 0$

令 $u = \cos y$, $u' = -\sin y \cdot y'$.

$-\frac{du}{dx} + xu + x = 0$, $\frac{du}{dx} - xu - x = 0$.

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

$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} (\int e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} (-x) dx + C)$

$= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} (\int e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} d(\frac{1}{2}x) + C)$

$= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} C = -1 + Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$.

$\therefore y = \arccos(-1 + Ce^{\frac{1}{2}x^2})$.

补 $y' = x + 2k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$).

二、二阶微分方程

例. 已知 $y_1 = \cosh x$ 是 $y'' - y = 0$ 的一解.

求该方程的基本解组.

例. 已知 $\{e^x, x\}$ 是非齐次方程 ($x > 1$)

$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = x-1$ 的齐次方程的

一个基本解组, 试计算该非齐次方程的特解.

例. 已知 $y_1 = \cosh x$ 是 $y'' - y = 0$ 的一解.

求该方程的基本解组.

原方程若与 $\cosh x$ 线性无关则为 $y_2(x)$.

$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{1}{y_1^2(x)} e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx$

$= \cosh x \int \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} e^{-\int 0 dx} dx$

$= \cosh x \int \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} dx = \cosh x \tanh x = \sinh x$.

即 y_1, y_2 为 $\sinh x$.

$x = \ln x$, $\sinh x$ 是 $y'' + y = 0$ 的基本解组.

例. 已知 $\{e^x, x\}$ 是非齐次方程 ($x > 1$)

$y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' - \frac{1}{x^2}y = x-1$ 的齐次方程的

一个基本解组. 试计算原非齐次方程的特解.

1. 由常数变易法, 特解 $\tilde{y}(x) = C_1(x)e^x + C_2(x)x$.

且 $C_1(x), C_2(x)$ 满足 $\begin{cases} C_1'(x)e^x + C_2'(x)x = 0 \\ C_1'(x)e^x + C_2'(x) = x-1 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) = -1, C_2'(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \end{cases}$

得 $C_1(x) = \int -1 dx = -(x-1)e^x$, $C_2(x) = -x$.

\therefore 非齐次方程一个特解 $\tilde{y}(x) = -(x+1) - x^2$

2. 已知 $(1+x)y'' + 2xy' - 6x^2 - 2 = 0$ 的一个特解

$y_1 = x^2$, 试求该方程满足初始

条件 $y(1) = 0, y'(1) = 0$ 的特解.

$y'' + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}y' = \frac{2+6x^2}{1+x^2}$, $y_1 = x^2$

$(1+x^2)y'' + 2xy' = 2+6x^2$. $\Rightarrow t = x^2+1$. 齐次方程

$ty'' + t'y' = (ty)'' = 0$. y 为 y_0

$ty' = C_0$, $(1+x^2)y' = C_0$, $y' = \frac{C_0}{1+x^2}$, $y = C_0 \arctan x$

方程有通解 $y(x) = C_1 + C_0 \arctan x + \frac{2}{3}x^3$.

代入 $x=1, y=0, y'=0$, \Downarrow 满足初始条件的特解.

$0 = C_1 - \frac{C_0}{4} + 1, 0 = \frac{C_0}{1+x^2} + 2x = \frac{C_0}{2} - 2$,

$C_1 = \frac{3}{4}, C_0 = 4, y(x) = \frac{3}{4} + 4 \arctan x + \frac{2}{3}x^3$.

例. 求 $y'' - 3\lambda_0 y' + 3\lambda_0^2 y - \lambda_0^3 y = 0$ 的通解.

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda_0 \lambda + 3\lambda_0^2 - \lambda_0^3 = 0$

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特征根 $\lambda = \lambda_0 \pm i\lambda_0$

例. 求 $y'' - 3\lambda_0 y' + 3\lambda_0^2 y - \lambda_0^3 y = 0$ 的通解.

$T(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^2$ 为特征多项式.

积为因子法: $e^{-\lambda_0 x}$ 同乘.

得 $(e^{-\lambda_0 x} y)'' = 0$, 原方程的通解为

$y = e^{\lambda_0 x} (C_0 + C_1 x + C_2 x^2)$

例. 求方程基本解组.

(1) $y'' - a^2 y = 0$

(2) $y'' + 4y' + 13y = 0$

(3) 特征根 $\lambda = -2 \pm 3i$.

基本解组 $e^{-2x} \cos 3x, e^{-2x} \sin 3x$.

1. $\lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 18 = 0$

$(\lambda^2 - 4)^2 = -2$, $\lambda^2 = 4 \pm i\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \lambda = \pm \sqrt{4 \pm i\sqrt{2}} = \pm \sqrt{2} \pm i\sqrt{2}$

$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 2, \beta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - 2$.

$x = e^{\alpha t} (C_1 \cos \beta t + C_2 \sin \beta t) + e^{-\alpha t} (C_3 \cos \beta t + C_4 \sin \beta t)$.

例. 求下述方程多项式特解.

(1) $y'' - y' + y = x^2 - 4x$

(2) $y'' + y' = 4x + 1$.

(3) x 为 x 有特解形式如 $\tilde{y} = ax^2 + bx + c$.

将 \tilde{y} 代入原方程 (经得这系数得)

$2a - 2(2ax + b) + a^2 x^2 + bx + c = x^2 - 4x$

$a^2 x^2 + (b - 4a)x + c - 2b + 2a = x^2 - 4x$.

$\begin{cases} a=1, b=0, c=-2 \end{cases}$

\therefore 原方程特解为 $\tilde{y} = x^2 - 2$.

(4) 观察: ① $0 = T(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1$, 主根, $s = 1$.

② x 为一次, 右边都是导, y 为二次.

③ 右边都是导, 常数可有可无.

方程有特解形式如 $\tilde{y} = x(ax+b)$

将 \tilde{y} 代入方程, 经得这系数得

$\tilde{y} = 2x^2 - 3x$.

例. 求 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3bx e^x$ 的特解.

$e^x y'' - 3e^x y' + 2e^x y = 3bx$.

令 $z = e^x y$, $z'' - 3z' + 2z = 3bx$.

$T(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)$, $\tilde{z} = ax + b$.

$3a - 2(3ax + b) + 2z = 3bx$,

$a = b, b = -9, y = (6x - 9)e^{-x}$

变量代换 $y = z e^{-x}$, 代入得

$z'' - 3z' + 2z = 3bx$

$\therefore z'' - 3z' + 2z = 3bx$.

经得这系数得 $\tilde{z} = 6x + 9$.

则 $\tilde{y} = \tilde{z} e^{-x} = (6x + 9)e^{-x}$.

\therefore 原方程通解 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + (6x + 9)e^{-x}$.

* $T_y(s) = s^2 - 3s + 2, e^x \rightarrow \lambda_0 = -1$.

$T_z(\lambda) = T_y(s)|_{s=\lambda+1}$ 平移.

$= (\lambda+1)^2 - 3(\lambda+1) + 2 = \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1$.

例. 求 $y'' + y = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}$ 的一个特解 \tilde{y} .

[观察可得 $\tilde{y} = a \sin x$, 经得这系数.]

原方程是如下辅助方程的特解

$y'' + y = 2e^{i\frac{x}{2}}$.

则用平移变换 $y = z e^{i\frac{x}{2}}$,

$T_y = \lambda^2 + 1, T_z = \lambda^2 + 1 |_{\lambda = \lambda_0 - \frac{i}{2}} = (\lambda_0 + \frac{i}{2})^2 + 1$

得 z 满足 $z'' + iz' + \frac{3}{4}z = 2$.

观察得特解 $\tilde{z} = \frac{8}{5}$, $\tilde{y} = \frac{8}{5} z e^{i\frac{x}{2}}$.

按 Euler 公式, $\tilde{y} = \frac{8}{5} (\cos \frac{x}{2} + i \sin \frac{x}{2})$.

\tilde{y}_0 的特解为原方程的特解 $\tilde{y} = \frac{8}{5} \sin \frac{x}{2}$.