

一阶微分方程

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一、定义.

1. 引例. 求未知函数 $s(t)$.

$$\begin{cases} s''(t) = a & \text{①} \\ s(0) = s_0, s'(0) = v_0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

对①求两次不定积分为:

$$s''(t) = a, s'(t) = at + C_1, s(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + C_1t + C_2$$

令 $t=0$, 得 $C_1 = v_0, C_2 = s_0$.

$$\therefore s(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + s_0.$$

2. 联系自变量 x 与未知函数 y 及其各所微商的方程 $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$.
通解含有 n 个任意常数 (特值决定).

二、计算.

1. 分离变量

可分离变量的方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$.

分离变量法: $\int \frac{dy}{h(y)} = \int g(x) dx + C$.

例. 求解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = (1+y)e^{-x}$.

分离得 $\frac{dy}{(1+y)} = e^{-x} dx$.

两端不定积分为, 原方程的通解为

$$\int \frac{dy}{(1+y)} = e^{-x} dx + C \quad (\text{未具体化}),$$

$$\text{即 } \arctan y = -e^{-x} + C. \quad (\text{具体化}).$$

2. 变量代换.

① 齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(\frac{y}{x})$ 经变量代换 $u = \frac{y}{x}$.

$y = ux$, 转化为分离变量型方程.

$$\varphi(u) = \varphi(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}, \quad \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\varphi(u)-u}.$$

若 $\varphi(u, x, C) = 0$ 是原方程的通解,

则 $\varphi(\lambda x, \lambda y, C) = 0$ 即为关于 x, y 的通解.

② 方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(ax+by+c)$ 经变量代换

$u = ax+by+c$ 后, 转化为分离变量型方程.

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d(ax+by+c)}{dx} = a + b \frac{dy}{dx} = a + b \varphi(u).$$

例. 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(3x+y-1)^2$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{两端不定积分为, } -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2},$$

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

另外, $y = \pm 1$ 也为原方程的解.

例. ① $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x-y}$. 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 $u = \frac{y}{x}, y = ux$,

两端对 x 求导, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{1-u}$.

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = C_0 e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}, \quad C_0 = e^{-C}. \quad \text{经变量代换法}$$

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

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

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

③ $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(\frac{a_1x+b_1y+C_1}{a_2x+b_2y+C_2})$

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

$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} a_1x+b_1y+C_1=0 \\ a_2x+b_2y+C_2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=x_0 \\ y=y_0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{特解})$$

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

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

三、一阶线性微分方程.

齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0$.

非齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$.

1. 对齐次方程.

S₁ 分离变量有 $\frac{dy}{y} = -P(x) dx$

$$\ln|y| = -\int P(x) dx + C_1, \quad y = C_2 e^{-\int P(x) dx} \quad (C_2 = e^{C_1})$$

S₂ 积各因子有 $e^{\int P(x) dx} \frac{dy}{dx} + e^{\int P(x) dx} P(x)y = 0$

$$\therefore (e^{\int P(x) dx} y)' = 0, \quad e^{\int P(x) dx} y = C.$$

$$\therefore y = C e^{-\int P(x) dx} \text{ 为原方程通解.}$$

2. 对非齐次方程.

S₁ 常数变易有 $\tilde{y} = C(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx}$ (待定)

$$\frac{d\tilde{y}}{dx} + P(x)\tilde{y} = Q(x),$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{dC(x)}{dx} = Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx},$$

$$\text{积各得 } C(x) = \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C.$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int P(x) dx} Q(x) dx + C \right] \text{ 为通解.}$$

S₂ 积各因子有 $\frac{d(y e^{\int P(x) dx})}{dx} = Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx}$

$$\therefore \text{积各得 } y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right].$$

例. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = x^2 \csc x \quad (x \neq 2k\pi) / (x \in (0, \pi))$

$$\text{积各因子 } y = e^{-\int \cot x dx} \left[\int e^{\int \cot x dx} x^2 \csc x dx + C \right]$$

$$-\int \cot x dx = -\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = -\ln|\sin x|.$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{|\sin x|} \left[\int \frac{1}{|\sin x|} x^2 \frac{1}{\sin x} dx + C \right] \quad (\text{sgn } u) u = |u|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x} \left[\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} x^2 dx + C_0 \right] \quad (u = \text{sgn } u) |u|.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x} \left[\int x^2 dx + C_0 \right] = \frac{1}{\sin x} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + C \right).$$

例. $(2y^2+y-x) dy - y dx = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2y^2+y-x}, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = 2y+1 - \frac{x}{y}.$$

3. 贝努利方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$.

两端乘上因子 $(1-n)y^{-n}$, 得到

$$\frac{(1-n)y^{-n} dy}{dx} = \frac{d(y^{1-n})}{dx}, \quad \frac{d(y^{1-n})}{dx} + (1-n)P(x)y^{-n} = (1-n)Q(x)$$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } y^{1-n} = e^{-\int (1-n)P(x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int (1-n)P(x) dx} (1-n)Q(x) dx + C \right].$$

例. $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = y^2 \csc x. \quad (x \neq 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\text{同乘 } \frac{1}{y^2}, \quad \frac{d(\frac{1}{y})}{dx} + \tan(x) (\frac{1}{y})^2 = -\csc x.$$

$$y^{-1} = e^{\int \tan x dx} \left[\int e^{-\int \tan x dx} (-\csc x) dx + C_0 \right]$$

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos x} d(\cos x) = -\ln|\cos x|$$

$$= \ln|\cos x| \quad (\text{令 } u = \cos x)$$

$$= \ln|\cos x| \left(\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \csc x dx + C_0 \right)$$

$$= \ln|\cos x| \left(\int \frac{1-\cos^2 x}{2} dx + C_0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x| - \ln|\cos x| + C_0 \csc x.$$

补解: $y=0$

四、可降阶的微分方程.

1. $F(x, y', y'') \Rightarrow F(x, p, p')$.

2. $F(y, y', y'') \Rightarrow F(y, p, \frac{dp}{dy}) = F(y, p, p \frac{dp}{dy})$

例. $\begin{cases} xy'' + y' = 4x & (x > 0) \\ y(1) = 2, y'(1) = 1. \end{cases}$

$$\text{令 } p = y', \quad x \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 4x. \quad (xp)' = 4x.$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{p}{x} = 4. \quad u = \frac{p}{x}, \quad \frac{du}{dx} + u = 4.$$

$$u \frac{du}{dx} = 4 - u. \quad \frac{u}{4-u} du = dx.$$

$$-\frac{u}{4-u} du = dx. \quad -(1 + \frac{u}{4-u}) du = dx.$$

$$-u - 4 \ln|u-4| = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$\text{即 } p = \int 4x dx + C, \quad xp = 2x^2 + C_1.$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \quad p = y'(1) = 1, \quad C_1 = -1. \quad \text{原方程}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{1}{x}, \quad y = \int 2x - \frac{1}{x} dx + C_2,$$

$$y = x^2 - \ln|x| + C_2. \quad \text{代入 } x=1, \quad C_2 = 1.$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程解为 } y = x^2 - \ln|x| + 1.$$

例. $\begin{cases} y'' - e^{2y} = 0 \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1. \end{cases}$

$$\text{令 } p = y', \quad p \frac{dp}{dy} = e^{2y}. \quad p dp = e^{2y} dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} + C_1. \quad \text{令 } x=0, \quad y=0, \quad p=1, \quad C_1=0.$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = e^{2y}, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = e^y. \quad (p=y' > 0).$$

$$\therefore e^{-y} dy = dx, \quad -e^{-y} = x + C_2. \quad C_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore -e^{-y} = x - 1, \quad y = -\ln(1-x).$$

例. $y' = \cos(x-y)$.

$$y'-1 = \cos(x-y) = \frac{d(y-x)}{dx} = \cos(y-x).$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos u, \quad \frac{1}{\cos u} du = dx.$$