

- 一阶变量型

1. (Ex 6.1.1 (1))  $(1+x^2)dy = ydx$

①  $y=0$  ✓

(注意这种特解!)

②  $y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  两边积分  $\Rightarrow \ln|y| = \arctan x + C$

$\Rightarrow |y| = e^C e^{\arctan x} = C' e^{\arctan x} \quad (C' > 0)$

$\Rightarrow y = C e^{\arctan x} \quad (C \neq 0)$

综合①②有  $y = C e^{\arctan x} \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$

变式: "齐次方程"

方法:  $\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

2 (Ex 6.1.2 (2))

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

$\Rightarrow u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{u}$

$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \quad u du = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} u^2 + C = \ln|x|$

$\Rightarrow y^2 = 2x^2 \ln|x| + Cx^2 = x^2(2\ln|x| + C)$

故  $y = \pm |x| \sqrt{2\ln|x| + C}$

3 (Ex 6.1.3) 微扰成齐次方程

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y+3}{x-y+1}$

$u = x+a \quad v = y+b \quad \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u-a+v-b+3}{u-a-v+b+1}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = a+b \\ 1 = a-b \end{cases} \quad a=2 \quad b=1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u+v}{u-v}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} v = ku &\Rightarrow k + u \frac{dk}{du} = \frac{k+1}{1-k} \Rightarrow u \frac{dk}{du} = \frac{1+k^2}{1-k} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1-k}{1+k^2} dk \\ &\Rightarrow \ln|u| = \arctan k - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+k^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

## 二. 一阶线性方程

$$\text{公式1. } y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \Rightarrow y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left( \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$$

无须再加常数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{4. (Ex 6.1.4(1)) } & (1+x^2)y' - 2xy = (1+x^2)^2 \\ & y' - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}y = 1+x^2 \\ & \Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{-2x}{1+x^2} dx} \left( \int (1+x^2) e^{\int \frac{-2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx + C \right) \\ & = (1+x^2)(x+C) \end{aligned}$$

变式: Bernoulli 方程      调整 y 的次数

$$\text{5. (Ex 6.1.4(4)) } \quad y - y' \cos x = y^2 (1 - \sin x) \cos x$$

①  $y=0$  为一个解

$$\text{② } y \neq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \sec x = (1 - \sin x)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow u' + u \sec x = (1 - \sin x)$$

$$u = e^{-\int \sec x dx} \left( \int (1 - \sin x) e^{\int \sec x dx} dx + C \right)$$

(回忆)  $\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$

故  $u = \frac{1}{|\sec x + \tan x|} (\int (1 - \sin x) |\sec x + \tan x| dx + C)$

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

$\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x > 0 \\ -1, x < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{\text{sgn}(\cos x) \cos x}{1 + \sin x} (\int \cos x \text{sgn}(\cos x) dx + C)$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x (C + \sin x)}$

故  $y=0$  或  $y = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x (C + \sin x)}$

三. 降阶

(1) 只与  $x, y', y''$  有关  $\Rightarrow$  令  $p = y'$  自然降阶

6 (Ex 6.1.12(3))  $y'' = y' + x$

$p = y' \quad p' = p + x \quad p' - p = x$

$\Rightarrow p' = e^x (\int x e^{-x} dx + C)$

$= e^x (-x - 1) e^{-x} + C$

$= C e^x - x - 1$

$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C_2$

(尝试用特解 + 基本解组算这道题)

(2) 只与  $y, y', y''$  有关  $\Rightarrow$  令  $p = y'$   $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dy} \frac{dp}{dy} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

7 (Ex 6.1.12(4))  $y'' + (y')^2 = 2e^{-y}$

$\Rightarrow p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 2e^{-y}$

$u = p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dy} + u = 2e^{-y} \quad \frac{du}{dy} + 2u = 4e^{-y}$

$\Rightarrow u = e^{-2y} (\int 4e^y + C) = 4e^{-y} + C e^{-2y}$

$$(y')^2 = 4e^{-y} + Ce^{-2y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm e^{-y} \sqrt{4e^y + C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pm \frac{de^y}{\sqrt{4e^y + C}} = dx \Rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4e^y + C} = x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4e^y + C_1 = (2x + C_2)^2 = 4x^2 + 4C_2x + C_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \ln(x^2 + C_2x + \frac{C_2^2 - C_1}{4})$$

### 三. 二阶线性方程

(1) 齐次

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

解的结构:  $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$   $y_1, y_2$  线性无关

公式2 ( $y_1 \rightarrow y_2$ )  $y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{1}{y_1^2(x)} e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} dx$

故只须观察出一个  $y_1$   $\xrightarrow{\text{公式2}}$   $y_2$   $\xrightarrow{\text{组合}}$  通解

8. (Ex 6.22(2))  $xy'' - (1+x)y' + y = 0$

猜特解: 多项式

一次:  $y'' = 0$   $(1+x)y' = y \Rightarrow y = C(x+1)$  故取  $y_1 = x+1$   
常数

套公式求  $y_2$

$$y_2(x) = (x+1) \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} e^{\int_{x_0}^x \frac{1+t}{t} dt} dx$$
$$\xrightarrow{\text{取 } x_0 = x_0} (x+1) \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} e^{\ln \frac{x}{x_0} + x - x_0} dx$$
$$= (x+1) \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \frac{x}{x_0} e^{x-x_0} dx$$
$$= C(x+1) \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{x+1} e^x + C$$

故  $y_2 = e^x \Rightarrow y = C_1(x+1) + C_2 e^x$

本题另解:

$$x y'' - (1+x) y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow x(y'-y)' - (y'-y) = 0$$

$$u = \frac{y'-y}{x} \Rightarrow x u' = u \rightarrow u = C_1 x$$

$$y'-y = C_1 x \Rightarrow y = e^x (\int C_1 x e^{-x} dx + C_2)$$

$$= C_1(x+1) + C_2 e^x$$

(2) 非齐次. 要素: 齐次解  $y_1, y_2$ . 特解  $y_0$ .

公式 3 ( $y_1 + y_2 \rightarrow y_0$ )

$$y_0(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t) y_2(x) - y_2(t) y_1(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t) y_2(x) - y_2(t) y_1(x)}{y_1(t) y_2'(t) - y_2(t) y_1'(t)} f(t) dt$$

9. Ex 6.2. 5(1)  $y'' + y = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}$

另取  $y_1 = \sin x, y_2 = \cos x$

套公式

$$y_0(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\sin t \cos x - \sin x \cos t}{-\sin t \sin' t - \cos t \cos' t} 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{x_0}^x \sin(x-t) \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x \cos(x - \frac{3}{2}t) - \cos(x - \frac{1}{2}t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sin(x - \frac{3}{2}x_0) - \frac{2}{3} \sin(x - \frac{3}{2}x) + 2 \sin(x - \frac{x}{2}) -$$

取  $x_0 = 0$   $\frac{2}{3} \sin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \sin x$

$$2 \sin(x - \frac{x}{2})$$

$$y_1, y_2 \text{ 组合} \Rightarrow y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x$$

#### 四 常系数线性 (特征方程)

Thm. 对高阶常系数齐次线性方程  $y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0y = 0$

若方程  $\lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 = 0$  的不同根分别为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ , 重数为  $n_1, \dots, n_m$

且其中  $\lambda_j = \alpha_j + i\beta_j$  ( $1 \leq j \leq s$ ) 为虚数,  $\lambda_{s+1}, \dots, \lambda_m$  为实数, 则通解为

$$y(x) = \sum_{k=1}^s \sum_{j=0}^{n_k-1} x^j e^{\alpha_k x} (A_{jk} \cos \beta_k x + B_{jk} \sin \beta_k x) + \sum_{k=s+1}^m \sum_{j=0}^{n_k-1} C_{jk} x^j e^{\lambda_k x}$$

其中  $A_{jk}, B_{jk}, C_{jk}$  为任意常数

10  $y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 4y^{(3)} - 4y'' + 3y' - y = 0$

特征方程为  $\lambda^5 - 3\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 1)(\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1) = 0$$

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

$\Rightarrow$  根为  $\pm i, 1$  (重数3)

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 e^x + C_4 x e^x + C_5 x^2 e^x$$

#### 五 积分方程 $\rightarrow$ 微分方程

11 (2022 Final, 四)  $f(x)$  连续且  $f(x) = x^2 - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt$  ① 求  $f(x)$

积分方程  $\rightarrow$  微分方程

$$f'(x) = 2x + x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt - x f(x) \quad \text{②}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 - f(x)$$

积分方程均隐含初值! ①  $x=2 \Rightarrow f(0)=0$

②  $x=0 \Rightarrow f'(0)=0$

方程:  $f'(x) + f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + 2$

考虑初值解  $C_1, C_2 \Rightarrow f(x) = 2 - 2\cos x$

六 其它

12. 若  $y(x)$  满足  $y'' - 2xy' - e^x y = 0$  且  $y$  不恒为 0 则  $e^{-x^2} y y'$  严格递增

设  $h(x) = e^{-x^2} y(x) y'(x)$  原方程两边同乘  $e^{-x^2} y'(x)$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x^2} y'(x) y''(x) - 2x e^{-x^2} y'(x) y'(x) - e^{x-x^2} y'(x)^2 = 0$$

$$h'(x) = -2x e^{-x^2} y(x) y'(x) + e^{-x^2} (y'(x))^2 + e^{-x^2} y(x) y''(x)$$

$$= e^{x-x^2} y'(x)^2 + e^{-x^2} (y'(x))^2 \geq 0$$

若  $\exists x_0$   $h'(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow y(x_0) = y'(x_0) = 0$  由解的初值唯一性  $y=0$  矛盾!

故  $h'(x) > 0 (\forall x)$  故  $h(x)$  严格递增

13  $y^3 dx + 2x(x-y^2) dy = 0$

先将  $y$  降阶  $y^4 dx + 2x(x-y^2) y dy = 0$

$$u=y^2 \Rightarrow u^2 dx + x(x-u) du = 0 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2}{x(u-x)}$$

$$u=vx \Rightarrow v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v^2}{v-1} \quad x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{v-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(v-1)dv}{v} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \ln|x| = v - \ln|v| + C$$

$$xv = Ce^v$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = Ce^{\frac{y^2}{x}}$$



14.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  连续且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$  证明 若  $y'(x) + 4y(x) = f(x)$

则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 0$

先解方程  $y(x) = e^{-4x} \left( \int_0^x e^{4t} f(t) dt + C \right)$

故只须证  $e^{-4x} \int_0^x e^{4t} f(t) dt \rightarrow 0$

(直观. 

对  $t \in [l, x]$   $f(t) < \varepsilon$   $\uparrow$   
 $\Rightarrow e^{-4x} \int_l^x e^{4t} f(t) dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} (1 - e^{4l-4x})$   
 对  $t \leq l$   $e^{4t} f(t) \leq e^{4l} M$   
 $\Rightarrow e^{-4x} \int_0^l e^{4t} f(t) dt < l e^{4l-4x} M$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $0$

严谨论证:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M \text{ s.t. } \forall x > M, |f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\exists M' \text{ s.t. } \forall x \geq 0, |f(x)| \leq M'$

故  $|e^{-4x} \int_0^x e^{4t} f(t) dt|$

$$\leq |e^{-4x} \int_0^M M' e^{4t} dt| + |e^{-4x} \int_M^x \varepsilon e^{4t} dt|$$

$$\leq M M' e^{4M-4x} + e^{-4x} \varepsilon \frac{1}{4} e^{4(x-M)}$$

$$= M M' e^{4M} e^{-4x} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \underbrace{e^{-4M}}_{\leq 1} \rightarrow 0$$

另法:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{4x} y(x)}{e^{4x}}$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y'(x) e^{4x} + 4e^{4x} y(x)}{4e^{4x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{4} = 0$$