

五类可解的 第33讲: 一阶常微分方程的解法

(一) 常微分方程 (ordinary differential equation):

含有未知函数 $y(x)$ 的导数的方程: $F(x, y(x), y'(x), y''(x), \dots, y^{(n)}(x)) = 0$

称为常微分方程, 记作 ODE. 若方程中的最高阶导数为 n 阶时, 称此方程为 n 阶 ODE. 若 $F(x, y(x), y'(x)) = 0$

为一阶微分方程 (first order differential equation)

例. 求微分方程: $y' = 1+x^2$ 在初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = y(0) = 3$

下的解. (注: ODE 经有限次积分, 即可求出其解, 称之为可解的 ODE. 如“微分方程”)

$$\text{解法: } \frac{dy}{dx} = 1+x^2 \Rightarrow dy = (1+x^2)dx \Rightarrow \int dy = \int (1+x^2)dx$$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$, 为所求的通解. 利用条件: $3 = y(0) =$

$0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 + C \Rightarrow C = 3$. 故 $\begin{cases} y' = 1+x^2 \\ y(0) = 3 \end{cases}$ 的特解为 $y = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + 3$.

注: $dy = (1+x^2)dx$ 两边取积分: $\int dy = \int (1+x^2)dx \Rightarrow y - 3 = x + \frac{x^3}{3} \Rightarrow y = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + 3$.

(二) 可分离变量的 ODE:

设 $\frac{dy}{dx} = S(x, y) = g(x) \cdot h(y)$. 其中 $g, h \in C$ (A)

则称 (A) 为可分离变量的 ODE. (1)



(1) 设方程 $h(y)=0$ 有实根: $y=y_1, y=y_2, \dots, y=y_m$, 则

$y=y_1, y=y_2, \dots, y=y_m$ 都是 (1) 的特解.

(2) 若 $y \neq y_m, m=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ 时, $h(y) \neq 0$, 从 (1) $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{h(y)} = g(x) dx$

两边积分 $\int \frac{dy}{h(y)} = \int g(x) dx$ 即得通解.

因此, ODE 的特解未必是 ODE 的通解!

例 2. 求 ODE: $y' - e^{x-y} + e^x = 0$ 的通解.

解: $\because y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y} - e^x = e^x(e^{-y} - 1)$ 是变量可分离的 ODE.

(1) $\because e^{-y} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ 是原 ODE 的一个特解.

(2) 若 $e^{-y} - 1 \neq 0$ 时, $\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{e^{-y} - 1} = \int e^x dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{e^y dy}{1 - e^y} = e^x + C_1 \Rightarrow$

$-\int \frac{d(e^y - 1)}{e^y - 1} = e^x + C_1 \Rightarrow \ln|e^y - 1| = -e^x - C_1 \Rightarrow$

$|e^y - 1| = e^{-(e^x + C_1)} \Rightarrow e^y - 1 = \pm e^{-C_1} e^{-e^x} = \underline{\underline{C}} e^{-e^x}$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \ln(C + ce^{-e^x})$

(3) 齐次方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$, $g \in C$.

(1)

(2)



只要令 $\frac{y}{x} = u(x)$, 则 $y = xu(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u(x) + x \frac{du}{dx} = g(u)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = (g(u) - u) \frac{1}{x}$, ($x \neq 0$) 是可分离变量 ODE.

只要解: $\int \frac{du}{g(u) - u} = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$, 最后再还原: $u = \frac{y}{x}$.

例 3, 解下列齐次方程:

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

解 (1): $\because y' = \frac{1 + \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \frac{y}{x}} = g(\frac{y}{x})$, $g(u) = \frac{1+u}{1-u}$, ($u \neq 1$)

\therefore (1) 是可分离 ODE, 令 $\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow y = xu$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{1-u}$

即 $\frac{du}{dx} = \left(\frac{1+u}{1-u} - u\right) \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u} \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{1-u}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$

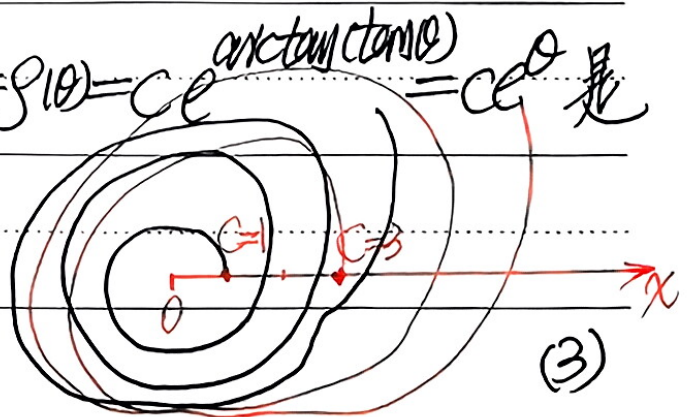
$\Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{1+u^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+u^2)}{1+u^2} = \ln|x| + C \Rightarrow \arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+u^2| = \ln|x| + C$

还原: $\arctan \frac{y}{x} = \ln \sqrt{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} + C_1 = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + C_1$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} C_1 = e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = C e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}$, ($C = \frac{1}{C_1}$)

令 $\begin{cases} x(0) = r(0) \cos \theta \\ y(0) = r(0) \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 则 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r(\theta) = C e^{\arctan(\tan \theta)} = C e^{\theta}$ 是

一族螺旋线:



$$\text{Step 1: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y^2 - xy}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \frac{2(\frac{y}{x})^2 - \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \frac{y}{x} + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = g(\frac{y}{x}), \text{ sec.}$$

$$\therefore \text{可设 } \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = g(u) = \frac{2u^2 - u}{1 - u + u^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2u^2 - u}{1 - u + u^2} - u = \frac{-u(u-1)(u-2)}{u^2 - u + 1}, u=0, u=1, u=2 \text{ 是方程}$$

的解。即 $\frac{y}{x} = 0, \frac{y}{x} = 1, \frac{y}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow y=0, y=x, y=2x$ 是

方程的特解。当 $u \neq 0, 1, 2$ 时, 有

$$\int \frac{u^2 - u + 1}{u(u-1)(u-2)} du = \int \frac{dx}{x} = -\ln|x| + \ln|C|, \text{ (用部分分式法)}$$

$$\int \frac{u^2 - u + 1}{u(u-1)(u-2)} du = \int \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{u} + \frac{1}{u-1} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{u-2} \right) du = -\ln|x| + \ln|C| \Rightarrow$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln|u| - \ln|u-1| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|u-2| = \ln \frac{C}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{(u-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(u-1)\sqrt{u}} = \frac{C}{x},$$

$$\text{最后也解: } u = \frac{y}{x}: \frac{(\frac{y}{x}-2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(\frac{y}{x}-1)\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}} = \frac{C}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{(y-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(y-x)\sqrt{y}} = \frac{C}{x},$$

(四) 一阶线性微分方程 (first order linear ODE)

$$y' + p(x)y = Q(x), p(x), Q(x) \in C(I). \quad (*)$$

解法: 方程两边同乘 $e^{\int p(x) dx}$:

$$(ye^{\int p(x) dx})' = y'e^{\int p(x) dx} + p(x)ye^{\int p(x) dx} = Q(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

(4)



$$\therefore \int (y e^{S P x})' dx = \int a x y e^{S P x} dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y e^{S P x} + C_1 = \int a x y e^{S P x} dx \Rightarrow \text{(A3) 两边同除以 } e^{S P x}:$$

$$y(x) = e^{-S P x} (\int a x y e^{S P x} dx + C) \quad (C=C_1) \quad \text{(A4)}$$

例4. 求解下列二阶线性ODE: $y'' = \frac{1}{x} y' + x, (x \neq 0)$

解 设 $y'(x) = u(x)$, $\Rightarrow y'' = u' \Rightarrow u' - \frac{1}{x} u = x$, 这是 $\begin{cases} P(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \\ Q(x) = x \end{cases}$

二阶线性ODE, 代入求解公式 (A4):

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

$$= x (\int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + C) = x(x + C) = x^2 + xC \quad \text{即}$$

$$y'(x) = x^2 + xC \Rightarrow y(x) = \int (x^2 + xC) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} C + C_2 \quad \text{为所求通解。}$$

例5. 求解: $y' = \frac{y}{x+y^3}$

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x+y^3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x+y^3}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} x = y^2 \quad \text{是 } \begin{cases} P(y) = -\frac{1}{y} \\ Q(y) = y^2 \end{cases}$$

二阶线性ODE, 代入公式: $x(y) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} (\int a y e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C)$

$$= e^{-\ln y} (\int y^2 e^{\ln y} dy + C) = e^{-\ln y} (\int y^2 e^{\ln y} dy + C) = y (\frac{y^2}{2} + C) \quad \text{为}$$

所求通解。

(5)



例5. 若 $y' + p(x)y = Q(x)$, $p(x), Q(x) \in C(I)$,
 $y(x_0) = y_0$ $x_0, x \in I$, y_0 为常数 (★)

求解法:

解: 寻找积分因子 $e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds}$:

$$(ye^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds})' = y'e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} + p(x)y e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} = Q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x (ye^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds})' dx = \int_{x_0}^x Q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} \Big|_{x_0}^x = \int_{x_0}^x Q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y_0 \cdot 1 = y_0$$

$$y(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} - (y(x_0)e^{\int_{x_0}^{x_0} p(s) ds}) = \int_{x_0}^x Q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} \left(\int_{x_0}^x Q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(s) ds} dx + y_0 \right) \quad (★)$$

(★) 是初值问题 IVP 的 ODE 方程问题的通解。

(二) 伯努利 (Bernoulli) 方程的通解。

$$y' + p(x)y = Q(x)y^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{R}, n \neq 0, 1), p, Q \in C(I) \quad (★)$$

$$\text{同解} \Rightarrow y^n = y^n y' + p(x)y^{n+1} = Q(x) \cdot \int y^{n+1} = u(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$(1-n)y^{-n}y' = u(x) \Rightarrow y^n y' = \frac{u'(x)}{1-n} \Rightarrow (★) \text{ 令 } u = y^n$$

(b).



$$\frac{u'(x)}{1-n} + p(x)u(x) = Q(x) \Leftrightarrow u'(x) + (1-n)p(x)u(x) = (1-n)Q(x)$$

$$\vec{\text{例 (A) 例: } u(x) = e^{-\int (1-n)p(x) dx} \left(\int (1-n)Q(x) e^{\int (1-n)p(x) dx} dx + C \right)}$$

$$\text{即 } y^{1-n} = e^{(1-n)\int p(x) dx} \left(\int (1-n)Q(x) e^{-(1-n)\int p(x) dx} dx + C \right)$$

为齐次的通解。(齐次式为例)

例6. 求 $y' = y \tan x + y^2 \cos x$ 的通解.

解: 原方程为 $n=2$ 的 Bernoulli 方程. 方程两边同除以 y^2

$$y^{-2} y' - (\tan x) y^{-1} = \cos x, \quad \text{令 } y^{-1} = u(x) \Rightarrow (-1) y^{-2} y' = u'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{-2} y' = -u'(x) \Rightarrow \text{原方程化为: } u'(x) + (\tan x) u(x) = -\cos x$$

这是 $p(x) = \tan x, Q(x) = -\cos x$ 的一阶线性 ODE. 由 (A).

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

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

$$= \cos x (-x + C) \quad \text{即 } y^{-1} = u(x) = -x \cos x + C \cos x \quad \text{即}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{-x \cos x + C \cos x} \quad \text{为所求通解.}$$

例作: ex 6.1: 1/1), (A); 2/1), (A); 4/1), (A); 5/1), (B). (7)



第五类可积的一阶常微分方程——黎卡提 (Riccati) 方程.

$$y' = p(x)y + Q(x)y^2 + R(x), \quad p, Q, R \in C, \quad p(x) \neq 0. \quad (*)$$

且已知这方程的一个特解: $y = g(x): g'(x) = p(x)g(x) + Q(x)g(x)^2 + R(x)$

只要作变换: $y = u(x) + g(x)$, 则可得 $u(x)$ 为 Bernoulli 方程.

进而求出 $u(x)$ 的通解. 将 $y = u(x) + g(x)$ 代入 $(*)$, 得:

$$u'(x) + g'(x) = p(x)(u(x) + g(x)) + Q(x)(u(x) + g(x))^2 + R(x) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$u'(x) + \cancel{g'(x)} = p(x)u(x) + \cancel{Q(x)} + 2p(x)g(x)u(x) + \cancel{[p(x)g(x)^2 + Q(x)g(x)^2 + R(x)]}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u'(x) - [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)]u(x) = p(x)u(x)^2 \quad (**)$$

$(**)$ 即为 $n=2$ 的 Bernoulli 方程. 两边同除以 $u^2(x)$:

$$u'(x)u^{-2}(x) - [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)]u^{-1}(x) = p(x). \quad \text{令 } u^{-1}(x) = V(x), \text{ 则}$$

$$-u^{-2}(x)u'(x) = V'(x) \Rightarrow u'(x)u^{-2}(x) = -V'(x) \Rightarrow (***) \text{ 为一阶线性方程.}$$

$$V'(x) + [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)]V(x) = -p(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$V(x) = e^{-\int [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)] dx} \left(\int (-p(x)) e^{\int [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)] dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{u(x)} = \frac{1}{y - g(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = g(x) + \frac{e^{\int [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)] dx}}{C - \int p(x) e^{\int [Q(x) + 2p(x)g(x)] dx} dx} \quad (***)$$

为所求的 Riccati 方程的通解. (8)



例. 求下列 Riccati 方程的通解.

(1). $y' = y^2 - \frac{2}{x^2}$; (2). $xy' + y - e^{-x}y^2 = xe^x$

解(1): 这是 $P(x) \equiv 1, Q(x) \equiv 0, R(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2}$ 的 Riccati 方程. 且由观察法

可知, $y = g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 是 (1) 的一个特解. 代入 (3), 即得 (1) 的通解为.

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

$$= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2}{C - \int x^2 dx} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2}{C - \frac{1}{3}x^3}$$

解(2): 由观察法知, $y = g(x) = e^x$ 是 (2) 的一个特解. 且 (2) 的 P, Q, R

分别为: $P(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}, Q(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, R(x) = e^x$: $y' = \frac{e^x}{x}y^2 - \frac{1}{x}y + e^x$, 代入 (3):

(2) 的通解为:

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

③ 请同学们自己求下列 Riccati 方程:

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

(9).

