

第36讲: 第6章复习小结与习题课

(一) 四种一阶可解方程:

(1) $y' = f(x, y) = g(x) \cdot h(y)$, $g, h \in C$ (可分离变量), 当 $h(y) \neq 0$ 时
 $\int \frac{dy}{h(y)} = \int g(x) dx$ 为通解, $h(y) = 0$ 的根为特解.

(2) $y' = f(\frac{y}{x})$, $f \in C$. 只要设 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 即化为可分离变量

(3) $y' + p(x)y = Q(x)$, $p, Q \in C(I)$. 齐次方程: 通解公式 =

$$y(x) = e^{-\int p(x) dx} (\int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C) = e^{-\int p(x) dx} + e^{-\int p(x) dx} \int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx = y_{hom} + y_{part}$$

(4) $y' + p(x)y = Q(x)y^n$ ($n \neq 0, 1, n \in \mathbb{R}$) 为伯努利方程, Bernoulli 方程,

$$\text{同除 } y^{1-n} \rightarrow y^{1-n} y' + p(x)y^{1-n} = Q(x), \text{ 令 } y^{1-n} = u(x) \Rightarrow (1-n)y^{-n} y' = u'(x)$$

原方程化为一阶线性方程: $u'(x) + (1-n)p(x)u = (1-n)Q(x)$

$$u(x) = y^{1-n}(x) = e^{-(1-n)\int p(x) dx} (\int (1-n)Q(x) e^{(1-n)\int p(x) dx} dx + C) \Rightarrow$$

$$y(x) = e^{-\int p(x) dx} (\int Q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C)^{\frac{1}{1-n}}$$
 为通解.

(二) 二阶一阶可解方程

(1)



(1) 常系数二阶线性方程: $y'' + ay' + by = f(x)$. (★)

(2) Euler方程: $x^2 y'' + axy' + by = f(x)$ ($x \neq 0$) (★)

(3) 可降阶的二阶 ODE: $y'' = f(x, y')$, $y' = f_1(y, y')$ 且

$u = f_1(x, u) \Rightarrow u \frac{du}{dy} = f_1(y, u)$ 是四阶可降一阶 ODE 中的特解.

(★), (★) 中, a, b 为常数 (Euler).

(3) 伯努利方程:

(1) $y' = f\left(\frac{a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1}{a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2}\right)$, f 为连续函数, a_i, b_i, c_i 为常数.

(2) $x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 2x^3$, (3) $f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t) \sin t dt$,

(4) $y = y(x)$ 满足 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2e^x$, 且 $y(x)$ 的图像与 e^x 总 $M(0,1)$ 与曲线 $y = x^2 x + 1$ 相切, 求 $y(x)$.

(5) $\int_0^y y'' - (y')^2 = y^4$, (6) $y^{(3)} - 3y^{(2)} + 4y^{(1)} - 2y = 0$
 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1$,

解(1): (1) 当 $a = b = 0$ 时, $y' = f\left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 \frac{y}{x}}{a_2 + b_2 \frac{y}{x}}\right) = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 为齐次.

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow y' = u + xu' = f\left(\frac{a_1 + b_1 u}{a_2 + b_2 u}\right)$ (2)



若 $f\left(\frac{a_1+biu}{a_2+bu}\right) - u \neq 0$ 时, $\int \frac{du}{f\left(\frac{a_1+biu}{a_2+bu}\right) - u} = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C = \ln|xc|.$

② 若 $C_1^2 + C_2^2 \neq 0$ 时, 若 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 则 $\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = -C_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = -C_2 \end{cases}$

解 $x_0 = \frac{D_1}{D}, y_0 = \frac{D_2}{D}$. 令 $\begin{cases} X = x - x_0 \\ Y = y - y_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + X \\ y = y_0 + Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dY}{dX}$

$= f\left(\frac{a_1(x_0+X) + b_1(y_0+Y) + C_1}{a_2(x_0+X) + b_2(y_0+Y) + C_2}\right) = f\left(\frac{a_1X + b_1Y + (a_1x_0 + b_1y_0 + C_1)}{a_2X + b_2Y + (a_2x_0 + b_2y_0 + C_2)}\right) = f\left(\frac{a_1X + b_1Y}{a_2X + b_2Y}\right)$

已化为 (0) 型方程.

若 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 则 $a_1b_2 = a_2b_1 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = a_2k \\ b_1 = b_2k \end{cases}$

$y' = f\left(\frac{k(a_2x + b_2y) + C_1}{a_2x + b_2y + C_2}\right)$, 令 $a_2x + b_2y = u$ 则 $a_2 + b_2y' = u'$

若 $b_2 \neq 0$ 时, $y' = \frac{u' - a_2}{b_2} = f\left(\frac{ku + C_1}{u + C_2}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = a_2 + b_2 f\left(\frac{ku + C_1}{u + C_2}\right)$

是可分离变量, 若 $b_2 = 0$ 时 $\Rightarrow b_1 = b_2k = 0 \Rightarrow y' = f\left(\frac{a_1x + C_1}{a_2x + C_2}\right)$

可分离变量方程.

③ 解法: 设 $x > 0$ ($x < 0$). 令 $x = e^t$, ($x = -e^t$) $\Leftrightarrow t = \ln|x|$ ($t = \ln|x|$)

则 $y'_x = y'_t \cdot t'_x = y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Leftrightarrow xy'_x = y'_t$,

$\Rightarrow y''_{xx} = y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x' = y''_{tt} \cdot t'_x \cdot x' + y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = y''_{tt} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - y'_t \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow xy''_{xx} = y''_{tt} - y'_t$

(3).



$$\text{齐次方程: } y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2e^{3t} \quad (A_3)$$

$$\text{① 齐次方程 } y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0 \text{ 的特征方程: } \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, y_1(t) = e^{1t}, y_2(t) = e^{2t} \text{ 是基础解系,}$$

$$W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & e^{2t} \\ e^t & 2e^{2t} \end{vmatrix} = e^{3t} > 0, f(t) = 2e^{3t}$$

② (A3) 的特解 $y^*(t)$:

$$y^*(t) = \int_0^t \frac{y_1(s)y_2(t) - y_2(s)y_1(t)}{W(s)} f(s) ds = \int_0^t \frac{e^{st} - e^{2s}e^t}{e^{3s}} \cdot 2e^{3s} ds$$

$$= 2e^t \int_0^t e^{st} ds - 2e^t \int_0^t e^{2s} ds = 2e^t(e^t - 1) - 2e^t \frac{1}{2}(e^{2t} - 1) = e^t - 2e^{2t} + e^t$$

③ (A3) 的通解 $y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} + e^t - 2e^{2t} + e^t$, 取 $e^t = x$

$$\text{齐次方程通解为: } y(x) = k_1 x + k_2 x^2 + x^3 \quad (k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0)$$

(注: ②) 还有两种不同的解法, 请同学们思考还有什么样的解法?

解法③: 将原方程化为二阶方程:

$$f(x) = (a \sin x)' - (x \int_0^x f(t) dt)' + (\int_0^x t f(t) dt)' = a \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x) +$$

$$x f(x) = a \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow f'(0) = a \cos 0 - \int_0^0 f(t) dt = 1. \text{ 且}$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f''(x) + f(x) = -\sin x \\ f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

(4).



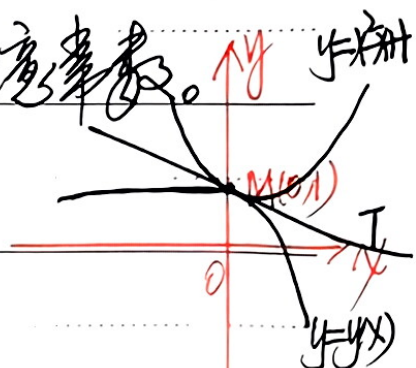
求解二阶线性方程的初值问题, 可得唯一解

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} x \cos x.$$

实际上, 二阶线性方程的初值问题是 $\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) \\ y(x_0) = \alpha, y'(x_0) = \beta \end{cases}$

之解都存在且唯一. $x_0 \in I, \alpha, \beta$ 为任意实数.

例(4): 由题意知: $\begin{cases} y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2e^x \\ y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1 \end{cases}$



① 齐次方程 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$.

$y_1(x) = e^x, y_2 = e^{2x}$ 是 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ 的基解组. $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{2x} \\ e^x & 2e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}$

$= e^{3x} > 0 \Rightarrow \bar{y}(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x}$

② $y^*(x) = \int_0^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x) - y_2(t)y_1(x)}{W(t)} f(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{e^t e^{2x} - e^{2t} e^x}{e^{3t}} 2e^t dt$

$= 2(e^{2x} \int_0^x e^{-t} dt - e^x \int_0^x 1 dt) = 2(e^{2x} - e^x - xe^x)$

③ $y(x) = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} + (2e^{2x} - 2e^x - 2xe^x) = k_1 e^x + k_2 e^{2x} - 2xe^x$

$k_1 = c_1 - 2, k_2 = c_2 + 2. y(x) = k_1 e^x + k_2 e^{2x} - 2xe^x$

由 $\begin{cases} 1 = y(0) = k_1 + k_2 \\ -1 = y'(0) = k_1 + 2k_2 - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(x) = e^x - 2xe^x$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = e^x - 2xe^x = e^x(1-2x)$ 为所求函数.

(5)



$$\text{例(5): } y'' = f(y, y') \text{ 型, 缺 } x, \text{ 设 } y'_x = u, \text{ 则 } y''_{xx} = \frac{d(y'_x)}{dx} = \frac{d(y'_x)}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{du}{dy} \cdot u \Rightarrow \text{原方程化为: } y u \frac{du}{dy} - u^2 = y^4 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} u = y^3 u^{-1}$$

此为 $n=1$ 的 Bernoulli 方程, 令 $v = u^2$, 则 $v \frac{dv}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} v = y^3$.

$$\text{令 } v = V(y), \text{ 则 } 2u \frac{du}{dy} = V'(y) \Rightarrow u \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} V'(y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} V'(y) - \frac{1}{y} V = y^3 \Rightarrow V'(y) - \frac{2}{y} V = 2y^3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P(y) = -\frac{2}{y} \\ Q(y) = 2y^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{求积分}$$

$$V(y) = e^{-\int P(y) dy} \left(\int Q(y) e^{\int P(y) dy} dy + C \right) = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \left(\int 2y^3 e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy + C \right)$$

$$= y^2 \left(\int 2y^3 \times \frac{1}{y^2} dy + C \right) = y^2 (y^2 + C), \text{ 而 } y=1 \text{ 时 } u=1 \Rightarrow v=1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 1^2(1^2 + C) \Rightarrow C=0, \Rightarrow V(y) = u^2 = y^4 \Rightarrow u = \pm y^2$$

但 $u = -y^2$ 不合题意 (原方程), 故 $u = y^2$ 即 $y' = y^2$ 为可分离变量

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int dx = x \text{ 即 } \int_1^y y^{-2} dy = \frac{y^{-1}}{-1} \Big|_1^y = x \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{y} = x \Rightarrow$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1-x} \text{ 为所求的特解.}$$

本题与一切 Bernoulli 方程, 一切 Riccati 方程, 一切可分离变量方程
都有关, 分类不用是任意常数 C, C 比较方便。

(6)



(3) 这是三阶线性常系数齐次方程, 用特征方程法.

特征方程为: $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 2 = 0$, 因所有系数之和为 0, 故

必有特征根 $\lambda = 1$ 从而, 有 $\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2\lambda - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1 - i, \lambda_3 = 1 + i$

基础组为 $y_1(x) = e^{1x}, y_2(x) = e^{(1-i)x}, y_3(x) = e^{(1+i)x}$. 齐通解为

$y(x) = C_1 e^{1x} + e^{1x}(C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x)$

(四). 证明题: (男考是取)

设 $y_1(x), y_2(x), y_3(x)$ 是二阶 LODE: $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) \neq 0$ 的三

线性无关解.

(1) 证明: 此 LODE 有通解: $y(x) = C_1(y_2 - y_1) + C_2(y_3 - y_1) + y_1(x)$,

其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数.

(2) 证明: 此 LODE 由 $y_1(x), y_2(x), y_3(x)$ 唯一确定, 即用 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$

$y_3(x)$ 可唯一确定系数 $p(x), q(x)$ 及扰动项 $f(x)$.

(1)



四、提高题:

(1) 求解微分方程组(线性):
$$\begin{cases} y'x = 3y - 2z \\ z'x = 2y - z \end{cases}$$

(2) 求 $y^{(4)} + 2y^{(2)} + y = 0$ 的通解.

解(1):
$$\begin{cases} y'' = 3y' - 2z' \\ z' = 2y - z \end{cases} \Rightarrow y'' - 3y' = -2(2y - z) = -4y + 2z = -4y + (3y - y')$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - 2y' + y = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, y(x) = e^{1x}(c_1 + c_2x)$$

$$z(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3y - y') = \frac{1}{2}(e^x(3c_1 + 3c_2x) - e^x(c_1 + c_2x) - e^xc_2) = (c_1 - \frac{1}{2}c_2)e^x + c_2xe^x$$

即线性微分方程组的通解为
$$\begin{cases} y(x) = c_1e^x + c_2xe^x \\ z(x) = (c_1 - \frac{1}{2}c_2)e^x + c_2xe^x \end{cases}$$
 c_1, c_2 是任意常数.

解(2). 齐次方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 1)^2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -i, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = i.$$
 齐次方程的基础组为

$e^{0x}, e^{0x} \sin x, e^{0x} x \cos x, e^{0x} x \sin x$, 通解为:

$$y(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + c_3 x \cos x + c_4 x \sin x.$$

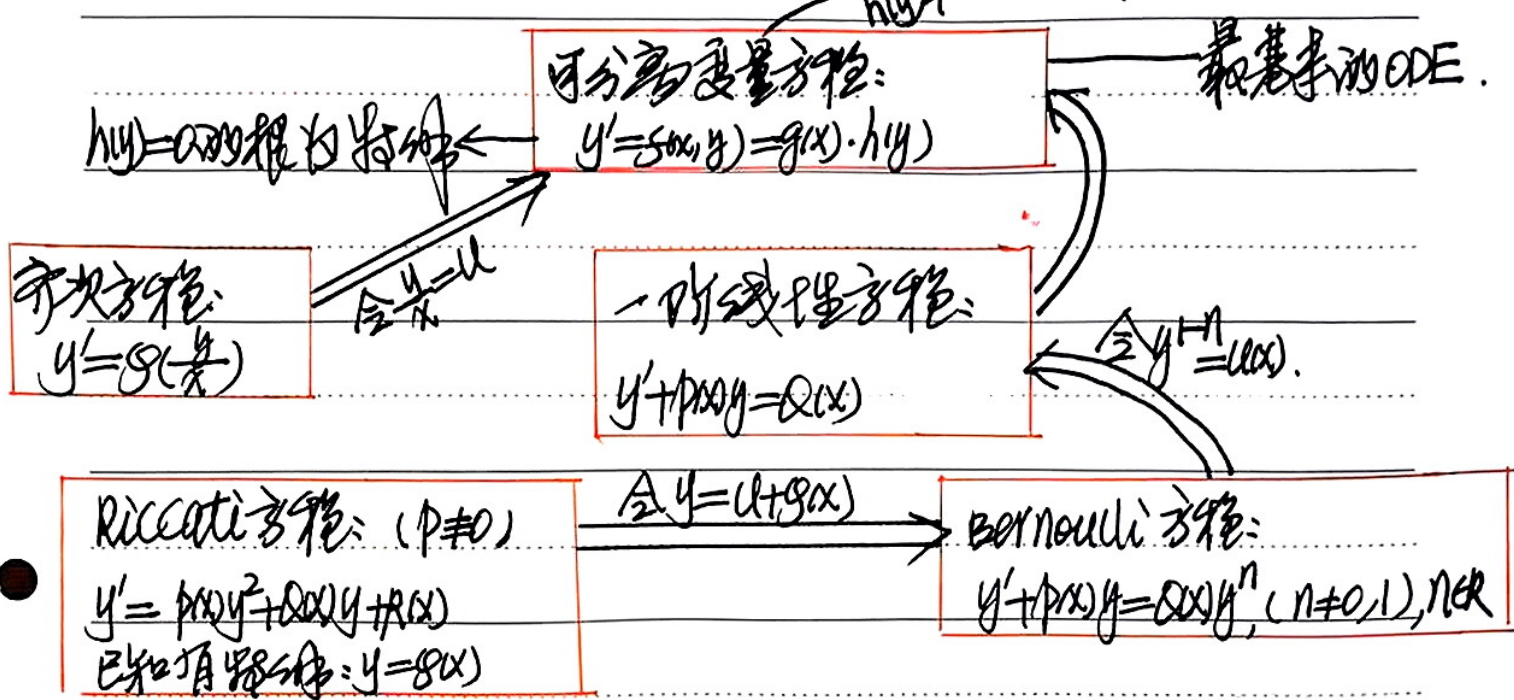
(3) 1) (4): $e^{x/2} / 3/1, (2): 4/5, (b):$

$e^{x/2} / 9/1, (2), (f).$

(8)



IV. 附五类一阶可解ODE的关系图:



IV. $P(x) \neq 0$ 的一阶线性ODE解之间的关系:

$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = S(x) \neq 0$ (非) $p, q, S \in C(I)$.
 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ (齐).

只要知道(齐)的一个非零解 $y_1(x)$, ($y_1(x)$ 用特征方程法求出)

利用Liouville公式: $y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x) dx}}{y_1^2(x)} dx$, 即可得到(齐)的通解

$y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$. 再利用Lagrange的常数变易法, 可得

(非)的通解: $y(x) = \bar{y}(x) + y^*(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{y_1(t)y_2(x) - y_2(t)y_1(x)}{W(t)} S(t) dt$

其中, $W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(t) & y_2(t) \\ y_1'(t) & y_2'(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, t \in I, x_0, x \in I$.

(29)

