

# I 初等积分法

## 1. 基本概念

(1) 微分方程

联系自变量、因变量及其微分的方程

(2) 常微分方程

未知函数为一元函数

(3) 偏微分方程

未知函数为多元函数

(4) 微分方程的形式

$$F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = F(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \dots, \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}) = 0$$

(5) 微分方程的阶

最高阶导数的阶数

(6) 微分方程的解

$$y = y(x), x \in I, \text{ 满足: } F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow y = y(x)$  是方程  $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$  的解

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{通解 } y = y(x, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n) \\ \text{特解 } \text{初值条件} \end{array} \right.$

## 2. 可分离变量的方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x)dx + C$$

特点: ① 已解出一阶导数

② 等号右端是  $x, y$  一元函数之积

※ 注意: ① 当  $g(y) \neq 0$  时 两边分离变量 & 求不定积分

② 当  $g(y) = 0$  时 满足  $g(y) = 0$  也是方程的解

③ 齐次方程可用  $y = tx$  or  $x = uy$  的替换化为可分离变量的方程

### 3. 一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[ \int q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C \right]$$

解法: ① 先解一阶齐次线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -p(x)dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -p(x)dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = ce^{-\int p(x)dx}$$

② 再解一阶非齐次线性微分方程

$$\text{设解为 } y = u(x) \cdot e^{-\int p(x)dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = q(x) \cdot e^{\int p(x)dx} \Rightarrow u(x) = \int q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C$$

$$\text{综上 ①②. } y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[ \int q(x) e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C \right]$$

※ 注意: 伯努利方程可用变量替换法转化为一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)y^n \quad (n \neq 0 \text{ 且 } n \neq 1)$$

$$\text{取 } z = y^{1-n} \text{ 得 } \frac{dz}{dx} + (1-n)p(x)z = (1-n)f(x)$$

## 4. 全微分方程

$$M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0 \quad (\#)$$

若  $u(x, y)$  满足:  $du(x, y) = M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy$

则称  $u(x, y) = C$  为原方程的函数 (#) 即为全微分方程

$$\text{※ } M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy = 0 \text{ 是全微分方程} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

### ① 法 I 曲线积分

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} M(x, y) dx + N(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x M(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, y) dy$$

### ② 法 II 不定积分 (假设 $y$ 为常数)

$$u(x, y) = \int M(x, y) dx + \psi(y) \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y) dx + \psi'(y) = N(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi'(y) = N(x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M(x, y) dx$$

将  $\psi(y)$  代入 (\*) 即得.

### ③ 法 III 凑微分法

$$1. y dx + x dy = d(xy)$$

$$2. \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2} = d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$3. \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 - y^2} = d\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right| \right)$$

※ 方程  $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$  不是全微分方程.

$$\text{即: } \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

此时假设  $\exists u(x, y)$ , 使方程  $u(x, y)M(x, y)dx + u(x, y)N(x, y)dy = 0$  是全微分方程.

$$\text{即有: } \frac{\partial uM}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial uN}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}M + \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}N + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}u$$

偏微分方程难度太大, 考虑  $u(x, y) = u(x)$  或  $u(y)$

① 假设  $u = u(x)$

$$\text{则有: } \frac{du}{dx}N + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}u(x) = \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}u(x) \Rightarrow \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = e^{\int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx} = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} dx}$$

代入求解全微分方程.

② 假设  $u = u(y)$

$$\text{则有: } \frac{u'(y)}{u(y)} = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M}$$

同①可得  $u(y)$

## II 高阶线性微分方程

### 1. 基本概念

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + p_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + p_{n-1}(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + p_n(x) y = f(x) \quad (\#)$$

(1)  $(\#)$  中  $f(x) \neq 0$ , 则称  $(\#)$  为  $n$  阶非齐次线性方程

(2)  $(\#)$  中  $f(x) \equiv 0$ , 则称  $(\#)$  为  $n$  阶齐次线性方程.

(3) 高阶线性微分方程的算子

$$L = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} + p_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + p_{n-1}(x) \frac{d}{dx} + p_n(x)$$

※  $L$  运算具有双线性

$$L[C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2] = C_1 L[y_1] + C_2 L[y_2]$$

(4) 朗斯基行列式

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) & \dots & y_m(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) & \dots & y_m'(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(m-1)}(x) & y_2^{(m-1)}(x) & \dots & y_m^{(m-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

其中  $m$  个函数  $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_m(x)$  均有  $m-1$  个阶导数

※  $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_m(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow W(x) \equiv 0$

※ 若  $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_m(x)$  是齐次线性方程组的  $m$  个解

则  $W(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  上或处处不为 0, 或  $\equiv 0$ .

(5) 线性微分方程解的性质

① 若  $y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_n(x)$  是  $(\#)$  的  $n$  个线性无关的解

则有通解  $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) + \dots + C_n y_n(x)$

②  $L[y_1] = f_1(x), L[y_2] = f_2(x) \Rightarrow L[y_1 + y_2] = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$

## 2. 可降阶的二阶微分方程

(1) 不含未知数  $x, y$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f(x) \Rightarrow \text{double int.}$$

(2) 不显含  $y$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f(x, \frac{dy}{dx}) \xrightarrow{p = \frac{dy}{dx}} \frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$$

(3) 不显含  $x$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f(y, \frac{dy}{dx}) \xrightarrow{p = \frac{dy}{dx}} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{p dp}{dx} = f(y, p)$$

### 3. 高阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

$$L[y] = \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} + p_1 \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + p_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dx} + p_n y = 0 \quad (\#)$$

$$D(\lambda) = \lambda^n + p_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + p_{n-1} \lambda + p_n = 0 \quad (*)$$

※ 下面取  $n=2$  为例.  $D(\lambda) = a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c$

(1)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0$  即  $D(\lambda) = 0$  有两相异实根  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } Y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$$

(2)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 0$  即  $D(\lambda) = 0$  有两相同实根  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \triangleq \lambda$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解 } Y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{\lambda x}$$

(3)  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$  即  $D(\lambda) = 0$  有一对虚根  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ .

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = z = a + bi \\ \lambda_2 = \bar{z} = a - bi \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y = c_1 e^{(a+bi)x} + c_2 e^{(a-bi)x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$$

※  $n \neq 2$  时, 且有  $k$  重根

①  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$   $y = (c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_k x^{k-1}) e^{\lambda x}$

②  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$   $y = (c_1 + c_2 x + \dots + c_k x^{k-1}) e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x}$

$$= e^{\alpha x} [(a_1 + a_2 x + \dots + a_k x^{k-1}) \cos \beta x + (b_1 + \dots + b_k x^{k-1}) \sin \beta x]$$

### 4. 高阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$L[y] = f(x)$$

○ 常数变易法

多做些题

## 5. 二阶变系数齐次线性微分方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y = 0$$

(1) 已知一个非零解  $y$

◦ Liouville  $y = y_1 [ C_1 + C_2 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx ]$

(2)  $2p' + p^2 - 4q = A$

$$\begin{cases} y = u \cdot e^{-\int \frac{p}{2} dx} \\ u'' - \frac{1}{4}Au = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 6. 二阶变系数非齐次线性微分方程

(1) 欧拉方程

$$a_n x^n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} x \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n y = f(x)$$

当  $x > 0$  时, 令  $x = e^t$ .  $t = \ln x$ .

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ \frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right]$$

$$\text{※ } x^n \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \triangleq E_n \left( \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}, \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}}, \dots, \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$E_n = \frac{d}{dt} E_{n-1} - (n-1) E_{n-1}$$

## (2) 常数变易法

$$\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) & (\#) \\ y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 & (*) \end{cases}$$

(\*) 通解为  $Y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$

常数变易 设特解为  $y = u_1(x)y_1(x) + u_2(x)y_2(x)$

$$\Rightarrow y' = [u_1 y_1'(x) + u_2 y_2'(x)] + [u_1' y_1(x) + u_2' y_2(x)]$$

$$\text{令 } u_1 y_1'(x) + u_2 y_2'(x) = 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{则 } y' = u_1' y_1(x) + u_2' y_2(x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = [u_1 y_1''(x) + u_2 y_2''(x)] + [u_1' y_1'(x) + u_2' y_2'(x)] \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x) & \textcircled{4} \\ y_1'' + p(x)y_1' + q(x)y_1 = 0 & \textcircled{5} \\ y_2'' + p(x)y_2' + q(x)y_2 = 0 & \textcircled{6} \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x) = y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = u_1' y_1'(x) + u_2' y_2'(x) \quad \textcircled{7}$$

$$\text{即有 } \begin{cases} u_1' y_1(x) + u_2' y_2(x) = 0 \\ u_1' y_1'(x) + u_2' y_2'(x) = f(x) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

解得  $u_1', u_2'$  积分得  $u_1, u_2$  代入齐次方程的通解

$$\text{即得 } Y = (u_1 + C_1) y_1(x) + (u_2 + C_2) y_2(x)$$

# III 线性微分方程组

线性微分方程组的求解建议用矩阵思维

## 1. 常系数齐次线性微分方程组

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax, \quad A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \quad x = (x_{ij}(t))_{n \times 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} D(\lambda) = |A - \lambda E| \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0 \\ (A - \lambda_i E) \xi_i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \xi_i e^{\lambda_i t}$$

※ ① 特征值  $\lambda$  为虚数  $z = a + bi$ , 对应的特征向量  $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 i \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 i \\ \alpha_3 + \beta_3 i \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则有 } c \xi e^{\lambda t} = c \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 i \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 i \\ \alpha_3 + \beta_3 i \end{pmatrix} e^{(a+bi)t} = c e^{at} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 i \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 i \\ \alpha_3 + \beta_3 i \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\cos bt + i \sin bt)$$

② 特征值  $\lambda$  为  $k$  重根, 即  $(A - \lambda E)^k \xi = 0$ , 可解得  $k$  个特征向量  
记作  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_k$

$$F_i(t) = c_i \left[ \sum_{r=0}^{k-1} t^r (A - \lambda E)^r \xi_i \right] e^{\lambda t}, \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^k F_i(t)$$

## 2. 常系数非齐次线性方程组的解

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + f(t), \quad A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \quad x = (x_{ij}(t))_{n \times 1}$$

(1) 先解对应的齐次线性方程组

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax, \quad \text{解得基本解矩阵 } x(t), \quad \text{则 } x = C \cdot x(t)$$

## 12) 常数变易法求特解矩阵

$$\tilde{x} = u(t)x(t) \quad \circ \text{注意区分 } \tilde{x}, x(t)$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = \frac{du(t)}{dt} \cdot x(t) + u(t) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{du(t)}{dt} \cdot x(t) + u(t) \cdot Ax$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = Ax + f(t) \quad \therefore x(t) \cdot \frac{du(t)}{dt} = f(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du(t)}{dt} = X^{-1}(t)f(t) \Rightarrow u(t) = \int X^{-1}(t)f(t) dt$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x} = u(t)x(t) = x(t) \int X^{-1}(t)f(t) dt$$

$$\text{综上: } x = cX(t) + \tilde{x} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{初值条件 } x(t_0) = x_0}} \quad x = X(t)X^{-1}(t_0)x_0 + \tilde{x}$$