

预备知识. 高代知识:

压缩映射 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有定义, 且 $f([a, b]) \subseteq [a, b]$, 且满足 $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq q|x - y|$, $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$ 其中 $q \in (0, 1)$ 则有在唯一的 c , 使 $f(c) = c$. (不动点).

基本积分表.

基本积分表

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} + C, & \alpha \neq -1, \\ \ln|x| + C, & \alpha = -1; \end{cases} \quad \int \ln x dx = x(\ln x - 1) + C;$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \text{ 特别地 } \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C;$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C;$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C;$$

$$\int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C;$$

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C;$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm a^2 \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|) + C.$$

Jordan 标准形:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & 0 \\ & J_2 & \\ 0 & & J_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_2 & 1 & & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

隐函数.

定义: 函数 F 给出自变量, 未知函数以及未知函数导数的关系式 则称 $F(x, y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(n)}(x)) = 0$ 是微分方程 (DE).

自变量 x 常微分方程 ODE

自变量 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n}, \dots) = 0$

为偏微分方程 (PDE)

Δ 对于复合函数 $y'(x) = y'(y(x))$ 定义不为 ODE.

$y'(x) + x = y(x-1)$ 不为 ODE 时滞微分方程.

方程中实际出现最高阶导数的阶数, 称为 ODE 的阶数.

$$u(t, x, y) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{二阶 PDE}$$

模型自由落体: $s''(t) = g \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(s') = g \Rightarrow s' = c_1 + gt$

$$s = \int (c_1 + gt) dt = c_2 + c_1 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2. \quad c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

初始条件: $s(0) = 0$ 初始位移, $s'(0) = 0$ 初始速度

$$\text{代入得到 } c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0 \quad s = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

实际问题 \rightarrow 数学模型 \rightarrow 求解 \leftarrow 考虑实际问题

$$m s'' = mg + f \quad f = -kv = -ks' \quad m s'' = mg - ks' \quad \text{二阶 ODE.}$$

定义: 若函数 $y = \phi(x)$ 在区间 I 上连续且关于 x 有直到 n 阶连续导数, 代入方程, 得到恒等式 $F(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x), \dots, \phi^{(n)}(x)) = 0, \forall x \in I$.

则称 $y = \phi(x)$ 是 n 阶 ODE 在区间 I 上的解

(不考虑分段区间只考虑 1 个区间)

模型: 人口模型 对象: 人 过程: 出生, 死亡, 目标.

数学: 人口数 $p(t)$, t 时间 设 p 连续可微.

出生率 b , 死亡率 d

微元法: $[t, t+\Delta t] \pm p(t+\Delta t) - p(t) = b p(t) \Delta t - d p(t) \Delta t$.

$$\frac{p(t+\Delta t) - p(t)}{\Delta t} = (b-d)p(t) \quad \text{令 } \Delta t \rightarrow 0 \quad p'(t) = (b-d)p(t). \text{ 所ODE}$$

定义 (n 阶 ODE-一般形式), $F(x, y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(n)}(x)) = 0$.

n 阶 ODE 标准形式: $y^{(n)}(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x)) = 0$

F 关于未知函数及其导函数 $y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(n)}(x)$ 是 **一次** 有理式, 则

称 $F(x, y, \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 是线性 ODE

$$y' = x^2 + x^3 + y$$

$$y y' = x + 10 \quad \text{二次有理式 非线性 ODE}$$

$$(y + y')^2 = y^2 + 2y y' + (y')^2$$

作变换: 令 $z(x) = \frac{1}{2} y^2 \quad z' = x + 10$ 则为线性 ODE

人口模型求解: $p'(t) = (b-d)p(t) = a p(t)$.

1) 可以猜测 $e^{at} = p$. 但还有其他解吗? 如何证明“唯一性”.

令 $p(t) = e^{at} u(t)$ 证明 $p(t)$ 与 $u(t)$ 对应.

$$p' = (e^{at} u)' = a e^{at} u + e^{at} u' = a p = a e^{at} u$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{at} u' = 0 \Leftrightarrow u' = 0 \Leftrightarrow u = C \quad \text{所以 } p = C e^{at} \quad (C > 0)$$

变量分离法:

$$2) (p > 0) \quad \frac{p'}{p} = a \Leftrightarrow (\ln p)' = a \Leftrightarrow \ln p = at + c \quad p = C e^{at} \quad (C > 0)$$

$$3) \begin{cases} p' = ap & p_0 = A \\ p(0) = A & p \sim p_0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} p_1' = aA \\ p_1(0) = A \end{cases} \quad p_1(t) = A + aAt$$

毕卡迭代 $p \sim p_1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} p_2' = a(A + aAt) \\ p_2(0) = A \end{cases} \quad p_2(t) = A + aAt + \frac{1}{2} a^2 A t^2$

$$p_n = A (1 + at + \frac{1}{2} a^2 t^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} a^n t^n)$$

递推关系:
$$\begin{cases} p'_{n+1}(t) = a p_n(t) \\ p_{n+1}(0) = A \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } n \rightarrow \infty \quad p(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n(t) = A e^{at}$$

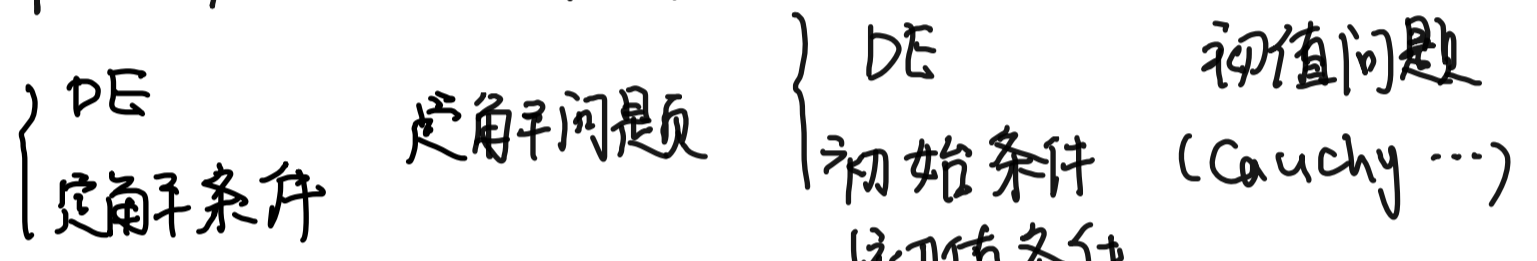
4) $p' = ap \Leftrightarrow p' - ap = 0$ (未知函数)' = 0

积分因子法 $\mu \neq 0 \quad \mu(p' - ap) = (\text{未知函数})' = 0$

$e^{-at}(p' - ap) = (e^{-at}p)' = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-at}p = C \quad p(t) = Ce^{at}$

特解:
$$\begin{cases} p' = ap \\ p(t_0) = p_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow p(t) = Ce^{at} \Rightarrow C = p_0 e^{-at_0}$$

$p(t) = p_0 e^{a(t-t_0)}$ 特解



定义(通解): 含有 n 个独立的任意常数 c_1, \dots, c_n 的解.

$y = \phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n)$ 称为 n 阶 ODE $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 的通解

通解 \neq 所有解

不含任意取值的常数的解称为 ODE 的特解.

$p' = ap, p = ce^{at}$ 通解 $p = p_0 e^{a(t-t_0)}$ 特解.

$s'' = g, s = c_1 + c_2 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ 通解 $s = \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ 特解.

$s = c_1 + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$ 不是特解也不是通解

独立 $\Delta \Delta$
$$\frac{\partial [\phi, \phi', \dots, \phi^{(n-1)}]}{\partial [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n]} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial c_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial c_n} \\ \frac{\partial \phi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_1} & \frac{\partial \phi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial \phi^{(n-1)}}{\partial c_n} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y^{(n)} = f(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) \\ \text{初始条件: } y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_{n-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \phi(x, c_1, \dots, c_n)$$

得到 n 个等式

$$\begin{cases} \phi(x_0, c_1, \dots, c_n) = y_0 \\ \phi'(x_0, c_1, \dots, c_n) = y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \phi^{(n-1)}(x_0, c_1, \dots, c_n) = y_{n-1} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{(*)} \begin{cases} C_1 = C_1(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1}) \\ \vdots \\ C_n = C_n(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1}) \end{cases}$$

利用隐函数定理(*) 雅各比矩阵非奇异 为独立条件

$$y = \phi(x, c_1(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1}), \dots, c_n(y_0, \dots, y_{n-1})) \text{ 特解}$$

一阶 ODE: $F(x, y, y', y'') = 0 \Rightarrow$ 通解 $y = \psi(x; c_1, c_2)$. c_1, c_2 为任意常数

例: $x y = \ln y + C$ 满足一阶 ODE.

$$\text{关于 } x \text{ 求导. } y = y(x) \quad x'y + xy' = (\ln y)' \quad y + xy' = \frac{y'}{y}$$

2. $x^2 + y^2 = 2Cx$ 满足一阶 ODE 消去 C .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{关于 } x \text{ 求导 } 2x + 2yy' = 2C \\ C = \frac{1}{2x}(x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned} \right\} 2x + 2yy' = \frac{1}{x}(x^2 + y^2)$$

模型: 战争模型 对象: 红军 蓝军 过程: 战斗减员, 非战斗减员 增援

目标: 正规战争 战争规律 数学: 红军人数 $x(t)$, 蓝军人数 $y(t)$, 时间 t

红军战斗减员 $= ay$ a : 蓝军每个士兵杀伤率 = 射击率 \times 命中率

蓝军 $\sim = bx$ b : \sim

红军非战斗减员 $= \alpha x$ 增援 $u(t)$.

蓝军 $\sim = \beta y$ $\sim v(t)$

$$\begin{cases} x' = -ay - \alpha x + u(t) \\ y' = -bx - \beta y + v(t) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ Linear ODE}$$

模型: 减肥. 对象: 体重 过程: 摄入能量, 消耗能量.

目标: 体重变化规律. 数学: 体重 $W(t)$. t 时间

1 kg 转化为 DJ 能量.

每天摄入 A DJ 能量. 消耗 $B W(t)$ DJ 能量

微分法: $D(W(t+\Delta t) - W(t)) = (A - BW(t))\Delta t$

令 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$. $\begin{cases} DW' = A - BW & \text{1阶 LODE.} \\ W(t_0) = w_0. \end{cases}$

$A=0$ $DW' = -BW \Rightarrow W' = -\frac{B}{D}W$ $W = Ce^{-\frac{B}{D}t}$
将初值条件代入 $\Rightarrow w = w_0 e^{-\frac{B}{D}(t-t_0)}$.

$A \neq 0$ $W' = \frac{A}{D} - \frac{B}{D}W$.

$W' + \frac{B}{D}W = \frac{A}{D}$. 两边同时乘以 $e^{\frac{B}{D}t}$.

$e^{\frac{B}{D}t}W' + \frac{B}{D}e^{\frac{B}{D}t}W = e^{\frac{B}{D}t} \frac{A}{D}$ $(e^{\frac{B}{D}t}W)' = e^{\frac{B}{D}t} \frac{A}{D}$.

$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{B}{D}t}W = C + \frac{A}{B}e^{\frac{B}{D}t}$ $W = Ce^{-\frac{B}{D}t} + \frac{A}{B}$

或 当 $A \neq 0$ 时 设 $\tilde{W} = W - \frac{A}{B}$ $\tilde{W}' = W'$

$\tilde{W}' = -\frac{B}{D}\tilde{W}$ $\tilde{W} = Ce^{-\frac{B}{D}t}$ $W = Ce^{-\frac{B}{D}t} + \frac{A}{B}$

一般的 1阶 LODE 标准形式 $y' = p(x)y + f(x)$.

$f=0$ 齐次线性 ODE $f \neq 0$ 非齐次 LODE.

$p(x), f(x)$ 在 I 上连续 $C(I) = \{ \text{在 } I \text{ 上连续的函数} \}$ $p(x), f(x) \in C(I)$.

n 阶 LODE 标准形式 $y^{(n)} = a_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + a_2(x)y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1}(x)y + f(x)$

1阶齐次 LODE $y' = p(x)y$

1) 变量分离法: $\frac{y'}{y} = p(x)$, 当 $y \neq 0$ 时. $(\ln|y|)' = p(x)$

$\ln|y| = C + \int p(x)dx$ Δ 不定积分为一簇函数. 使 $\int R$ 表示一个原函数.

$|y| = e^C e^{\int p dx}$ $y = \pm e^C e^{\int p dx} = Ce^{\int p dx}$, $\forall C \neq 0$

当 $y=0$ 时, $y'=0 = py$ 综上所述. $y = Ce^{\int p dx}$ C 为任意常数.

2) 积分因子法: $y' - py = 0$ $e^{-\int p dx} (y' - py) = 0$ $(e^{-\int p dx} y)' = 0$

齐次 LODE 性质

1) 齐次 ODE 解恒等于 0 或者 恒不等于 0

2) 1阶齐次 ODE 解在 $p(x)$ 有定义且连续的整个区间 I 上存在

3) 1阶齐次 ODE 解线性组合仍是 ODE 的解

解空间 = 一维线性空间 $y = Ce^{\int p dx} = Cy_1$

定义域: $\alpha y' = 4y$ 通解: $y = cx^4, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$y' = \frac{4y}{x}$ 通解: $y = cx^4, x > 0$ (在2个区间上有定义 去掉 $(-\infty, 0)$)

隐式解与隐式通解 显式 $y = \phi(x; c_1, \dots, c_n)$ 隐式 $f(x, y, c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0$

独立性的满足条件: $\frac{\partial[\phi, \phi', \dots, \phi^{(n)}]}{\partial[c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n]} \neq 0$

Lecture 2. 一阶微分方程的求解

初等积分法. 初等函数及其积分表示的ODE解.

一阶线性ODE: $y' = p(x)y + q(x), p, q \in C(I)$

齐次LODE $y' = p(x)y$ } 变量分离
积分因子.

通解: $y = Ce^{\int p dx}$

性质: ① 当 $c = 0, y = 0, \forall x \in I$; 当 $c \neq 0, y \neq 0, \forall x \in I$.

② $y(x)$ 在 I 上存在; ③ 叠加原理 y_1, y_2 解 $\Rightarrow c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$ 也为解.

解集为一维线性空间 $y = c\phi(x)$. 找到一个非零解

例: $y' = \alpha y, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x)$ $y(x) = ce^{\int \alpha dx} = ce^{\alpha x}$

① $c = 0, y \equiv 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 0$

分类讨论.

② $c \neq 0, \alpha > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = +\infty$

$\alpha = 0, y \equiv c, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = c$

$\alpha < 0, \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 0$

非齐次LODE $y' = p(x)y + q(x), p, q \in C(I)$.

i) 积分因子法: $\mu = e^{-\int p dx}$ $e^{-\int p dx} (y' - p(x)y) = e^{-\int p dx} q(x)$
(注) $' = \int$ $y = ce^{\int p dx} \Leftrightarrow e^{-\int p dx} y(x) = c \Leftrightarrow (e^{-\int p dx} y)' = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow e^{-\int p dx} (y' - p(x)y) = 0$

$$(e^{-\int p dx} y)' = q(x) e^{-\int p dx}$$

$$\therefore e^{-\int p dx} y(x) = c + \int q(x) e^{-\int p dx} dx$$

$$\text{通解: } y(x) = e^{\int p dx} (c + \int q(x) e^{-\int p dx} dx) \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

2) 常数变易法 齐次 \Rightarrow 非齐次. $y' = p(x)y$ 通解 $y = c e^{\int p dx}$

非齐次 LODE 解 设 $y = u(x) e^{\int p dx}$ 常数 \Rightarrow 函数.
1-1 对应. 求出 $u(x)$ 即可得 y

$$\text{代入方程中 } u' e^{\int p dx} + p u e^{\int p dx} = p u e^{\int p dx} + q$$

$$u' = q e^{-\int p dx} \Rightarrow u = c + \int q e^{-\int p dx} dx$$

$$\text{通解为 } y = e^{\int p dx} (c + \int q e^{-\int p dx} dx)$$

$$(*) \begin{cases} y' = p y + q \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} (c + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{-\int_{x_0}^t p(s) ds} dt)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_0 = c$$

$$\text{特解: } y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} (y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{-\int_{x_0}^t p(s) ds} dt)$$

$$= y_0 e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} + \int_{x_0}^x q(t) e^{\int_t^x p(s) ds} dt \Rightarrow \text{解存在}$$

性质. 1) Cauchy 问题 $\exists!$ 解 (! 表示唯一性).

反证法: 设 (*) 存在两个解 $y_1(x), y_2(x), x \in I$.

$$\therefore y_1' = p y_1 + q \quad y_1(x_0) = y_0$$

$$y_2' = p y_2 + q \quad y_2(x_0) = y_0$$

$$\text{相减有 } \begin{cases} (y_1 - y_2)' = p(y_1 - y_2) \\ (y_1 - y_2)(x_0) = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{LODE 性质}} y_1 \equiv y_2, \forall x \in I \text{ 矛盾.}$$

2) 解在系数有定义且连续的区间 I 上存在

3) 非齐次 LODE 通解 = 相应齐次 LODE 通解 + 非齐次 LODE 特解

例1: $y' = \frac{y}{2x-y}$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x-y}$ \Rightarrow 非齐次ODE

$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2x-y^2}{y} = \frac{2}{y}x - y$ 将 y 作为自变量, $x(y)$ 作为未知函数 ($y \neq 0$)

$x(y) = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} (C + \int -y e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy) = e^{2 \ln |y|} (C + \int -y \cdot e^{-2 \ln |y|} dy)$

$= y^2 (C - \int y \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} dy) = y^2 (C - \ln |y|)$ 通解

$y=0$ 是解 解: $x = y^2 (C - \ln |y|)$ 或 $y=0$

积分方程

例1: $2 \int_0^x (x+1-t) f'(t) dt = x^2 - 1 + f(x)$

☆ $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x g(t) dt = g(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x g(t, x) dt = g(x, x) + \int_0^x \frac{\partial g(t, x)}{\partial x} dt$

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x g(t) h(x) dt = \frac{d}{dx} (\int_0^x g(t) dt h(x)) = \frac{dh(x)}{dx} \int_0^x g(t) dt + g(x) h(x)$

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x g(t, x) dt = g(x, x) + \int_0^x \frac{\partial g(t, x)}{\partial x} dt$

证明: 利用求导的定义 左边 $= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x+\Delta x} g(t, x+\Delta x) dt - \int_0^x g(t, x) dt}{\Delta x}$

$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x+\Delta x} g(t, x+\Delta x) dt - \int_0^x g(t, x+\Delta x) dt}{\Delta x} + \frac{\int_0^x g(t, x+\Delta x) - g(t, x) dt}{\Delta x}$

$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+\Delta x} g(t, x+\Delta x) dt}{\Delta x} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^x \frac{g(t, x+\Delta x) - g(t, x)}{\Delta x} dt$ t 视为变量

由于 $\min g(t, x) < \frac{\int_x^{x+\Delta x} g(t, x+\Delta x) dt}{\Delta x} < \max g(t, x)$ $t \in (x, x+\Delta x)$

$\exists \xi \in (x, x+\Delta x)$ 使得 $\sim = f(\xi, x+\Delta x)$

又 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 有 $\xi \rightarrow x, x+\Delta x \rightarrow x$ $\frac{g(t, x+\Delta x) - g(t, x)}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial g(t, x)}{\partial x}$

因此左 = $g(x, x) + \int_0^x \frac{\partial g(t, x)}{\partial x} dt =$ 右边 \square

左 = $2x \int_0^x f'(t) dt + 2 \int_0^x (1-t) f'(t) dt$

$= 2x (f(x) - f(0)) + 2 \int_0^x (1-t) f'(t) dt$

积分方程中 $x=0$ 有 $0 = -1 + f(0)$, 即 $f(0) = 1$

$2x [f(x) - 1] + 2 \int_0^x (1-t) f'(t) dt = x^2 - 1 + f(x)$

两边对 x 求导有 $2(f(x)-1) + 2x f'(x) + 2(1-x)f(x) = 2x + f'(x)$

$$f' = -2f + 2x + 2 \quad \text{IPII L ODE}$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} f' = -f + 2x + 2, & \text{用特解公式} \\ f(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int_0^x p(t) dt} (y_0 + \int_0^x q(t) e^{-\int_0^t p(s) ds} dt)$$

$$= e^{-2x} (1 + \int_0^x (2t+2) e^{2t} dt) \quad \text{分部积分} = \frac{1}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$$

非线性 $y' = f(x, y)$ - 变量分离方程 $y' = f(x)g(y)$

当 $g(y) \neq 0$ 时 $\frac{y'}{g(y)} = f(x)$ 当 $g(y^*) = 0$ 时, $y \equiv y^*$, 解.

通解: $\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx + C$ C 为任意常数

$$\star \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{y_0}^y \frac{dt}{g(t)} \right) = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{dy} \left(\int_{y_0}^y \frac{dt}{g(t)} \right) = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{g(y)} = f(x)$$

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

$$h(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} H(y) = f(x)$$

$$\int h(y) dy = H(y) = C + F(x) = C + \int f(x) dx$$

ODE 与积分方程等价.

$$\star \left. \begin{array}{l} h(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{y_0}^y h(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x f(s) ds + C.$$

①

②

若 $y = \phi(x)$ 为 ① 解 $h(\phi(x))\phi'(x) = f(x)$.

$$\int_{x_0}^x h(\phi(t))\phi'(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt.$$

$$\text{令 } y = \phi(x) \int_{y_0}^y h(y) dy = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$$

若 $y = \phi(x)$ 为 ② 解 i.e. $\int_{y_0}^{\phi(x)} h(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x f(s) ds$

关于 x 求导: $h(\phi(x))\phi'(x) = f(x)$

总结: $y' = f(x)g(y)$ 变量分离方程

求解: step 1. 若 $g(y^*) = 0$, $y = y^*$ 解

step 2. $y \neq y^*$. $\frac{y'}{g(y)} = f(x)$

step 3. 通解: $\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx + C$.

所有解为 $y = y^*$ 或 $\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) dx + C$.

△!

$y' = py$ 通解 = 所有解

$y' = \frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $y = \pm \sqrt{(x+C)^3}$ 或 $y \equiv 0$ 通解 ≠ 所有解.

$y' = \frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $y(0) = 0$
无穷多解.

例: $y' = y^2 f(x)$ ① $y = 0$ 是解 ② $y \neq 0$ $\frac{dy}{y^2} = f(x) dx \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = \int f(x) dx + C$.

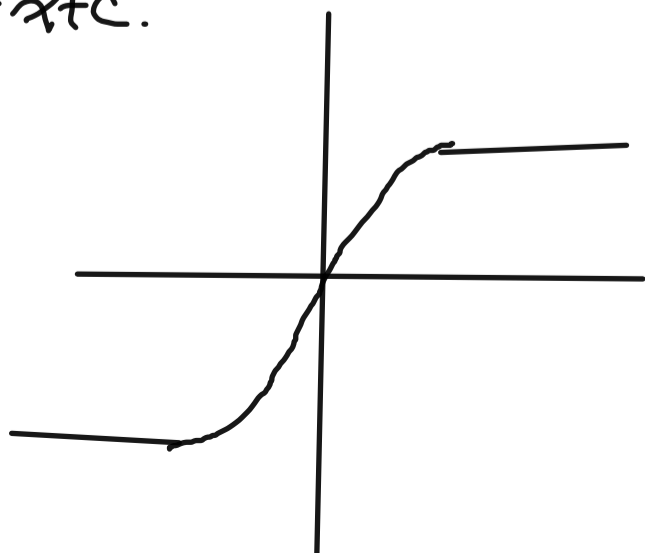
例: $y' = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ ① $y = \pm 1$

② $y \neq \pm 1$ $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = dx \Rightarrow \arcsin y = x + C$.

通解: $y = \sin(x+C)$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x+C < \frac{\pi}{2}$

所有解: $y = \sin(x+C)$ 或 $y = 1$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$y = \begin{cases} -1 & x \in (-\infty, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sin x & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 1 & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, +\infty) \end{cases}$ 把两个解拼接



LODE

noLODE

柯西问题可解

x

角系数有意义且连续区间上存在

x

不同初值解存在区间一样

x

y有界 \Rightarrow y'有界

x

例: $yy' + (1+y^2)\sin x = 0$

$y \sim 0, y' \sim \infty$

$y(0) = 1$

$\frac{y dy}{1+y^2} = -\sin x dx \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2} dy^2}{1+y^2} = -\sin x dx$

$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) = \cos x + C \quad \because y(0) = 1 \dots \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - 1$

$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \cos x - 1 \quad \ln \frac{1+y^2}{2} = 2 \cos x - 2 = -4 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$

$y = \pm \sqrt{2e^{-4(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2} - 1}$ 又 $y(0) = 1$ 则 $y = \sqrt{2e^{-4(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2} - 1}$

定义域: $2e^{-4(\sin \frac{x}{2})^2} - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow |x| < 2 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1/2}}{2} = x^*$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} y(x) = 0$ 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x^*} |y'(x)| = \infty$

二. 非线性方程 齐次方程 $y' = f(x, y)$ $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = f(x, y)$

定义(齐次方程) 若 $\lambda \neq 0, f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^k f(x, y)$, 则称 $f(x, y)$ 为 k 次齐次函数. 若 $f(x, y)$ 是零次齐次方程, 则称 $y' = f(x, y)$ 是齐次方程.

$f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 \quad f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^2(x^2 + 2y^2) = \lambda^2 f(x, y)$ 二次齐次函数.

齐次方程: $y' = f(x, y) = f(1, \frac{y}{x})$. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}, y = ux$

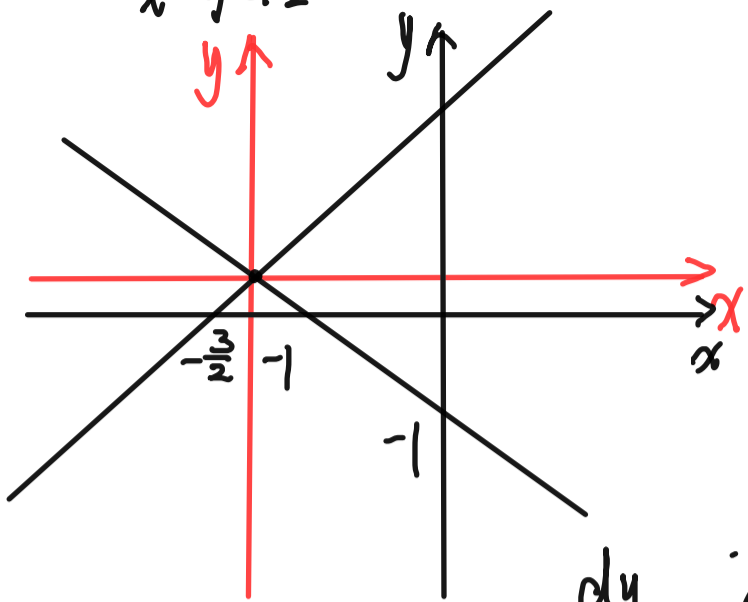
$(ux)' = f(1, u) \Rightarrow u'x + u = f(1, u)$

$\Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{x}(f(1, u) - u)$ 变量分离法.

例: $y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y} \quad f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x-y}, f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \frac{\lambda x + \lambda y}{\lambda x - \lambda y} \quad \forall \lambda \neq 0 = \frac{x+y}{x-y} = f(x, y)$

131. $y' = \frac{x+y+1}{x-y+2}$ 是齐次方程 变换 \rightarrow 齐次方程.

☆



$$\begin{cases} x+y+1=0 \\ x-y+2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi = x + \frac{3}{2} \\ \eta = y - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\xi + \eta}{\xi - \eta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\eta} \cdot \frac{d\eta}{dx} = \frac{d\eta}{d\xi} = \frac{d\eta}{d\xi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan \frac{\eta}{\xi} = \ln \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2} + C$$

$$\therefore \arctan \frac{y - \frac{1}{2}}{x + \frac{3}{2}} = \ln \sqrt{(x + \frac{3}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2} + C$$

132) $y' = x^{k-1} F(\frac{y}{x^k})$ 令 $u = \frac{y}{x^k}$ 则 $y = ux^k$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^{k-1} F(\frac{y}{x^k}) \quad \cdot \quad u' x^k + k u x^{k-1} = x^{k-1} F(u)$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{x} (F(u) - k u)$$

(2) $x y' = F(x e^{-y})$ 令 $u = x e^{-y} \Rightarrow y = \ln \frac{x}{u}$

$$x(\frac{x}{u} - \frac{u}{u}) = F(u) \Rightarrow 1 - F(u) = \frac{x}{u} u' \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{x} [u(1 - F(u))]$$

(3) $y' = \frac{y}{x} + x F(\frac{y}{x})$ 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ ($y = ux$).

$$u'x + u = u + x F(u) \Rightarrow u' = F(u)$$

分母复杂 分子简单

☆ (4) $y' = \frac{y}{x + F(\frac{y}{x})}$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ ($y = ux$) $u'x + u = \frac{ux}{x + F(u)} \Rightarrow u' = \frac{-uF(u)}{y(x + F(u))}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y} F(\frac{y}{x}) \quad y \text{ 为自变量, } x \text{ 为未知函数}$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{x}{y}, \quad (x = yu) \quad u + y \frac{du}{dy} = u + \frac{1}{y} F(u) \quad \frac{1}{F(u)} du = \frac{1}{y^2} dy$$

三 非线性方程 伯努利方程 \Rightarrow 线性方程 和 线性
 定义 (伯努利方程) $y' = p(x)y + q(x)y^\alpha, p, q \in C(I), \alpha \neq 0, 1$

(*) 两边同除以 $y^\alpha, y^{-\alpha}y' = p(x)y' + q$

令 $\tilde{y} = y^{1-\alpha}, \tilde{y}' = (y^{1-\alpha})' = (1-\alpha)y^{-\alpha}y'$
 $= (1-\alpha)p\tilde{y} + (1-\alpha)q(x)$

$y^{1-\alpha} = \tilde{y} = e^{\int (1-\alpha)p dx} (c + \int (1-\alpha)q e^{-\int (1-\alpha)p dx} dx)$

注: $\alpha > 0, y \equiv 0$ 也是解

例: $y' + \frac{y}{x} = ay^2 \ln x \quad (x > 0, a \neq 0)$

1) $y \equiv 0$ 为解

2) $y \neq 0$, 两边同除以 $y^2 \therefore \frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{y} = a \ln x$

令 $u = \frac{1}{y}, -u' + \frac{1}{x}u = a \ln x \quad u' = \frac{1}{x}u - a \ln x$

$u = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (c + \int (-a \ln x) e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx) = x(c - \frac{a}{2}(\ln x)^2)$

$y = \frac{1}{x(c - \frac{a}{2}(\ln x)^2)} \quad \text{或} \quad y \equiv 0$

推: Riccati 方程. $y' + py + qy^2 = k(x)$ 已知解 $\phi(x)$

$y' + py + qy^2 = k(x)$ 相减有.
 $\begin{cases} y' + py + qy^2 = k(x) \\ \phi' + p\phi + q\phi^2 = k(x) \end{cases}$

$(y-\phi)' + p(y-\phi) + q(y-\phi)(y+\phi) = 0$

令 $u = y - \phi : u' + pu + q u (u + 2\phi) = 0$

$u^2 + (p + 2q\phi)u + q u^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 伯努利方程求解取 $\alpha = 2$

$$\text{例: } y' + y^2 = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{(猜)} y = \frac{c}{x} \text{ 代入 } -\frac{c}{x^2} + \frac{c}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$c^2 - c = 2, c = 2 \text{ 已知一个解 } \phi = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } u = y - \frac{2}{x}, (y = u + \frac{2}{x})$$

$$u' + \frac{4}{x}u + u^2 = 0$$

① $u=0$ 为解

② $u \neq 0$, 方程两边同时除以 u^2 , $\frac{u'}{u^2} + \frac{4}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{u} + 1 = 0$

$$\text{令 } z = \frac{1}{u}, z' = -\frac{z^2}{u^2} + 1$$

$$z = e^{\int \frac{4}{x} dx} (C + \int 1 \cdot e^{-\int \frac{4}{x} dx} dx) = x^4 (C + \int x^{-4} dx) = Cx^4 - \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$u = \frac{1}{Cx^4 - \frac{1}{3}x} \text{ 或 } u=0 \quad y = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{Cx^4 - \frac{1}{3}x} \text{ 或 } y = \frac{2}{x} \text{ (其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

四. 非线性方程: 恰当方程(全微分方程), $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$

含任意常数 C 的函数族 $F(x,y) = C$

微分: $dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy = 0$ - 阶 ODE.

$M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$ 偏导数存在且连续

$$F(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) = F(x,y) + A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2})$$

定义(恰当方程) 设 G 为 \mathbb{R}^2 上的一个区域, 若 G 上子集有一阶连续

偏导数 $F(x,y)$, s.t. $dF = Mdx + Ndy$ i.e. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N$

则称 1 阶 ODE $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ 是恰当(全微分)方程

F 称为方程的原函数

① 判断是否为恰当方程 \implies ② 求 $F \implies$ ③ 通解 $F(x,y) = C$

判定定理. 若 M, N 在单连通区域 G 上连续且有连续的一阶偏导数.

则 ODE: $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ 是恰当方程 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \forall (x, y) \in G$

若是恰当方程, 则 $F(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} Mdx + Ndy$

证明: \Rightarrow : $Mdx + Ndy$ 是恰当方程 $\therefore \exists F, s.t. \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}$$

由条件 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ 连续, $\therefore \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \therefore \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$\Leftarrow \text{令 } F(x, y) = \int_0^x M(s, 0) ds + \int_0^y N(x, t) dt \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N(x, y)$$

$$\text{同理} \cdot F(x, y) = \int_0^y N(0, t) dt + \int_0^x M(s, y) ds \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M(x, y)$$

相减有 $\int_0^x M(s, 0) - M(s, y) ds + \int_0^y N(x, t) - N(0, t) dt$

由牛顿 $= -\int_0^x \int_0^y \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}(s, t) dt ds + \int_0^y \int_0^x \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}(s, t) ds dt$

$$= \int_0^x \int_0^y \left(-\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right)(s, t) dt ds = 0 \quad \text{牛顿成立}$$

如何求 F

1) 公式: $F(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} Mdx + Ndy$ (积分与路径无关).

$$= \int_{y_0}^y N(x_0, t) dt + \int_{x_0}^x M(s, y) ds$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^x M(s, y) ds + \int_{y_0}^y N(x, t) dt$$

2A) $\frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} = M(x, y) \quad F(x, y) = \int M(x, y) dx + \phi(y)$ (将 $\phi(y)$ 视为 c)

利用 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N \quad \int \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}(x, y) dy + \phi'(y) = N \Rightarrow \phi(y)$

2B). $F(x, y) = \int N(x, y) dy + \psi(x)$ (将 $\psi(x)$ 视为 c).

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

$$2c) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F(x,y) = \int M(x,y) dx + \phi(y) \\ F(x,y) = \int N(x,y) dy + \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

3) 凑微分 (分项凑微分).

总结 [若 $f(x, \lambda y) = f(\lambda u)$ $\forall \lambda \neq 0$, 则 $y' = f(x, y)$ 称为齐次方程 变量分离.

① 判断. ② 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ $y = ux$ 形如 $y' = f\left(\frac{ax+by}{cx+ey}\right)$ 是齐次方程

$$2. \frac{d(y+y_0)}{d(x+x_0)} = \frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{ax+by+m}{cx+ey+n}\right) = f\left(\frac{a(x+x_0)+b(y+y_0)}{c(x+x_0)+e(y+y_0)}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} a(x+x_0)+b(y+y_0) = ax+by+m \\ c(x+x_0)+e(y+y_0) = cx+ey+n \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} u = y+y_0 \\ v = x+x_0 \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{du}{dv} = f\left(\frac{av+bu}{cv+eu}\right) \text{ 齐次方程}$$

3. 伯努利: $y' = py + qy^\alpha$ $\alpha \neq 0, 1$.

$$\text{令 } u = y^{1-\alpha} \quad u' = (1-\alpha)pu + (1-\alpha)q \text{ LODE}$$

4. Riccati 方程. $y' = py + qy^2 + k(x)$ 已知一个解 y_0 .

$$\text{令 } u = y - y_0. \quad u' = pu + qu^2 + 2q_0uy_0.$$

例: $y' + y^2 = bx^m, m=0, -2, \frac{-4k}{2k \pm 1} \Rightarrow$ 变量分离方程

$$1) m=0 \quad y' + y = b$$

$$2) m=-2 \quad y' + y^2 = \frac{b}{x^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{b}{x^2} - y^2 = \frac{b-y^2x^2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } u = xy \Rightarrow y = \frac{u}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{x} - \frac{u}{x^2} = \frac{b-u}{x^2}$$

$$u' = x \cdot \frac{b+u-u^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x}(b+u-u^2)$$

$$3) m = \frac{-4k}{2k-1} \quad k=1, m=-4 \quad k=2, m=-\frac{8}{3}$$

$$y' + y^2 = \frac{b}{x^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{b}{x^4} - y^2 = \frac{b^2 - y^2x^4}{x^4}$$

$$\text{令 } u = yx^2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{u}{x^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{x^2} - 2\frac{u}{x^3} = \frac{b-u^2}{x^4}$$

$$u' = \frac{b+2ux-u^2}{x^2} \Rightarrow x^2 \frac{du}{dx} = b+2ux-u^2 = b-(u-x)^2 + x^2$$

$$x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \right) = b - (u-x)^2 \quad \text{令 } w = u-x$$

$$x^2 \left(\frac{dw}{dx} + 1 \right) = b - w^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 \frac{dw}{dx} = b - w^2 \quad (\text{变量分离方程}).$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{x}, \quad dt = -\frac{dx}{x^2}; \quad \text{令 } z = -w = x-u \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} + z^2 = b$$

$$\text{对于一般情形: } y' + y^2 = b x^{-\frac{4k}{2k+1}} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} + z^2 = b t^{-\frac{4(k-1)}{2k-3}}$$

$$m = \frac{-4k}{2k+1}, \quad k=1, \quad m = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$m = -\frac{4}{3}, \quad y' + y^2 = b x^{-\frac{4}{3}} \quad (\text{怎样将其转化为 } m = -4 \text{ 情形})$$

$$dy + y^2 dx = b x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx = c dt$$

$$\text{令 } t = x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow dy - 3y^2 t dt = -3b dt \quad (\text{线性})$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dt} - 3t^{-4} = \frac{-3b}{y^2}$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{1}{y}, \quad \frac{du}{dt} + 3t^{-4} = 3bu^2$$

$$\text{令 } W = -3bu \quad \frac{dW}{dt} + W^2 = \frac{9b}{t^4}$$

$$x = f(y, y')$$

$$\text{令 } p = y' \quad dy = p dx \quad dy = P (f_y dy + f_p dp)$$

显式自变量阶 ODE 方程

$$y = f(x, y')$$

$$\text{令 } p = y' \quad dy = p dx \quad f_x dx + f_p dp = p dx \quad P = P(x; c)$$

$$y = f(x, p(x; c))$$

$$\text{克莱罗方程: } y = xp + ap^2.$$

$$Mdx + Ndy = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} My = Nx \rightarrow \text{为恰当方程} \\ My \neq Nx \rightarrow \text{找 } \mu \neq 0, \text{ s.t. } \mu Mdx + \mu Ndy = 0 \text{ 恰当方程} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{积分与路径无关} \\ C(x) \text{ 或 } C(y) \\ \text{凑微分} \end{array} \right\}$$

积分因子 μ :

• **存在性**: 若 $Mdx + Ndy = 0$ 有通解 $f(x, y) = C$, 则必存在 μ 且有无穷多个

证明: $f_x dx + f_y dy = 0$

$\because f(x, y) = C$ 是 $Mdx + Ndy = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{f_x}{M} = \frac{f_y}{N} \triangleq \mu$ (当 $M \neq 0, N \neq 0$)

$\mu(Mdx + Ndy) = 0 \Rightarrow f_x dx + f_y dy = 0 = d f(x, y)$ 为恰当方程.

若 $M=0, N \neq 0, Ndy=0$ 令 $\mu = \frac{1}{N}$

若 $N=0, M \neq 0, Mdx=0$ 令 $\mu = \frac{1}{M}$

无穷多个: 若存在一个积分因子 $\mu \neq 0$, 则 $C\mu$ 为积分因子.

$df = \mu Mdx + \mu Ndy = 0$

设任意 ψ 为连续函数, $\psi(f)df = 0$

$d(\psi(f)df) = \psi(f)\mu(Mdx + Ndy)$. 为恰当方程

则 $\psi(f)\mu$ 为恰当方程.

• **定义**: $\mu Mdx + \mu Ndy = 0$ 为恰当方程 $\Leftrightarrow (\mu M)_y = (\mu N)_x$

$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} M + \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} N + \mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ (1阶 PDE)

考虑特殊情形 将 1阶 PDE \Rightarrow ODE

1) $\mu = \mu(x)$ 只与关于 x 函数, 与 y 无关. $\mu'(x)N = \mu(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x})$

$\mu(x) = C e^{\int \frac{My - Nx}{N} dx}$

\triangle 若 $\frac{My - Nx}{N}$ 只与 x 有关, 与 y 无关, 则 $\exists \mu(x) = C e^{\int \frac{My - Nx}{N} dx}$

2) $\mu = \mu(y)$ $\mu'(y)M = \mu(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y})$ $\mu(y) = C e^{\int \frac{Nx - My}{M} dy}$

\triangle 若 $\frac{Nx - My}{M}$ 只与 y 有关, 与 x 无关, 则 $\exists \mu(y) = C e^{\int \frac{Nx - My}{M} dy}$

(2): $(3x^2+y)dx + (2x^2y-x)dy = 0 \Rightarrow (3x^2dx + 2x^2ydy) + (ydx - xdy) =$
 分组求积分因子

例1: $(\frac{y}{x} + 3x^2)dx + (1 + \frac{x^3}{y})dy = 0$

ODE 1: $\frac{y}{x}dx + dy = 0 \quad \mu_1 = x \quad \text{通解 } F_1 = xy = c$

ODE 2: $3x^2dx + \frac{x^3}{y}dy = 0 \quad \mu_2 = y \quad \text{通解 } F_2 = x^3y = c.$

公共积分因子: $\psi(F_1)\mu_1 \cap \psi(F_2)\mu_2$

即找 ψ_1, ψ_2 连续函数, s.t. $\psi_1(F_1)\mu_1 = \psi_2(F_2)\mu_2 = \mu$ (公共积分因子).

$\psi_1(xy) \cdot x = \psi_2(x^3y) \cdot y$ 假设 ψ_1, ψ_2 为简单函数, $\psi_1(t) = t^\alpha, \psi_2(t) = t^\beta$

$\begin{cases} \alpha=2 \\ \beta=1 \end{cases} \quad \mu = (xy)^2 \cdot x = x^3y^2. \Rightarrow \text{通解 } \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^6y^2 = c \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$

可降阶 ODE: $y'' = f(x, y, y')$

1) $y'' = f(x) \Rightarrow y' = \int f(x)dx + c_1 \Rightarrow y = \int [\int f(x)dx] dx + c_1x + c_2$

也可推广至 $y^{(n)} = f(x)$

2) $y'' = f(x, y')$ 令 $p = y'(x), \frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$ - 降阶 ODE

求出 $p(x) \Rightarrow y = \int p(x)dx + c$

3) $y'' = f(y, y')$ 令 $p = y' = \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dp}{dx} = f(y, p)$

由链式求导法知: $\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p \Rightarrow p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p)$

将 y 视为自变量, p 为关于 y 的未知函数

$= \psi(f) \mu (Mdx + Ndy)$

非线性 $F(x, y, y') = 0 \Rightarrow y' = f(x, y)$

参数法.

Step 1. 令 $p = y', F(x, y, p) = 0$. 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中一个曲面:

找两个独立变量 (s, t) . $\begin{cases} x = x(s, t) \\ y = y(s, t) \\ p = p(s, t) \end{cases}$

Step 2. $dy = p dx \quad dy(s, t) = p(s, t) dx(s, t)$ 为 1 阶 ODE

$\partial_s y ds + \partial_t y dt = p(\partial_s x ds + \partial_t x dt)$. 解出 $t = t(s)$

$$\text{step 3. } \begin{cases} x = x(s, t(s)) \\ y = y(s, t(s)) \end{cases}$$

定义: 奇解: 设 $y = \phi(x)$ 在区间 J 上有定义且是一阶 ODE

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \quad (*)$$

的一个特解. 其积分曲线 $\Gamma = \{(x, y) \mid y = \phi(x), x \in J\}$.

如果对于每点 $M \in \Gamma$, 在 M 的一个任意域内方程 $(*)$ 有一个不同于特解 $\phi(x)$ 的解在点 M 处与 Γ 相切. 称特解 $y = \phi(x)$ 为方程 $(*)$ 的奇解.

D 判别法 设 $F(x, y, p)$ 对 $(x, y, p) \in G$ 是连续的, 并且对 y, p 的偏导数 F_y 和 F_p 在 G 连续. 若 $y = \phi(x) (x \in J)$ 是 $(*)$ 的一个奇解. 且

$$(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) \in G, (x \in J).$$

则奇解 $y = \phi(x)$ 满足 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, p) = 0 \\ F_p(x, y, p) = 0 \end{cases}$ 其中 $x \in J, p = \phi'(x)$

设 $F(x, y, p)$ 对于 $(x, y, p) \in G$ 是二阶连续可微, 设方程 $(*)$ 的 p -判别式

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, p) = 0 \\ F_p(x, y, p) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得到的函数 } y = \phi(x), (x \in J) \text{ 是 } (*) \text{ 的解}$$

并且 $\begin{cases} F_y(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) \neq 0 \\ F_{pp}(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x)) \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 对于 $\forall x \in J$ 成立. 则 $y = \phi(x) (x \in J)$ 为 $(*)$ 的奇解.

$$x = f(y, y')$$

$$\text{令 } p' = y' \quad dy = p dx \quad dy = P(f_y dy + f_p dp)$$

显式自 α - β 阶 ODE 方程

$$y = f(x, y')$$

$$\text{令 } p = y' \quad dy = p dx \quad f_x dx + f_p dp = p dx \quad P = P(x; c)$$

$$y = f(x, p(x; c))$$

$$\text{克莱罗方程: } y = xp + ap^2.$$

柯西问题.

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

积分方程连续.

$$\Leftrightarrow y(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$$

证明: \Rightarrow 微分方程积分 \Leftarrow 证明 $\int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$ 连续可微

Lip条件:

G 为平面区域, $f(x, y)$ 在 G 上有定义, 对于 G 中任意有界闭集 $K \subset G$, $\exists L_K > 0$, s.t.
 $\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in K, |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq L_K |y_1 - y_2|$. 则称 f 在 G 中关于 y 满足 (局部) Lip 条件.

若存在一致 Lip 常数 (与 K 无关) L , 使上式成立, 则称 f 在 G 中关于 y 满足一致 Lipschitz 条件.

$$L_K = \max_{(x, y) \in K} |f_y(x, y)|$$

Piscard. 存在唯一性定理

$$f(x, y) \in C(R), R = [x_0 - a, x_0 + a] \times [y_0 - b, y_0 + b].$$

f 在 R 内关于 y 满足 Lip 条件, i.e. $\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in R, |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \text{ 在 } [x_0 - \alpha, x_0 + \alpha] \text{ 上 } \exists \text{ 唯一解.}$$

其中 $\alpha = \min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$, $M = \max_{(x, y) \in R} |f(x, y)|$

证明. 1. 柯西问题 \Leftrightarrow 积分方程

$$(i) \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt.$$

\Rightarrow : 若 $y = y(x)$ 是 (i) 的解, 对方程在 $[x_0, x]$ 上积分有

$$y - y(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt \Rightarrow (ii)$$

\Leftarrow : 若 $y = y(x)$ 是 (ii) 的解, 则 $y \in C[I]$, f 连续且对 y 满足 Lip 条件

$f(t, y(t))$ 复合所以连续: $\int_{x_0}^x f(t, y(t)) dt$ 连续可微.

由 (ii) $y(x)$ 在 I 上连续可微.

$$\text{对 (i) 两边关于 } x \text{ 求导: } \begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x, y(x)) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (i)$$

$$(ii) \text{ 中 } x \text{ 取 } x_0, \begin{cases} y'(x) = f(x, y(x)) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

2. 构造逼近解 (Picard 序列).

$$y(x) = y_0 \quad y_1(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0) dt.$$

$$y_n(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{n-1}(t)) dt, \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots$$

得到函数序列 $\{y_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{+\infty}$, $x \in I = [x_0, x_0 + a]$.

是否为良定义: 满足: ① $y_n(x) \in C(I)$ ② $|y_n(x) - y_0| \leq b, \quad \forall n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

当 $n=0$ 时 ①② 显然成立.

假设当 $n=k$ 时 ② 成立 (利用数学归纳法).

当 $n=k+1$ 时.

$$y_{k+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt \quad \text{则 ① 显然成立 } y_{k+1}(x) \in C(I).$$

$$|y_{k+1}(x) - y_0| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f dt \right| \leq \int_{x_0}^x |f| dt \leq M|x - x_0| \leq Ma \leq M \cdot \frac{b}{M} = b$$

3. Cauchy 列.

Claim: $\forall x \in I = [x_0, x_0 + a], |y_k(x) - y_{k+1}(x)| \leq \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} |x - x_0|^k, \quad k=1, 2, 3, \dots$

4 马查尼极限为积分方程的解

Step 3: Cauchy 列.

逼近解: Picard 序列 $\{y_k(x)\}_{k=0}^{+\infty}$, $|y_k(t) - y_0| \leq b, y_k(x) \in C(I)$

$$|y_k(x) - y_{k-1}(x)| \leq \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} |x - x_0|^k, \quad k=1, 2, \dots \implies \text{Cauchy 列}$$

数归: $|y_1(x) - y_0(x)| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_0) dt \right| \leq M|x - x_0|$ 假设对于 k 成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |y_{k+1}(x) - y_k(x)| &= \left| y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt - y_0 - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_{k-1}(t)) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_{x_0}^x L|y_k(t) - y_{k-1}(t)| dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x L \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} (t - x_0)^k dt = \frac{ML^{k-1}}{k!} \cdot \frac{(x - x_0)^{k+1}}{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{(L\alpha)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} < \epsilon$ Step 4: 验证 $y(x)$ 为方程的解

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > m > N, |y_n(x) - y_m(x)| < \epsilon, \forall x \in I$ $y_n(x) \rightrightarrows y(x) \quad x \in I, \text{ 令 } n \rightarrow \infty.$

$$|y_n(x) - y_m(x)| \leq \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} |y_{k+1}(x) - y_k(x)| \leq \frac{M}{L} \sum_{k=m}^{n-1} \frac{(L\alpha)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} < \frac{M}{L} \cdot \epsilon$$

由 Picard 序列定义, $y_{k+1}(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt$ 积分和度级次序.

$$y(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_{k+1}(x) = y_0 + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, y_k(t)) dt = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k(t)) dt$$

为连续函数极限

而这里 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k(t) = y(t)$, 从而 $y(x)$ 为积分方程的解.

存在性总结: ① 柯西方程 \Leftrightarrow 积分方程.

② 构造 Picard 良定义序列

③ Picard 序列是 Cauchy 列

④ 马查尼极限为积分方程解

Cronwall 不等式: $\alpha(x) \geq 0, u(x) \geq 0, \alpha, u \in C([x_0, x_1])$

$c \geq 0, k \geq 0, u(x) \leq c + \int_{x_0}^x (\alpha(t)u(t) + k) dt, \forall x \in [x_0, x_1]$ (*)

$\Rightarrow u(x) \leq [c + k(x-x_0)] e^{\int_{x_0}^x \alpha(t) dt}$

令 $f(x) = c + \int_{x_0}^x (\alpha(t)u(t) + k) dt$

$f'(x) = \alpha(x)u(x) + k$. $\alpha \geq 0, u(x) \leq f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) \leq \alpha(x)f(x) + k$

积分子 $\mu = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x \alpha(t) dt}$

$(e^{-\int_{x_0}^x \alpha(t) dt} f(x))' = k e^{-\int_{x_0}^x \alpha(t) dt}$

在 $[x_0, x_1]$ 上积分: $e^{-\int_{x_0}^x \alpha dt} (f(x) - f(x_0)) \leq \int_{x_0}^x k e^{-\int_{x_0}^t \alpha ds} dt \leq k(x-x_0)$

$f(x) \leq [c + k(x-x_0)] e^{\int_{x_0}^x \alpha dt}$

更有 $f(x) \leq [c + k \int_{x_0}^x e^{-\int_{x_0}^t \alpha ds} dt] e^{\int_{x_0}^x \alpha dt}$

迭代法:

$|y_1(x) - y_2(x)| \leq \int_{x_0}^x L |y_1(t) - y_2(t)| dt \Rightarrow |y_1 - y_2| < \epsilon, \forall \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow y_1 \equiv y_2$

断言: claim: $|y_1 - y_2| < c \frac{(L\alpha)^n}{n!} \forall n$

由于 $y_1, y_2 \in C(I)$, 则 y_1, y_2 有最值(闭区间). 设 $|y_1(x)| \leq N, |y_2(x)| \leq N$

(*) $\Rightarrow |y_1 - y_2|(x) \leq \int_{x_0}^x 2LN dt = 2LN(x-x_0) \leq 2LN\alpha$

代入(*) $|y_1 - y_2|(x) \leq \int_{x_0}^x L \cdot 2LN(t-x_0) dt = L^2N(x-x_0)^2$ 不断代入(*) 迭代

$|y_1 - y_2|(x) \leq 2N \frac{(L(x-x_0))^n}{n!} \leq 2N \cdot \frac{(L\alpha)^n}{n!} \forall n=0,1,2,\dots$

Osgood 条件:

若 $f \in C(R), |f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq F(|y_1 - y_2|) \forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in R$

$F(r) > 0, \forall r > 0, \int_0^r \frac{dr}{F(r)} = +\infty$ 某 $r_1 > 0, F$ 连续

则 f 在 R 内关于 y 满足 Osgood 条件.

定理 2.4: f 满足 Osgood 条件. $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 至多只有一个解