



例2 齐次解. $y_1, y_2 = e^{3x}$
 $y_2, y_3 = e^x$ > 线性无关. 通解 $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x - x e^{2x}$
 非齐次解 $y_3 = -x e^{2x}$

例3. 猜: $\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$.

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$$

对 $y'' + p_1(x)y' + q_1(x)y = 0$. 线性齐次. 有解 $y_1, y_2 \rightarrow a y_1 + b y_2$ 均为解. (线性).

$y'' + p_2(x)y' + q_2(x)y = r(x)$. 线性非齐次. 有解 $y_1, y_2 \rightarrow$ ~~$a y_1 + b y_2$~~ $(a y_1 + b y_2) + c y_1 + d y_2$

可检验 $3y_2 - 2y_1$ 为解.

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ c+d=1 \end{cases} \text{ 均为解.}$$

若有解 y_1, y_2, y_3 类似可检验. $3y_1 + 3y_2 - 5y_3$ 为解.

例4. 积分方程 \rightarrow 微分方程.

$$\varphi(x) = e^x + \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt - x \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt. \quad \text{代 } \lambda x=0, \varphi(0)=1$$

求导. $\varphi'(x) = e^x + x \varphi(x) - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt - x \varphi(x)$

$$\varphi'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(t) dt \quad \text{代 } \lambda x=0, \varphi'(0)=1.$$

求导. $\varphi''(x) = e^x - \varphi(x)$
 $\varphi(0)=1, \varphi'(0)=1 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^x$. 解出 $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$.
 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x + e^x)$.

例5. 法一: 由 $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$

代入 $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$. 解得 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(x) = e^x}$.

法二: (降次). 联立二式消去 $f''(x)$. 得 $f'(x) - 3f(x) = -2e^x \Rightarrow f(x) = e^x + C e^{-3x}$.

代回(2)式中, $C=0 \Rightarrow \underline{f(x) = e^x}$



例6: 曲率. $K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \Rightarrow |y''| = (1+y'^2)^{1/2} \Rightarrow y'' < 0$.

$y'' + y'^2 + 1 = 0$. 令 $y' = p$, $\frac{dp}{dx} + p^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{p^2+1} dp = \int -dx$

$\arctan p = -x + C$, 由 $y'|_{x=0} = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$y' = \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow y = \ln|\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})| + C$.

由 $y|_{x=0} = 1$, $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$.

例7. $y' + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}y = 2 + \sqrt{x}$, $y(1) = 3$.

$e^{\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx} = e^{\sqrt{x}}$

$e^{\sqrt{x}} dy + e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} y dx = (2 + \sqrt{x}) e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$d(e^{\sqrt{x}} y) = (2 + \sqrt{x}) e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$\Rightarrow y = e^{-\sqrt{x}} (2x e^{\sqrt{x}} + C)$

$y = 2x + C e^{-\sqrt{x}}$. 由 $y(1) = 3 \Rightarrow C = e$

$y = 2x + e^{-\sqrt{x}}$. $y \rightarrow +\infty$ ($x \rightarrow +\infty$) \Rightarrow 斜渐近线 $y = 2x$.

$\int 2e^{\sqrt{x}} dx \xrightarrow{\sqrt{x}=t} \int 2e^t dx$
 $+ \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}} y dx \xrightarrow{\sqrt{x}=t} \int \frac{1}{2} e^t y dt$

$> \int (2+t) \cdot 2t \cdot e^t dt = \int e^t (2t^2 + 4t) dt$
 $\int 2t^2 + 4t \quad 4t + 4 \quad + 0$
 $\int e^t \quad e^t \quad e^t \quad e^t$

$I = e^t (2t^2 + 4t - 4t - 4 + 4) + C$
 $= 2t^2 e^t + C$
 $= 2x e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$

例8. $\begin{cases} \text{两不同实根 } \Delta > 0, & C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} \\ \text{两相同实根 } \Delta = 0, & e^{\lambda x} (C_1 x + C_2) \\ \text{两虚根 } \Delta < 0, & e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \sin \beta x + C_2 \cos \beta x) \end{cases}$

$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b > 0 \end{cases} \quad \Delta = a^2 - 4b < 0$

例9. (1) $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + k = 0$, $\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-k}$, $y = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\lambda x} dx$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda < 0$.

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{\lambda_2 - 1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \\ C_2 = \frac{1 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \end{cases}$
 $\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = C_1 \cdot (-\frac{1}{\lambda_1}) + C_2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{\lambda_2}) = \frac{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} = \frac{3}{k}$

(2) $y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$
 $y'(0) = C_1 \lambda_1 + C_2 \lambda_2 = 1$
 $\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{vmatrix}}, C_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{vmatrix}}$



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例 10: (1) $y'+y=x$. $e^{\int 1 dx} = e^x \Rightarrow d(e^x y) = x e^x dx$.
 $\Rightarrow y = e^{-x}(x e^x - e^x + c) = x - 1 + C e^{-x}$.

(2). $d(e^x y) = f(x) e^x dx$. 从 0 到 x 积分.
 $\int_0^x d(e^t y) = \int_0^x f(t) e^t dt \Rightarrow e^x y(x) + \overset{y(0)}{C} = \int_0^x f(t) e^t dt$.
 $\Rightarrow y(x) = e^{-x}(\int_0^x f(t) e^t dt + c)$. \rightarrow 有解了. \rightarrow 周期性? \rightarrow 唯一?

希望 $y(x)$ 为周期解. 首先, $y(T) = y(0)$. (必要条件)

$$0 = y(T) - y(0) = e^{-T}(\int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + c) - \overset{y(0)}{C} \Rightarrow c = -\frac{e^{-T} \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt}{e^{-T} - 1}$$

验证: $y(x+T) - y(x) = e^{-(x+T)}(\int_0^{x+T} f(t) e^t dt + c) - e^{-x}(\int_0^x f(t) e^t dt + c)$.

$$= e^{-x} \cdot c (e^{-T} - 1) + e^{-x} (e^{-T} \int_0^{x+T} f(t) e^t dt - \int_0^x f(t) e^t dt)$$

$$= -e^{-x} \cdot e^T \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + e^{-x} (e^{-T} \int_0^{x+T} f(t) e^t dt + e^{-T} \int_0^{x+T} f(t) e^t dt - \int_0^x f(t) e^t dt)$$

$$= e^{-x} (e^T \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + e^{-T} \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + e^{-T} \int_0^x f(t) e^{t+T} dt - \int_0^x f(t) e^t dt)$$

$$= e^{-x} (e^T \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + \int_0^x f(t) e^{t+T} dt - \int_0^x f(t) e^t dt)$$

~~$$= e^{-x} (\int_0^T f(t) e^t dt)$$~~

$$= 0. \quad (\text{关键: } e^{-T} \int_0^{x+T} f(t) e^t dt = e^T \int_0^T f(t) e^t dt + e^{-T} \int_0^{x+T} f(t) e^t dt)$$

例 11. (1). $f(0) = 0$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta, 0 < x < \delta, -\varepsilon < \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$. 取 $f(\frac{\delta}{2}) < 0$.

$f(1) > 0 \Rightarrow$ 零点定理. $\exists \xi, f(\xi) = 0$

(2). $y y'' + y'^2 = 0$. 令 $y' = p$. $y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p \Rightarrow y \cdot p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 0$. $\begin{cases} p=0 \times \\ \frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{1}{y} dy \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \ln|p| = -\ln|y| + \ln|c| \Rightarrow y p = C$.

$g(0) = g(\xi) = 0$. $g(\eta) = 0$.

\Rightarrow 辅助函数. $g(x) = f(x) \cdot f'(x)$.

$f(0) = f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\eta) = 0$.