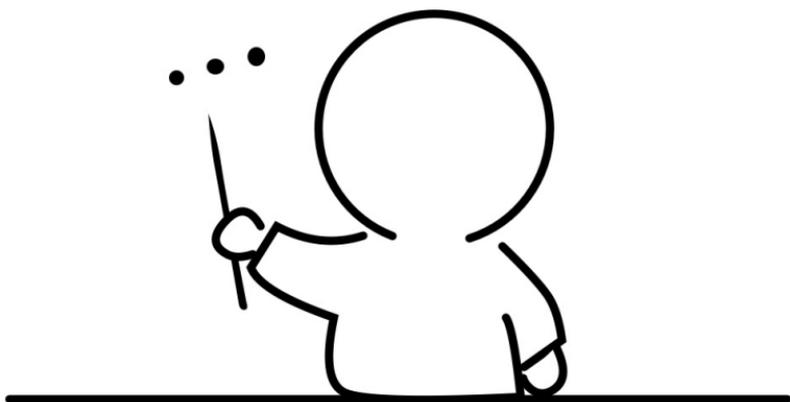


# It's time for class

Daily Reminder



beautiful things happen  
when you do the work to reprogram  
that negative voice in your head

日期: /

解 = 积分 ( $\Phi(x, y) = 0$ )

存在唯一性定理  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$  <sup>初值问题</sup>  $y|_{x=x_0} = y_0$  <sup>初值条件</sup>  $|x-x_0| \leq a$   $|y-y_0| \leq b$

则在  $|x-x_0| \leq h$  内存在唯一  $y = \varphi(x)$ ,  $h = \min(a, b/M)$

$$M = \max |f(x, y)|$$

可分离变量方程  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \varphi(x) \psi(y)$  左右分离 +  $\psi(y^*) = 0$  因解

齐次方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(\frac{y}{x})$   $u = \frac{y}{x}$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{du}{dx} + u = g(u)$

齐次线性方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$  左右分离

一阶线性微分方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)$   $y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} [\int f(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C]$

伯努利方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)y^n$   $z = y^{1-n}$

全微分方程 <sup>必要条件</sup>  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$  (单连通  $\Theta$  内连续且有连续 <sup>-阶偏导</sup>)

①  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = M(x, y)$   $u = \int M(x, y) dx + \varphi(y)$  对  $y$  求导

② 凑 ③ 找只和  $x$  或  $y$  有关因积分因子

-阶

二阶微分方程  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f(x, \frac{dy}{dx})$   $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$   $\frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p)$

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

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线性微分方程  $L[y] = \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} + p_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + p_n(x)y = f(x)$

欧拉方程  $\rightarrow$  先将  $p_i(x)$  化为常系数或降阶

转  $y-t$  方程

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} x > 0 \text{ 时引入 } x = e^t, < 0 \text{ 引入 } x = -e^t \text{ (看 } f(x) \text{ 定义域)} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 猜出 } y_1, y_2 = uy_1 \text{ 代入求解 } u, \text{ (通解)} \end{cases}$$

若  $\textcircled{1}$  则化为常系数线性微分方程.

(一) 令  $f(x) = 0$  求方程通解  $y$

令  $y = e^{\lambda x}$ , 代入得到  $\lambda$  的  $n$  次方程 (特征方程)

求解, 单根  $y = e^{\lambda x}$

$n_i$  重根  $y = e^{\lambda_i x}, xe^{\lambda_i x}, \dots, x^{n_i-1} e^{\lambda_i x}$

(二) 求特殊解  $y^*$

a.  $f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x}$  则令  $y^* = Q(x)e^{\alpha x}$

$$Q''(x) + PQ'(x)(2\alpha + p) + Q(x)(\alpha^2 + p\alpha + q) = P_n(x)$$

1.  $\alpha^2 + p\alpha + q \neq 0$  则  $\alpha$  不是特征方程根  $k=0$

2.  $\alpha^2 + p\alpha + q = 0$  ( $2\alpha + p \neq 0$ )  $\alpha$  是特征方程单根  $k=1$

( $2\alpha + p = 0$ )  $\alpha$  是特征方程二重根  $k=2$

(令  $y^* = x^k R_n(x)e^{\alpha x}$ ) 代回求解

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$$b. y'' + py + qy = P_n(x)e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \text{ 或 } P_n(x)e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

构造  $\operatorname{Re}(F(x)) = f(x)$  实部是  $f(x)$

$$F(x) = P_n(x)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}$$

形成新方程'  $y'' + py + qy = F(x) = P_n(x)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}$

$$y^* = x^k R_n(x)e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}$$

$k=0$  ( $\alpha+i\beta$  不是特征根)  $k=1$  ( $\alpha+i\beta$  是特征根)

$\beta \neq 0$ , 则  $\alpha+i\beta$  必有对应解  $\alpha-i\beta$ , 不是二重根

$$L[y] = U(x) + iV(x) \quad y = u(x) + i v(x) \quad \text{则 } L[u(x)] = U(x)$$

$$\text{则 } y^* = \operatorname{Re}(y^*)$$

$$c. f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha_1 x} + P_m(x)e^{\alpha_2 x}$$

$$L[y] = f(x) + f_2(x) \Rightarrow y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* \quad L[y_1^*] = f_1(x)$$

则用①两次

$$d. f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\alpha_1 x} \cos \beta_1 x + P_n(x)e^{\alpha_2 x} \cos \beta_2 x$$

用②两次

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若② 则令  $y^* = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2$  令  $u_1' y_1 + u_2' y_2 = 0$

代入得  $u_1' y_1' + u_2' y_2' = f(x)$

$W(y) \neq 0$  故有唯一解

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1' \\ u_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $u_1' = \phi_1(x)$   $u_2' = \phi_2(x)$

$$e^{(\alpha + \beta i)x} = e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x)$$

$$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + y_1 \int \phi_1(x) dx + y_2 \int \phi_2(x) dx$$

## 线性微分方程组

(1) 消元法, 化为一个未知数关于  $t$  的方程

(2) 矩阵法, 化为  $\frac{dx_i}{dt} = a_{j1} x_1 + a_{j2} x_2 + \dots$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

则原方程组等价于  $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = A\bar{x} + f(x)$   $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

先求通解 令  $x_i = v_i e^{\lambda t}$  则  $\bar{x} = \bar{v} e^{\lambda t}$   $\bar{v} \lambda e^{\lambda t} = A \bar{v} e^{\lambda t}$  ( $\bar{v}$  是特征向量)

$\lambda \bar{v} = A \bar{v}$  则  $\lambda$  为特征值  $\bar{v}$  为特征向量.  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$

$$x = k e^{\lambda t}$$