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VV256 RC1 Part2

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# Extension Part: implicit ODE of first order (may not be tested)

一阶隐式常微分方程是具有如下形式的微分方程

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

其中,  $y$  是变量  $x$  的函数。

一般来说, 如果我们能解出未知函数的一阶导数  $y'$ , 即有形式  $y' = f(x, y)$ , 我们可以使用之前的方法解决, 但是有时不易解出或根本解不出一阶导数, 因此我们需要讨论一般形式的可解问题。

我们主要关注以下四种特殊情况

1.  $y = f(x, y')$ ,
2.  $x = f(y, y')$ ,
3.  $F(x, y') = 0$ ,
4.  $F(y, y') = 0$ .

形如  $F(x, y, y') = 0$  为一阶隐式微分方程

(1)  $y = f(x, y')$  (2)  $x = f(y, y')$

(3)  $F(x, y) = 0$  (4)  $F(y, y') = 0$

(1) solve  $y = f(x, \frac{dy}{dx})$  let  $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$y = f(x, p)$  同对  $x$  求导

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dx} \Rightarrow \boxed{p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dx}}$$

$\Rightarrow$  can be solved  $p = g(x, y)$

$\Rightarrow y = f(x, g(x, y))$

eg1:  $(\frac{dy}{dx})^3 + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = y$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = p$

$y = p^3 + 2xp$  对  $x$  求导

$$p = 3p^2 \frac{dp}{dx} + 2x \frac{dp}{dx} + 2p \quad \boxed{3p^2 dp + 2x dp + p dx = 0}$$

观察  $3p^2 dp \sim p$

$2x dp \sim x, p$

$p dx \sim x, p$

$\Rightarrow$  构造同消去  $x dp$   
 $p dx$  项

$xp$   
 $2xp dp + p^2 dx = x d(p^2) + p^2 dx$

$$= d(p^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3p^3 dp + d(p^2 x) = 0 \quad \frac{3}{4} p^4 + xp^2 = C$$

(2) solve  $x = f(y, \frac{dy}{dx})$

引入  $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$   $x = f(y, p)$  对  $y$  求导

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \frac{dp}{dy}$$

同理可解

eg:  $(\frac{dy}{dx})^3 + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$   $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$p^3 + 2xp = y \quad x = \frac{y - p^3}{2p}$$

对  $y$  求导

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{p(1 - 3p^2 \frac{dp}{dy}) - (y - p^3) \frac{dp}{dy}}{2p^2}$$

$$p dy + y dp + 2p^2 dp = 0$$

$$p y + \frac{1}{2} p^4 = C \quad \dots$$

$$y = \frac{C - p^4}{2p} \quad x = \frac{C - 3p^4}{4p^2} \quad \dots$$

(3) solve  $F(x, y') = 0$   $p = y' = \frac{dx}{dx}$

$F(x, p) = 0 \sim$  一条曲线

参数形式:  $x = \varphi(t)$   $dy = p dx$   
 $p = \psi(t)$   $dy = \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt$

$y = \int \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt + C$

$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \int \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt + C \end{cases}$  可解

eg:  $x^3 + y'^3 - 3xy' = 0$

Let  $y' = p = tx$

$x = \frac{3t}{1+t^3}$   $p = \frac{3t}{1+t^3}$

$dy = \frac{9(1-2t^3)t^2}{(1+t^3)^3} dt$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1+4t^3}{(1+t^3)^2} + C \dots$

$x = \frac{3t}{1+t^3}$

$y \sim x$   
 $3 \sim 3$   
 数值消元

(4) solve  $F(x, y') = 0$   $p = y'$

$y = \varphi(t)$   $dy = p dx \Rightarrow \varphi'(t) dt = \frac{y(t)}{dx}$

$p = \psi(t)$   $dx = \frac{y'(t)}{\psi(t)} dt$

$x = \int \frac{\varphi'(t)}{\psi(t)} dt + C$   $y = \varphi(t)$  可解

eg:  $y^2(1-y') = (2-y')^2$   $y \sim 2-y'$

$2-y' = yt$  消元  $2 \sim 2$

$y^2(yt-1) = y^2 t^2$   $y = \frac{1}{t} + t$

$2-y' = 1+t^2$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1-t^2$   $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{t^2}$

$dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$   $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t} + C \\ y = \frac{1}{t} + t \end{cases}$

From Goat Simulator 3

Thank you !

