

## 第一章

1. 验证函数  $y = cx^3$  ( $c$  是常数) 是方程  $3y - xy' = 0$  的解。

证明:  $y' = 3cx^2 \implies 3cx^3 - x3cx^2 = 0$ 。

2. 验证函数  $y = cx + \frac{1}{c}$  ( $c$  是常数) 和  $y = \pm 2\sqrt{x}$  都是方程  $y = xy' + \frac{1}{y'}$  的解。

证明:  $y = cx + \frac{1}{c}$ ,  $y' = c \implies xy' + \frac{1}{y'} = cx + \frac{1}{c} = y$ 。

$y = \pm 2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $y' = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \implies xy' + \frac{1}{y'} = \pm 2\sqrt{x} = y$ 。

3. 验证参数变量方程  $x = t^3 - t + 2$ ,  $y = \frac{3}{4}t^4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + c$  ( $c$  是常数,  $t$  是参变量) 所决定的函数  $y$  满足方程  $x = (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 - \frac{dy}{dx} + 2$ 。

证明:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 - 1$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^3 - t \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^3 - t}{3t^2 - 1} = t$   
 $\implies \frac{dy^3}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = t^3 - t + 2 = x$ 。

4. 验证函数  $y = c_1 \cos kx + c_2 \sin kx$  ( $k, c_1, c_2$  是常数) 是方程  $y'' + k^2 y = 0$  的解。

证明:  $y = c_1 \cos kx + c_2 \sin kx \implies y' = -c_1 k \sin kx + c_2 k \cos kx \implies y'' = -c_1 k^2 \cos kx - c_2 k^2 \sin kx \implies y'' + k^2 y = -c_1 k^2 \cos kx - c_2 k^2 \sin kx + c_1 k^2 \cos kx + c_2 k^2 \sin kx$ 。

5. 验证函数  $y = -6 \cos 2x + 8 \sin 2x$  是方程的  $y'' + y' + \frac{5}{2}y = 25 \cos 2x$  解, 且满足初值条件  $y(0) = -6$ ,  $y'(0) = 16$ 。

证明:  $y = -6 \cos 2x + 8 \sin 2x \implies y' = 12 \sin 2x + 16 \cos 2x \implies y'' = 24 \cos 2x - 32 \sin 2x \implies y'' + y' + \frac{5}{2}y = 24 \cos 2x - 32 \sin 2x + 12 \sin 2x + 16 \cos 2x - 15 \cos 2x + 20 \sin 2x = 25 \cos 2x$ , 且  $y(0) = -6$ ,  $y'(0) = 16$ 。

求下列可分离变量方程的解 (6-10):

6.  $\sqrt{1-y^2}dx + y\sqrt{1-x^2}dy = 0$ 。

解:  $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{ydy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \implies \arcsin x + c = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ , 及  $y = \pm 1$ 。

7.  $y' = (2y+1) \cot x$ ,  $y(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

解:  $\frac{dy}{2y+1} = \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x} \implies \frac{1}{2} \ln |2y+1| + c = \ln |\sin x| \implies \sqrt{|2y+1|} = c \sin x \implies 2y+1 = c \sin^2 x$ ,  $y = \frac{c}{2} \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \implies y(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{4}c - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$c = 4 \implies y = 4 \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8. y' = 2\sqrt{y} \ln x, \quad y(e) = 1.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}} = \ln x dx \implies \sqrt{y} = x \ln x - x + c, \text{ 而 } \sqrt{y(e)} = 1 = e - e + c \implies$$

$$c = 1 \implies y = (x \ln x - x + 1)^2, \quad y \equiv 0 \text{ 时不合理} \implies y = (x \ln x - x + 1)^2.$$

$$9. 2(x^2 - 1)yy' = (2x + 3)(1 + y^2).$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{ydy}{1 + y^2} = \frac{(2x + 3)dx}{2(x^2 - 1)} \implies \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + y^2| = \frac{5}{4} \ln |x - 1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln |x + 1| + c \implies$$

$$\sqrt{1 + y^2} = c \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} (x-1) \implies 1 + y^2 = c \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x-1)^2 \implies y^2 = c(x-1)^2 \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} - 1.$$

$$10. y' = (1 - y^2) \tan x, \quad y(0) = 2.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{1 - y^2} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx \implies \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+y}{1-y} \right| = -\ln |\cos x| + c \implies \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{1-y}} =$$

$$c \frac{1}{\cos x} \implies \frac{1-y}{1+y} = c \cos^2 x \implies y = \frac{1 - c \cos^2 x}{1 + c \cos^2 x}, \quad y(0) = \frac{1-c}{1+c} = 2 \implies c = -\frac{1}{3} \implies y = \frac{3 + \cos^2 x}{3 - \cos^2 x}.$$

求下列齐次方程的解 (11-17) :

$$11. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

$$\text{解: 令 } y = ux, \quad \frac{xdy + udx}{dx} = \frac{2x^2u}{x^2 + u^2x^2} = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} \implies \frac{xdu}{dx} + u = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} \implies$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u - u^3}{1 + u^2} \implies \frac{1 + u^2}{u - u^3} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln |u| - \ln |1 - u| - \ln |1 + u| =$$

$$\ln |x| + c \implies \frac{u}{(1-u)(1+u)} = cx \implies \frac{u}{1-u^2} = cx \implies \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}} = cx \implies$$

$$\frac{xy}{x^2 - y^2} = cx \implies \frac{y}{x^2 - y^2} = c, \text{ 或 } y = \pm x.$$

$$12. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} (1 + \ln y - \ln x).$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \left( 1 + \ln \frac{y}{x} \right), \text{ 令 } y = ux \implies x \frac{du}{dx} + u = u(1 + \ln u) \implies x \frac{du}{dx} =$$

$$u \ln u \implies \frac{1}{u \ln u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \implies \ln |\ln |u|| = \ln |x| + c \implies \ln |u| = cx, \quad u = e^{cx},$$

$$x > 0 \implies y = xe^{cx}.$$

$$13. y^2 + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = xy \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{ydy}{x dx}, \text{ 令 } xu = y \implies u^2 + x \frac{du}{dx} + u = u \left( x \frac{du}{dx} + u \right) \implies u =$$

$$(u-1)x \frac{du}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{u-1}{u} du \Rightarrow u - \ln|u| = \ln|x| + c \Rightarrow \frac{e^u}{u} = cx \Rightarrow e^{\frac{y}{x}} = cy \Rightarrow y = ce^{\frac{y}{x}}.$$

$$14. (y+x)dy = (y-x)dx.$$

解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x} = \frac{\frac{y}{x}-1}{\frac{y}{x}+1}$ , 令  $y = ux \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} + u = \frac{u-1}{u+1} \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1+u^2}{1+u} \Rightarrow \frac{1+u}{1+u^2} du = -\frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) = -\ln|x| + c \Rightarrow e^{\arctan u} \sqrt{1+u^2} = \frac{c}{|x|} \Rightarrow e^{\arctan u} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = c \Rightarrow c\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = e^{-\arctan \frac{y}{x}}.$

$$15. (x-y \cos \frac{y}{x})dx + x \cos \frac{y}{x} dy = 0.$$

解:  $(1-\frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x})dx + \cos \frac{y}{x} dy = 0$ , 令  $y = ux \Rightarrow (1-u \cos u) + \cos u (x \frac{du}{dx} + u) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + x \cos u \frac{du}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos u du = -\frac{dx}{x}$ ,  $\sin u = -\ln|x| + c \Rightarrow e^{\sin u} = \frac{c}{x} \Rightarrow x e^{\sin \frac{y}{x}} = c \Rightarrow \sin \frac{y}{x} = \ln \frac{c}{x}.$

$$16. \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}, \quad y(1) = 4.$$

解: 令  $y = ux$ ,  $u \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} + u = 2\sqrt{u} + u \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \sqrt{u} = \ln|x| + c \Rightarrow e^{\sqrt{u}} = cx \Rightarrow e^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}} = cx$ ,  $y(1) = 4 \Rightarrow e^{\sqrt{\frac{4}{1}}} = c$ ,  $c = e^2 \Rightarrow e^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}} = e^2 x \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} = 2 + \ln x.$

$$17. xy' - y = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2}, \quad y(1) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

解: 令  $y = ux$ ,  $x(x \frac{du}{dx} + u) - ux = \sqrt{x^2 - x^2 u^2} \Rightarrow x^2 \frac{du}{dx} = |x| \sqrt{1-u^2} \Rightarrow$   
若  $x > 0$ ,  $\frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arcsin u = \ln x + c$ ; 若  $x < 0$ ,  $\frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = -\frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arcsin u = -\ln -x + c$ .  $y(1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = u \times 1 = u \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \ln 1 + c$ ,  $c = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{y}{x} = \ln x + \frac{\pi}{6}.$

求下列一阶线性方程或伯努利方程的解 (18-24):

$$18. \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - \frac{y}{x}.$$

解:  $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = x^2$ ,  $p(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x}(\int x^3 dx + c) = \frac{1}{x}(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + c) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + \frac{c}{x}.$

$$19. xy' - y = x^3 e^{-x}.$$

解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2e^{-x}$ ,  $p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = x^2e^{-x}$ ,  $e^{-\int p(x)dx} = x$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow y = x(\int x^2e^{-x}\frac{1}{x}dx + c) = x(\int xe^{-x}dx + c) = x(-xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + c)$ .

20.  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy + x = e^{-x^2}$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ .

解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = e^{-x^2} - x$ ,  $p(x) = 2x$ ,  $f(x) = e^{-x^2} - x$ ,  $e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow$   
 $y = e^{-x^2}(\int (e^{-x^2} - x)e^{x^2}dx + c) = e^{-x^2}(\int (1 - xe^{x^2})dx + c) = e^{-x^2}(x - \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} +$   
 $c) = (c + x)e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y(0) = c - \frac{1}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow y = (\frac{5}{2} + x)e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}$ .

21.  $xy' = x \cos x - 2 \sin x - 2y$ ,  $y(\pi) = 0$ .

解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}y = \cos x - \frac{2}{x} \sin x$ ,  $p(x) = \frac{2}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = \cos x - \frac{2}{x} \sin x \Rightarrow$   
 $e^{-\int p(x)dx} = (\frac{1}{x})^2$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{x^2}(\int (\cos x - \frac{2}{x} \sin x)x^2dx + c)$   
 $= \frac{1}{x^2}(\int (x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x)dx + c)$   
 $= \frac{1}{x^2}(x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + c)$   
 $= \frac{1}{x^2}(x^2 \sin x + 4x \cos x - 4 \sin x + c)$ .  
 $y(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi^2}(4\pi + c) = 0 \Rightarrow c = -4\pi \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x^2}(x^2 - 4) \sin x + \frac{4}{x} \cos x - \frac{4\pi}{x^2} =$   
 $(1 - \frac{4}{x^2}) \sin x + \frac{4}{x} \cos x - \frac{4\pi}{x^2}$ .

22.  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{xy}{2(x^2-1)} - \frac{x}{2y} = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ .

解: 两边乘以  $y$ ,  $y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{xy^2}{2(x^2-1)} - \frac{x}{2} = 0$ , 令  $z = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{xz}{2(x^2-1)} =$   
 $\frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{xz}{x^2-1} = x$ .  
 $p(x) = -\frac{x}{x^2-1}$ ,  $f(x) = x \Rightarrow e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{x}{x^2-1}dx} = \sqrt{|x^2-1|}$ , 这里初  
值是  $x=0$  取  $x^2 < 1$ .  
 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2}(\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx + c) = \sqrt{1-x^2}(-\sqrt{1-x^2} + c)$ ,  $y^2 = (x^2 - 1 +$   
 $c\sqrt{1-x^2})$ .  
 $y(0) = 1 > 0 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1 + c\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .  
 $y(0) = \sqrt{-1 + c} = 1 \Rightarrow -1 + c = 1 \Rightarrow c = 2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

23.  $xy' - 4y = x^2 \sqrt{y}$ .

解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}y = x\sqrt{y}$ , 两边同除以  $\sqrt{y}$ , 令  $z = \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow 2\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{4}{x}z = x \Rightarrow$   
 $\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}z = \frac{x}{2}$ .

$$p(x) = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{2}.$$

$$e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x}dx} = x^2 \implies z = x^2 \left( \int \frac{x}{2x^2} dx + c \right) = x^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + c \right) \implies$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln |x| + cx^2 \text{ 或 } y = 0.$$

$$24. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x}{2xy}.$$

解:  $\frac{2ydy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x}{x}, \quad \text{令 } z = y^2 \implies \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{x} - 1 \implies \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}z = -1.$

$$p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad f(x) = -1, \quad e^{-\int p(x)dx} = x \implies z = x \left( \int -1 \times \frac{1}{x} dx + c \right) =$$

$$x(-\ln |x| + c) \implies y^2 = cx - x \ln |x|.$$

验证下列方程为全微分方程或找出积分因子, 然后求其解 (25-36):

$$25. (5x^4 y dx + x^5 dy) + x^3 dx = 0.$$

解:  $(5x^4 y + x^3) dx + x^5 dy = 0 \implies \frac{\partial(5x^4 y + x^3)}{\partial y} = 5x^4, \quad \frac{\partial x^5}{\partial x} = 5x^4 \implies$  是全微分方程,

$$u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (5x^4 y_0 + x^3) dx + \int_{y_0}^y x^5 dy$$

$$= x^5 y_0 - x_0^5 y_0 + \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{4} x_0^4 + x^5 y - x^5 y_0$$

$$= x^5 y + \frac{1}{4} x^4 - x_0^5 - \frac{1}{4} x_0^4 = c$$

$$\implies x^5 y + \frac{1}{4} x^4 = c.$$

$$26. 2(y dx + x dy) + x dx - 5y dy = 0, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

解:  $(2y + x) dx + (2x - 5y) dy = 0 \implies \frac{\partial(2y + x)}{\partial y} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial(2x - 5y)}{\partial x} = 2 \implies$  是全微分方程,

$$u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (2y_0 + x) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (2x - 5y) dy$$

$$= 2y_0 x - 2x_0 y_0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 + 2xy - 2xy_0 - \frac{5}{2} y^2 + \frac{5}{2} y_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{5}{2} y^2 + 2xy - 2x_0 y_0 - \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 + \frac{5}{2} y_0^2 = c$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{5}{2} y^2 + 2xy = c, \quad y(0) = 1 \implies c = -\frac{5}{2} \implies \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{5}{2} y^2 + 2xy + \frac{5}{2} =$$

$$0 \implies x^2 - 5y^2 + 4xy + 5 = 0.$$

$$27. \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} + \frac{ydx - xdy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0.$$

解:  $\left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) dx + \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right) dy,$

$$\frac{\partial(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2})}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial(\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2})}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{xy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2},$$

$\Rightarrow$  是全微分方程,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y_0^2}} + \frac{y_0}{x^2+y_0^2}) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}) dy \\ &= \sqrt{1+x^2+y_0^2} - \sqrt{1+x_0^2+y_0^2} + \arctan \frac{x}{y_0} - \arctan \frac{x_0}{y_0} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} - \sqrt{1+x^2+y_0^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \arctan \frac{y_0}{x} \\ &= c \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x^2+y_0^2} &= \arctan \frac{y}{x} + c. \end{aligned}$$

28.  $(ye^x - e^{-y})dx + (xe^{-y} + e^x)dy = 0$  .

解:  $\frac{\partial(ye^x - e^{-y})}{\partial y} = e^x + e^{-y}$  ,  $\frac{\partial(xe^{-y} + e^x)}{\partial x} = e^{-y} + e^x \Rightarrow$  是全微分方程,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (y_0 e^x - e^{-y_0}) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (x e^{-y} + e^x) dy \\ &= y_0 e^x - y_0 e^{x_0} - x e^{y_0} + x_0 e^{y_0} - x e^{-y} + x e^{-y_0} + y e^x - y_0 e^x = c \\ \Rightarrow y e^x - x e^{-y} &= c. \end{aligned}$$

29.  $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{y^2}{(x-y)^2})dx + (\frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{1}{y})dy = 0$  .

解:  $\frac{\partial(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{y^2}{(x-y)^2})}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x-y)^3}$  ,  $\frac{\partial(\frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{1}{y})}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{(x-y)^3} \Rightarrow$  是全微分方程,

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{y_0^2}{(x-y_0)^2}) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (\frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{1}{y}) dy \\ &= \ln|x| - \ln|x_0| + y_0^2 \frac{1}{x-y_0} - y_0^2 \frac{1}{(x_0-y_0)} + \frac{x^2}{x-y} - \frac{x^2}{x-y_0} \\ &\quad - \ln|y| + \ln|y_0| \\ \text{而 } \frac{y_0^2}{x-y_0} - \frac{x^2}{x-y_0} &= -\frac{(x-y_0)(x+y_0)}{x-y_0} = -x-y_0 \\ \Rightarrow \ln|x| - \ln|y| + \frac{x^2}{x-y} - x &= \ln|x| - \ln|y| + \frac{xy}{x-y} = c. \end{aligned}$$

30.  $(4ydx + xdy) - x^2dx = 0$  .

解:  $(4y - x^2)dx + xdy = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial(4y - x^2)}{\partial y} = 4$  ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = 1 \Rightarrow$  不是全微分方程.

$\varphi(x) = \frac{4-1}{x} = \frac{3}{x}$  ,  $\mu = e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} = x^3$

$\Rightarrow (4x^3y - x^5)dx + x^4dy = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (4x^3 y_0 - x^5) dx + \int_{y_0}^y x^4 dy \\
&= x^4 y_0 - x_0^4 y_0 - \frac{1}{6} x^6 + \frac{1}{6} x_0^6 + x^4 y - x^4 y_0 \\
\Rightarrow x^4 y - \frac{1}{6} x^6 &= c .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&31. (2xy dx - 3x^2 dy) + y^2 dy = 0 . \\
\text{解: } &2xy dx + (y^2 - 3x^2) dy , \quad \frac{\partial(2xy)}{\partial y} = 2x , \quad \frac{\partial(y^2 - 3x^2)}{\partial x} = -6x \\
\Rightarrow \psi(y) &= \frac{2x + 6x}{-2xy} = -\frac{4}{y} , \quad \mu = e^{\int -\frac{4}{y} dy} = \frac{1}{y^4} \\
\Rightarrow &2xy^{-3} dx + (y^{-2} - 3x^2 y^{-4}) dy = 0 \\
\Rightarrow u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x 2xy_0^{-3} dx + \int_{y_0}^y (y^{-2} - 3x^2 y^{-4}) dy \\
&= x^2 y_0^{-3} - x_0^2 y_0^{-3} - y^{-1} + y_0^{-1} + x^2 y^{-3} - x^2 y_0^{-3} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{y^3} - \frac{1}{y} &= c .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&32. (y dx - x dy) + x^4 dx = 0 . \\
\text{解: } &(y + x^4) dx - x dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial(y + x^4)}{\partial y} = 1 , \quad \frac{\partial - x}{\partial x} = -1 \\
\Rightarrow \varphi(x) &= \frac{1 + 1}{-x} = -\frac{2}{x} , \quad \mu = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} . \\
\Rightarrow &(yx^{-2} + x^2) dx - x^{-1} dy = 0 \\
\Rightarrow u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (y_0 x^{-2} + x^2) dx + \int_{y_0}^y -x^{-1} dy \\
&= -\frac{y_0}{x} + \frac{y_0}{x_0} + \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3} x_0^3 - \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y_0}{x} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{y}{x} &= c .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&33. (2xy^2 - y) dx + (2x - x^2 y) dy = 0 . \\
\text{解: } &\frac{\partial(2xy^2 - y)}{\partial y} = 4xy - 1 , \quad \frac{\partial(2x - x^2 y)}{\partial x} = 2 - 2xy \\
\Rightarrow \psi(y) &= \frac{4xy - 1 - 2 + 2xy}{-(2xy^2 - y)} = \frac{6xy - 3}{-y(2xy - 1)} = \frac{3(2xy - 1)}{-y(2xy - 1)} = -\frac{3}{y} , \\
\mu &= e^{-\int \frac{3}{y} dy} = \frac{1}{y^3} \\
\Rightarrow &(2xy^{-1} - y^{-2}) dx + (2xy^{-3} - x^2 y^{-2}) dy = 0 \\
\Rightarrow u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (2xy_0^{-1} - y_0^{-2}) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (2xy^{-3} - x^2 y^{-2}) dy \\
&= x^2 y_0^{-1} - x_0^2 y_0^{-1} - xy_0^{-2} + x_0 y_0^{-2} - xy_0^{-2} + xy_0^{-2} + x^2 y^{-1} - x^2 y_0^{-1} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} &= c .
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&34. 2dx + (2x - 3y - 3) dy = 0 , \quad y(2) = 0 . \\
\text{解: } &\frac{\partial 2}{\partial y} = 0 , \quad \frac{\partial(2x - 3y - 3)}{\partial x} = 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \psi(y) = \frac{0-2}{-2}, \quad \mu = e^{\int 1dy} = e^y \\
&\Rightarrow 2e^y dx + (2xe^y - 3ye^y - 3e^y)dy = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x 2e^{y_0} dx + \int_{y_0}^y (2xe^y - 3ye^y - 3e^y)dy \\
&\quad = 2e^{y_0}x - 2e^{y_0}x_0 + 2e^y x - 2e^{y_0}x - 3e^y y + 3e^{y_0}y_0 + 3e^y - 3e^{y_0} - 3e^y + 3e^{y_0} \\
&\Rightarrow 2xe^y - 3ye^y = c. \\
&y(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 0 = c \Rightarrow c = 4 \Rightarrow 2xe^y - 3ye^y = 4.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&35. (3x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy)dy = 0. \\
\text{解: } &\frac{\partial(3x^2 + 2xy - y^2)}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y, \quad \frac{\partial(x^2 - 2xy)}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y \Rightarrow \text{是全微分方程} \\
&\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (3x^2 + 2xy_0 - y_0^2)dx + \int_{y_0}^y (x^2 - 2xy)dy \\
&\quad = x^3 - x_0^3 + x^2 y_0 - x_0^2 y_0 - xy_0^2 + x_0 y_0^2 + x^2 y - x^2 y_0 - xy^2 + xy_0^2 \\
&\Rightarrow x^3 + x^2 y - xy^2 = c.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&36. (3xy^2 + 2y)dx + (2x^2 y + x)dy = 0. \\
\text{解: } &\frac{\partial(3xy^2 + 2y)}{\partial y} = 6xy + 2, \quad \frac{\partial(2x^2 y + x)}{\partial x} = 4xy + 1 \\
&\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{6xy + 2 - 4xy - 1}{2x^2 y + x} = \frac{2xy + 1}{x(2xy + 1)} = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \mu = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x \\
&\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (3x^2 y_0^2 + 2xy_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y (2x^3 y + x^2)dy \\
&\quad = x^3 y_0^2 - x_0^3 y_0^2 + x^2 y_0 - x_0^2 y_0 + x^3 y^2 - x^3 y_0^2 + x^2 y - x^2 y_0 \\
&\Rightarrow x^3 y^2 + x^2 y = c.
\end{aligned}$$

判别下列各方程的类型，并选择一种方法求解 (37-49)：

$$\begin{aligned}
&37. xy(y - xy') = x + yy', \quad y(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \\
\text{解: } &xy^2 - x^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = x + y \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} - xy^2 = -x \Rightarrow y \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} y^2 = \\
&\frac{-x}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy^2}{dx} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} y^2 = -\frac{x}{1+x^2}. \\
&\text{令 } z = y^2, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} z = -\frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \quad p(x) = -\frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \quad f(x) = -\frac{2x}{1+x^2}, \\
&e^{\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} = 1+x^2 \\
&\Rightarrow z = (1+x^2) \left( -\int \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} + c \right) = (1+x^2) \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} + c \right) = 1 + c(1+x^2). \\
&y(0) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 + c(1+x^2)} \Rightarrow y(0) = \sqrt{1+c} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow 1+c = \\
&\frac{1}{2}, \quad c = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x^2}.
\end{aligned}$$



$$38. \tan t \frac{dx}{dt} - x = 5 .$$

解:  $\tan t \frac{dx}{dt} = 5 + x \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{5+x} = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt \Rightarrow \ln |5+x| = \ln |\sin t| + c \Rightarrow$   
 $5+x = c \sin t \Rightarrow x = c \sin t - 5 .$

$$39. d\theta + 2\theta r dr = r^3 dr .$$

解:  $\frac{d\theta}{dr} + 2r\theta = r^3 , \quad p(r) = 2r , \quad f(r) = r^3 .$   
 $e^{-\int p(r)dr=e^{-r^2}} \Rightarrow \theta = e^{-r^2} (\int r^3 e^{r^2} dr + c) = e^{-r^2} (\frac{1}{2} r^2 e^{r^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} + c) =$   
 $\frac{1}{2}(r^2 - 1) + ce^{-r^2} .$

$$40. e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y) dy = 0 .$$

解:  $\frac{\partial e^y}{\partial y} = e^y , \quad \frac{\partial (xe^y - 2y)}{\partial x} = e^y \Rightarrow$  是全微分方程  
 $\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (e^{y_0}) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (xe^y - 2y) dy$   
 $= e^{y_0} x - e^{y_0} x_0 + e^y x - e^{y_0} x - y^2 + y_0^2$   
 $\Rightarrow xe^y - y^2 = c , \quad xe^y = c + y^2 \Rightarrow x = e^{-y}(c + y^2) .$

$$41. yy' + xy^2 = x .$$

解:  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{dy^2}{dx} + xy^2 = x , \quad \text{令 } z = y^2$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} + 2xz = 2x \Rightarrow p(x) = 2x , \quad f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{-x^2} .$   
 $z = e^{-x^2} (\int 2xe^{x^2} dx + c) = e^{-x^2} (e^{x^2} + c) = 1 + ce^{-x^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 + ce^{-x^2} .$

$$42. xyy' = x^2 + y^2 .$$

解:  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = x + \frac{y^2}{x} , \quad \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy^2}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} y^2 = x , \quad \text{令 } z = y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2}{x} z = 2x \Rightarrow$   
 $p(x) = -\frac{2}{x} , \quad f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow e^{-\int p(x)dx} = x^2 \Rightarrow z = x^2 (\int 2xx^{-2} dx + c) =$   
 $x^2 (\int \frac{2}{x} dx + c) = x^2 (2 \ln |x| + c) \Rightarrow y^2 = 2x^2 \ln(cx) .$

$$43. ydx - xdy = x^2 y dy .$$

解:  $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y} = x^2 \Rightarrow x^{-2} \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{d\frac{1}{x}}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} \frac{1}{x} = 1 .$   
 令  $z = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} z = -1 \Rightarrow p(y) = \frac{1}{y} , \quad f(y) = -1 , \quad e^{-\int p(y)dy} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow z =$   
 $\frac{1}{y} (\int -1y dy + c) = \frac{1}{y} (-\frac{1}{2} y^2 + c) = -\frac{1}{2} y + \frac{c}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} y + \frac{c}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} =$   
 $-\frac{1}{2} y^2 + c \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} y^2 = c .$

$$44. (y^2 + x)dx - 2xydy = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial(y^2 + x)}{\partial y} = 2y, \quad \frac{\partial(-2xy)}{\partial x} = -2y \implies \varphi(x) = \frac{2y + 2y}{-2xy} = -\frac{2}{x},$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} \implies (x^{-2}y^2 + x^{-1})dx - 2x^{-1}ydy = 0 .$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{x_0}^x (x^{-2}y_0^2 + x^{-1})dx - 2 \int_{y_0}^y x^{-1}ydy \\ &= -x^{-1}y_0^2 + x_0^{-1}y_0^2 + \ln|x| - \ln|x_0| - x^{-1}y^2 + x^{-1}y_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \ln|x| - x^{-1}y^2 = c \implies y^2 = x(-\ln|x| + c) .$$

$$45. (x - y)dx + xdy = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = -1, \implies p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad f(y) = -1, \implies e^{-\int p(x)dx} = x \implies$$

$$y = x\left(\int -\frac{1}{x}dx + c\right) = x(-\ln|x| + c) .$$

$$46. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x + y^2} .$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} + y^2, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}x = y^2, \quad p(y) = -\frac{1}{y}, \quad f(y) = y^2,$$

$$e^{-\int p(y)dy} = y \implies x = y\left(\int y^2 \frac{1}{y}dy + c\right) = y\left(\frac{1}{2}y^2 + c\right) = \frac{1}{2}y^3 + cy .$$

$$47. (xy + 1)ydx - xdy = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } y^2 + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{dy}{dx} \implies \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{y} = 1, \quad \text{令 } z = \frac{1}{y} \implies -\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}z = 1 \implies$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}z &= -1, \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad f(x) = -1 \implies e^{-\int p(x)dx} = \frac{1}{x} \implies z = \\ \frac{1}{x}\left(\int -xdx + c\right) &= \frac{1}{x}\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c\right) = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{c}{x} = \frac{c - x^2}{2x} = \frac{1}{y} \implies y = \frac{2x}{c - x^2} \text{ 或 } \\ y &= 0 . \end{aligned}$$

$$48. (x^2 + y^2)dy + 2xydx = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial(x^2 + y^2)}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad \frac{\partial(2xy)}{\partial y} = 2x \implies \text{是全微分方程.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{y_0}^y (x_0^2 + y^2)dy + \int_{x_0}^x 2xydy \\ &= x_0^2y - x_0^2y_0 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{3}y_0^3 + x^2y - x_0^2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{3}y^3 + x^2y = c \text{ 及 } y = 0 \text{ (已包括于 } \frac{1}{3}y^3 + x^2y = c)$$

$$49. (y - x^2)y' + 4xy = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } 4xydx + (y - x^2)dy = 0, \quad \frac{\partial(4xy)}{\partial y} = 4x, \quad \frac{\partial(y - x^2)}{\partial x} = -2x \implies \psi(y) =$$

$$\frac{4x + 2x}{-4xy} = -\frac{3}{2y}, \quad \mu(y) = e^{-\int \frac{3}{2y}dy} = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \implies 4xy^{-\frac{1}{2}}dx + (y^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^2y^{-\frac{3}{2}})dy = 0$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x 4xy_0^{-\frac{1}{2}}dx + \int_{y_0}^y (y^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x^2y^{-\frac{3}{2}})dy$$

$$= 2x^2y_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x_0^2y_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2y_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2x_0^2y_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ \Rightarrow 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = c \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = c \Rightarrow x^2 = -y + c\sqrt{y} \text{ 或 } y = 0.$$

50. 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 并且满足  $f(x) + 2 \int_0^x f(t)dt = x^2$ . 求  $f(x)$ .

解:  $f(x) + 2 \int_0^x f(t)dt = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) + 2f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow p(x) = 2$ ,  
 $e^{-2} \int dx = e^{-2x}$ .  
 $f(x) = e^{-2x} \left( \int 2xe^{2x} dx + c \right) = e^{-2x} \left( xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c \right) = \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + ce^{-2x}$   
 $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} + c = 0, \quad c = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}.$

51. 设  $f(x)$  有一阶连续的导数, 并且满足

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

求  $f(x)$ .

解:  $2 \int_0^x (x+1-t)f'(t)dt = x^2 - 1 + f(x) \Rightarrow 0 = \int_0^0 (0+1-t)f'(t)dt =$   
 $0 - 1 + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$ .  
 $2f'(x) + 2 \int_0^x f'(t)dt = 2x + f'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) + 2f(x) - 2f(0) = 2x \Rightarrow$   
 $f'(x) + 2f(x) = 2x + 2, \quad p(x) = 2, \quad e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{-2x}$ .  
 $f(x) = e^{-2x} \left( \int (2x+2)e^{2x} dx + c \right) = e^{-2x} \left( xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + e^{2x} + c \right) = x + \frac{1}{2} + ce^{-2x}$ .  
 $f(0) = \frac{1}{2} + c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}.$

52. 设  $\varphi(x)$  有一阶连续的导数,  $\varphi(0) = 1$ , 并设  $(y^2 + xy)dx + (\varphi(x) + 2xy)dy = 0$  是全微分方程. 求  $\varphi(x)$  及此全微分方程的通积分.

解:  $(y^2 + xy)dx + (\varphi(x) + 2xy)dy = 0$  是全微分方程.  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(y^2 + xy)}{\partial y} = 2y + x, \quad \frac{\partial(\varphi(x) + 2xy)}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x) + 2y \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = x,$

$$d(\varphi(x)) = xdx \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c.$$

又  $\varphi(0) = c = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow (y^2 + xy)dx + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2xy + 1)dy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \int_{x_0}^x (y_0^2 + xy_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2xy + 1)dy \\ = y_0^2x - y_0^2x_0 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y_0 - \frac{1}{2}x_0^2y_0 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{2}x_0^2y_0 + xy^2 - xy_0^2 + y + y_0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2y + xy^2 + y = c.$$

用适当变换解下列方程 (53-55):

$$53. (x+y)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = a^2.$$

解: 令  $z = x + y \Rightarrow z^2 \frac{dz - dx}{dx} = a^2 \Rightarrow z^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = a^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{a^2 + z^2} dz = dx \Rightarrow (1 - \frac{a^2}{a^2 + z^2}) dz = dx \Rightarrow z - a \arctan \frac{z}{a} = x + c \Rightarrow x + y - a \arctan \frac{x+y}{a} = x + c \Rightarrow y = a \arctan \frac{x+y}{a} + c$  .

$$54. \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - x^2 + 1 .$$

解: 令  $z = y - x \Rightarrow \frac{dz + dx}{dx} = z(z + 2x) + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = z^2 + 2xz \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + \frac{2x}{z}$  , 令  $u = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow -\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + 2xu \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + 2xu = -1 \Rightarrow p(x) = 2x$  ,  
 $e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{-x^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow u = e^{-x^2} (\int -1 e^{x^2} dx + c)$   
 $= e^{-x^2} (-\int e^{x^2} dx + c) = \frac{1}{z}$   
 $\Rightarrow z = e^{x^2} (-\int e^{x^2} dx + c)^{-1} \Rightarrow y - x = e^{x^2} (-\int e^{x^2} dx + c)^{-1} \Rightarrow y = x + e^{x^2} (c - \int e^{x^2} dx)^{-1}$  .

$$55. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x} + \frac{1}{2y} \tan \frac{y^2}{x} .$$

解:  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{y^2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy^2}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{y^2}{x}$  , 令  $z = \frac{y^2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d(xz)}{dx} = z + \tan z \Rightarrow \frac{x dz}{dx} + z = z + \tan z \Rightarrow x \frac{dz}{dx} = \tan z \Rightarrow \frac{\cos z}{\sin z} dz = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln |\sin z| = \ln |x| + c \Rightarrow \sin z = cx \Rightarrow \sin \frac{y^2}{x} = cx \Rightarrow y^2 = x \arcsin cx$  .

56. 求  $y = y'^2$  的奇解。

解:  $y' = p^2 \Rightarrow F(x, y, p) = p^2 - y = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = 2p \Rightarrow p = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$  .

代入  $y = 0$  是解  $\Rightarrow$  是奇解。

57. 求  $y^2 y'^2 - 2xyy' + 2y^2 - x^2 = 0$  的奇解。

解:  $y' = p \Rightarrow F(x, y, p) = y^2 p^2 - 2xy p + 2y^2 - x^2 = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = 2y^2 p - 2xy =$

$0 \Rightarrow (yp - x)y = 0$  .  $y = 0$  代入显然不是上述方程的解。

$p = \frac{x}{y}$  代入  $F(x, y, p) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 = 0$  ,  $y = \pm x$  .

$p = \pm 1$  代入是方程的解  $\Rightarrow y = \pm x$  是奇解。

58. 求  $[(y')^2 + 1](x - y)^2 = (x + yy')^2$  的奇解。

解:  $F = (p^2 + 1)(x - y)^2 - (x + yp)^2 = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = 2p(x - y)^2 - 2(x + yp)y =$

$0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{y}{x - 2y} \Rightarrow y(x - y)^2(x - 2y) = 0 \Rightarrow$  经检验  $y = 0$  为奇解。

59. 求曲线族  $y = cx - (c^2 + 1)x^2$  的包络, 其中  $c$  是参数。

解:  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial c} = x - 2cx^2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} - x^2 (x \neq 0)$ 。

60. 求曲线族  $\frac{x}{\sin \theta} + \frac{y}{\cos \theta} = a$  的包络, 其中  $a$  是常数,  $\theta$  是参数。

解:  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{x \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{y \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sin^3 \theta} = \frac{y}{\cos^3 \theta} \Rightarrow \frac{y \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} + \frac{y}{\cos \theta} = a \Rightarrow \frac{y}{\cos^3 \theta} = a \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \left(\frac{a}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 。

61. 曲线族  $(y - a)^2 - x^3 = 0$  有无包络? 其中  $a$  是参数。

解:  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial a} = 2(a - y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = a \Rightarrow c$ - 判别曲线  $x = 0$  不是包络。

62. 求圆族  $(x - c)^2 + y^2 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}(a^2 - c^2) = 0$  的包络, 其中  $a, b$  是常数,  $c$  是参数。

解:  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial c} = 2(c - x) + 2c \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{xa^2}{a^2 + b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 。

求下列方程的解 (63-73):

63.  $y' = \ln x$ 。

解:  $y'' = \ln x \Rightarrow y' = x \ln x - x + c_1 \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + c_1x + c_2$ 。

64.  $xy'' + y' = 4x$ 。

解:  $y' = p \Rightarrow p'x + p = 4x \Rightarrow p = 2x + \frac{c}{x} \Rightarrow y = x^2 + c_1 \ln |x| + c_2$ 。

65.  $2yy'' = (y')^2$ 。

解:  $y' = p \Rightarrow 2yp \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2 \Rightarrow p = 0$  或  $p = cy^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow y = c$  或  $y = (c_1x + c_2)^2$ 。

66.  $yy'' - (y')^2 = y^4, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$ 。

解:  $y' = p \Rightarrow yp \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = y^4 \Rightarrow \frac{dp^2}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}p^2 = 2y^3 \Rightarrow p^2 = y^2(c_1 + y^2) \Rightarrow$

$c_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{d(\frac{1}{y})}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{y})^2}} = -dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \sin(-x + c_2) \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow y =$

$\sec x$ 。

67.  $y'' = e^y$ 。

解: 令  $z = e^{\frac{1}{2}y} \Rightarrow y = 2 \ln z \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{z} \frac{dz}{dx}, \quad \frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = \frac{2}{z} \frac{dz^2}{dx^2} - \frac{2}{z^2} \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{z} z'' - \frac{2}{z} (z')^2 = z^2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } p = z' \implies \frac{dp^2}{dz} - \frac{2}{z}p^2 &= z^3 \implies p^2 = z^2\left(\frac{1}{2}z^2 + c_1\right) \implies \frac{2c_1 dz}{z\sqrt{z^2 + c_1^2}} = \\ \sqrt{2}c_1 dx \implies \sqrt{2}c_1(x + c_2) &= \ln \frac{\sqrt{c_1^2 + e^y} - c_1}{\sqrt{c_1^2 + e^y} + c_1} . \end{aligned}$$

$$68. yy'' + (y')^2 = y' .$$

$$\text{解: } y' = p \implies yp \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = p \implies 1 - p = cy \implies y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-\frac{p}{c_1}} .$$

$$69. y^3 y'' + 1 = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } p = y' \implies y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} + 1 = 0 \implies \frac{p^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2y^2} + c \implies 1 + c_1 y^2 = (c_1 x + c_2)^2 .$$

$$70. 2y'' = 3y^2, \quad y(-2) = 1, \quad y'(-2) = 1 .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } p = y' \implies 2p \frac{dp}{dy} &= 3y^2 \implies p^2 = y^3 + c \implies c = 0 \implies y = \frac{4}{(x + c_1)^2} \implies \\ c_1 = 0 \implies y &= \frac{4}{x^2} . \end{aligned}$$

$$71. y''(1 - y) + 2(y')^2 = 0 .$$

$$\text{解: } y' = p, \quad p \frac{dp}{dy} (1 - y) + 2p^2 = 0 \implies p = c(1 - y)^2 \implies \frac{1}{1 - y} = c_1 x + c_2 .$$

$$72. y'' + \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = 0 .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } y' = p, \quad p' + \sqrt{1 + p^2} &= 0 \implies y' + \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = ce^{-x} \implies y' = \\ \frac{1}{2}ce^{-x} - \frac{1}{2c}e^{-x} \implies y &= \frac{1}{2}c_1 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2c_1}e^x + c_2 . \end{aligned}$$

$$73. xy'' = y' \ln \frac{y'}{x} .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 令 } y' = p \implies xp' &= p \ln \frac{p}{x} . \text{ 令 } z = \ln \frac{p}{x} \implies p = xe^z, \quad \frac{dp}{dx} = e^z + xe^z \frac{dz}{dx} \implies \\ x(e^z + xe^z \frac{dz}{dx}) &= zxe^z \implies x \frac{dz}{dx} - z = -1 \implies z = x(c_1 + \frac{1}{x}) = c_1 x + 1 \implies y' = \\ exe^{c_1 x} . \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } c_1 = 0 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{1}{2}ex^2 + c ,$$

$$\text{当 } c_1 \neq 0 \text{ 时, } y = \frac{e}{c_1}(x - \frac{1}{c_1})e^{c_1 x} + c_2 .$$

74. 设当  $x \geq 0$  时  $f(x)$  有一阶连续导数, 并且满足

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

求  $f(x)$  (当  $x \geq 0$ ) .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f'(x) &= 1 + 2 \int_0^x f(t)f'(t)dt \\ \implies f'(x) &= 1 + f^2(x) - f^2(0) = f^2 \quad (f(0) = -1) \\ \implies -\frac{1}{f} &= x + c, \quad c = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{x+1}.$$

75. 设曲线通过点  $A(1, -1)$ ，且曲线上任一点处的切线斜率等于切点纵坐标的平方，求此曲线的方程。

$$\text{解: } y(1) = -1, \quad y' = y^2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{y} = x + c \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x}.$$

76. 设 100 摄氏度的物体置于 20 摄氏度的屋子里，在 10 分钟内冷却到 60 摄氏度，问在多少时间内该物体冷却到 25 摄氏度。

$$\text{解: } y' = k(y - 20) \Rightarrow \ln y - 20 = kt + c, \quad y(0) = 100, \quad y(10) = 60 \Rightarrow c = \ln 80, \quad k = -\frac{1}{10} \ln 2 \Rightarrow \text{当 } y(t) = 25 \text{ 时, } t = 40m.$$

77. 已知放射性物质镭的裂变规律是：裂变速率与剩余量成正比。设已知在某一时刻  $t = t_0$  时，镭的份量是  $R_0$  克，求在任意时刻  $t$  镭的份量  $R(t)$ 。

$$\text{解: } R'(t) = -\lambda R(t), \quad R(t_0) = R_0 \Rightarrow R(t) = ce^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, \quad c = R_0 \Rightarrow R(t) = R_0 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}.$$

78. 一厂房体积为  $V$  立方米，开始时空气中含有二氧化碳  $m_0$  克，每分钟通入体积为  $Q$  立方米的新鲜空气（设新鲜空气中不含二氧化碳），同时排出等量的混浊空气，室内空气始终保持均匀，求室内二氧化碳的含量与时间的函数关系。

$$\text{解: } y(0) = m_0, \quad y' = -\frac{Q}{V}y \Rightarrow y = ce^{-\frac{Q}{V}t} \Rightarrow c = m_0 \Rightarrow y = m_0 e^{-\frac{Q}{V}t}.$$

79. 已知曲线的曲率处处都等于常数  $k(k \neq 0)$ ，法线方程为  $-y'(Y - y) = X - x$ ， $Y = 0$  时， $X = x + yy'$ ，求此曲线的方程。

$$\text{解: 曲线过 } Q(x + yy', 0) \text{ 点, } |PQ| = \sqrt{(x + yy' - x)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{y^2 p^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{k}, \quad y^2 p^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{k^2} \Rightarrow p^2 = \frac{1}{y^2 k^2} - 1 \Rightarrow p = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - y^2 k^2}{y^2 k^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - y^2 k^2}{y^2 k^2}}.$$

$$\text{取 } + \text{ 时, 不妨先设 } y > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{yk}{\sqrt{1 - y^2 k^2}} dy = dx \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2k} \frac{d(1 - y^2 k^2)}{\sqrt{1 - y^2 k^2}} = dx \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{k} \sqrt{1 - y^2 k^2} = x + c \Rightarrow 1 - y^2 k^2 = k^2(x + c)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{k^2} = (x + c)^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \text{是圆, 其余几种情况类似可得都是圆.}$$

80. 求一曲线族，使在其上每一点处与曲线族  $y = cx^3$  正交。

$$\text{解: } y' = \frac{-1}{3cx^2} = -\frac{x}{3y} \Rightarrow x^2 + 3y^2 = c.$$

81. 一盛满水的直立圆柱形贮水器，直径为 4 米，高为 6 米，其底上有

一半径为  $\frac{1}{12}$  米的圆孔, 问容器中水全部由小孔流完需多少时间? 已知水从小孔流出的速度等于  $0.6\sqrt{2gh}$  ( $g$  是重力加速度,  $h$  是小孔离液面的距离)。

$$\text{解: } h' = -\frac{(\frac{1}{12})^2 0.6\sqrt{2gh}}{2^2} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{h} = \frac{-0.6t\sqrt{2g}}{24^2} + c,$$

$$h(0) = 6 \Rightarrow c = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

$$\text{当 } h = 0 \text{ 时, } t = 1062s = 17.7m.$$

82. 设对任意  $x > 0$ , 曲线  $y = f(x)$  上点  $(x, f(x))$  处的切线在  $y$  轴上的截距等于  $\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t)dt$ , 求  $f(x)$  的一般表达式。

$$\text{解: } y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_0} \int_0^{x_0} f(t)dt - f(x_0) = -f'(x_0)x_0 \Rightarrow xf''(x) = -f'(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = c_1 \ln x + c_2.$$

83. 某湖泊的水量为  $V$ , 每年排入湖泊内含污染物 A 的污水量为  $\frac{V}{6}$ , 流入湖泊内不含 A 的水量为  $\frac{V}{6}$ , 流出湖泊的水量为  $\frac{V}{3}$ 。已知 1999 年底湖中 A 的含量为  $5m_0$ , 超过了国家规定指标。为了治理污染, 从 2000 年初起, 限定排入湖泊中含 A 污水的浓度不得超过  $\frac{m_0}{V}$ 。问至多经过多少年, 湖泊中污染物 A 的含量就可降至  $m_0$  以内? (注: 设湖水中 A 的浓度是均匀的。)

$$\text{解: } m' = \frac{m_0}{6} - \frac{m}{3} \Rightarrow m(t) = \frac{m_0}{2} + ce^{-\frac{t}{3}},$$

$$\text{又 } m(0) = 5m_0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{9}{2}m_0 \Rightarrow \text{当 } m(t) = m_0 \text{ 时, } t = 6 \ln 3.$$

84. 求一条凹曲线, 已知其上任一点处的曲率  $k = \frac{1}{2y^2 \cos \alpha}$ , 其中  $\alpha$  为该曲线在相应点处的切线的倾角 ( $\cos \alpha > 0$ ), 且曲线在点  $(1, 1)$  处的切线为水平。

$$\text{解: } \frac{y''}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (y')^2}}{2y^2}.$$

$$\text{令 } y' = p, \quad y(1) = 1, \quad y'(1) = 0, \quad \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{1 + p^2} + c \Rightarrow c = 0 \Rightarrow p = \sqrt{y-1} \Rightarrow 4y = (x + c_1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = -1 \Rightarrow 4y = (x-1)^2 + 4.$$

85. 求连接两点  $A(0, 1)$  与  $B(1, 0)$  的一条曲线, 它位于弦 AB 的上方, 并且对于此弧上的任意一条弦 AP, 该曲线与弦 AP 之间的面积为  $x^3$ , 其中  $x$  为点 P 的横坐标。

$$\text{解: } \int_0^x y(t)dt - \left(\frac{y(x)-1}{x}t + 1\right)dt = x^3, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^x y(t)dt - \frac{x}{2}(y-1) - x = x^3 \Rightarrow y - xy' = 6x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y'' = -12 \Rightarrow y = -6x^2 + c_1x + c_2, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 5, \quad c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = -6x^2 + 5x + 1.$$



86. 跳伞运动员从高空自飞机上跳下, 经若干秒后打开降落伞, 开伞后运动过程中所受空气阻力为  $kv^2$ , 其中常数  $k > 0$ ,  $v$  为下降速度, 设人与伞的质量为  $m$ , 且不计空气浮力, 试证明: 只要打开伞后有足够的降落时间着地, 则落地速度将近似地等于  $\sqrt{\frac{mg}{k}}$ 。

解:  $mv' = mg - kv^2$  (当时间足够时,  $v' = 0$ , 即  $v = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{k}}$ )。  
 $v' = -\frac{k}{m}(v^2 - \frac{gm}{k})$ , 令  $b^2 = \frac{gm}{k}$ ,  $a^2 = \frac{kg}{m} \Rightarrow \frac{v-b}{v+b} = ce^{-\frac{2k}{m}bt} = ce^{-2at} \Rightarrow$   
 $v = b \frac{ce^{2at}+1}{ce^{2at}-1} \Rightarrow$  当  $t$  充分大时,  $v = b = \sqrt{\frac{mg}{k}}$ 。

87. 设函数  $p(x)$  和  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} p(x) = a > 0$ ,  $|f(x)| \leq b$ ,  $a, b$  均为常数。试证明: 方程  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = f(x)$  的一切解在  $[0, +\infty)$  上有界。

解:  $p(x), f(x)$  在  $R^+$  上连续  $\Rightarrow y = e^{-\int p(t)dt} [c + \int f(t)e^{\int p(s)ds} dt]$  在  $R^+$  也连续。

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} p(x) = a > 0, |f(x)| \leq b \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} ce^{-\int_0^x p(t)dt} = 0$ , 即  $ce^{-\int_0^x p(t)dt}$  在  $R^+$  上有界。

而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |e^{-\int p(t)dt} \int f(t)e^{\int p(s)ds}| \leq b \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\frac{\int e^{\int p(s)ds} dt}{e^{\int p(t)dt}}| = b \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |\frac{e^{\int p(s)ds} dt}{p(x)e^{\int p(t)dt}}| = \frac{b}{a}$   
 $\Rightarrow e^{-\int p(t)dt} \int f(t)e^{\int p(s)ds} dt$  在  $R^+$  上也有界  $\Rightarrow y$  在  $R^+$  上有界。

88. 设初值问题

$$\begin{cases} x \frac{dy}{dx} - (2x^2 + 1)y = x^2, & x \geq 1, \\ y(1) = y_1. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求满足上述初值问题的解 (用积分表示);

(2) 是否存在适当的  $y_1$ , 使对应的解  $y(x)$  当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时存在有限极限? 若有, 这种  $y_1$  有多少? 求出之, 并求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x)$ 。

解:  $y' - (2x + \frac{1}{x})y = x$   
 $\Rightarrow y = e^{x^2 + \ln x} [c + \int_1^x te^{-t^2 - \ln t} dt] = xe^{x^2} [c + \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt]$ 。  
 由  $y(1) = y_1 \Rightarrow c = e^{-1}y_1 \Rightarrow y = xe^{x^2} [y_1 e^{-1} + \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt]$ 。

当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y$  存在时,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y' = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (2 + \frac{1}{x^2})y = -1$ , 即  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = -\frac{1}{2}$ 。

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(y_1 e^{-1} + \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt)'}{(\frac{1}{x} e^{-x^2})'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2} e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{x} 2x e^{-x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{要使 } y \text{ 极限存在只需 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y_1 e^{-1} + \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt = 0, \text{ 即 } y_1 = -e \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt.$$

89. 求  $y' + y \cos x = \sin x$  的通解 (用积分表示); 在这些解中, 有无周期为  $2\pi$  的? 若有, 求出之, 若无, 说明理由。

$$\text{解: } y = e^{\sin x} [c + \int_0^x \sin t e^{-\sin t} dt],$$

此解不以  $2\pi$  为周期 (因为  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin t e^{-\sin t} dt \neq 0$ )。