常微分方程

2.1

 $1.\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$,并求满足初始条件: x=0,y=1 的特解.

解:对原式进行变量分离得

 $\frac{1}{y}$ dy = 2xdx, 两边同时积分得: $\ln|y| = \chi^2 + c$, 即 $y = ce^{\chi^2}$ 把x = 0, y = 1代入得 c = 1, 故它的特解为 $y = e^{\chi^2}$ 。

2. $y^2 dx + (x+1)dy = 0$, 并求满足初始条件: x=0,y=1 的特解.

解:对原式进行变量分离得:

$$-\frac{1}{x+1}dx = \frac{1}{y^2}dy, \exists y \neq 0$$
时,两边同时积分得; $\ln|x+1| = \frac{1}{y} + c$, 即 $y = \frac{1}{c + \ln|x+1|}$

当y=0时显然也是原方程的解。当x=0,y=1时,代入式子得c=1,故特解是

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \ln|1 + x|} \circ$$

$$3 \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{xy+y^3}$$

解:原式可化为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^{2}}{y} \bullet \frac{1}{x+x^{3}} = \frac{1}{x+x^{3}} =$$

两边积分得 $\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|1+y^2\right| = \ln\left|x\right| - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left|1+x^2\right| + \ln\left|c\right| (c \neq 0), 即(1+y^2)(1+x^2) = cx^2$ 故原方程的解为 $(1+y^2)(1+x^2) = cx^2$

$$4:(1+x)ydx + (1-y)xdy = 0$$

解: 由y = 0或x = 0是方程的解,当 $xy \neq 0$ 时,变量分离 $\frac{1+x}{x}dx = \frac{1-y}{y}dy = 0$ 两边积分 $\ln|x| + x + \ln|y| - y = c$,即 $\ln|xy| + x - y = c$,

故原方程的解为 $\ln |xy| = x - y = c; y = 0; x = 0.$

$$5:(y+x)dy + (y-x)dx = 0$$

解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$$
, $\diamondsuit \frac{y}{x} = u$, $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

则
$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u+1}{u+1}$$
,变量分离,得: $-\frac{u+1}{u^2+1} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

两边积分得: $arctgu + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+u^2) = -\ln|x| + c$ 。

6:
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = y + \sqrt{\chi^2 - y^2}$$

解: 令
$$\frac{y}{x} = u$$
, $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 则原方程化为:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{\chi^2 (1 - u^2)}}{\chi},$$
分离变量得:
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} du = \operatorname{sgn} \chi \bullet \frac{1}{\chi} dx$$

两边积分得: $\arcsin u = \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln |x| + c$

代回原来变量,得 $\arcsin \frac{y}{x} = \operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln|x| + c$

另外, $y^2 = \chi^2$ 也是方程的解。

7:
$$tgydx - ctgxdy = 0$$

解: 变量分离, 得: ctgydy = tgxdx

两边积分得: $\ln |\sin y| = -\ln |\cos x| + c$.

$$8: \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^{y^2 + 3x}}{y}$$

解: 变量分离,得
$$\frac{y}{e^{y}}$$
dy = $-\frac{1}{3}e^{3x} + c$

$$9: x(\ln x - \ln y)dy - ydx = 0$$

解: 方程可变为:
$$-\ln \frac{y}{r} \cdot dy - \frac{y}{r} dx = 0$$

令
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
,则有: $\frac{1}{x}dx = -\frac{\ln u}{1 + \ln u}d \ln u$

代回原变量得:
$$cy = 1 + \ln \frac{y}{x}$$
。

$$10: \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y}$$

解: 变量分离
$$e^{y}dy = e^{x}dx$$

两边积分
$$e^y = e^x + c$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-y}$$

解:变量分离, $e^{y}dy = e^{x}dx$

两边积分得: $e^{y} = e^{x} + c$

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

原方程可变为:
$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{t^2} + 1$$

变量分离得: $\frac{1}{t^2+1}dt = dx$, 两边积分arctgt = x+c

代回变量得: arctg(x + y) = x + c

12.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$$

解

变量分离 $\frac{t^2}{t^2+1}dt = dx$,两边积分t - arctgt = x + c,代回变量

$$x + y - arctg(x + y) = x + c$$

$$13. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - y - 1}{x - 2y + 1}$$

解: 方程组2
$$x-y-1=0, x-2y+1=0$$
;的解为 $x=-\frac{1}{3}, y=\frac{1}{3}$

令
$$\frac{Y}{X} = U$$
,则方程可化为: $X \frac{dU}{dX} = \frac{2 - 2U + 2U^2}{1 - 2U}$

变量分离

$$14, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 5}{x - y - 2}$$

原方程化为:
$$1-\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{t}{t-7}$$
,变量分离 $(t-7)dt-7dx$

两边积分
$$\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 7t = -7x + c$$

代回变量
$$\frac{1}{2}(x-y+5)^2-7(x-y+5)=-7x+c$$
.

15.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x+1)^2 + (4y+1)^2 + 8xy + 1$$

解: 方程化为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 2x + 1 + 16y^2 + 8y + 1 + 8xy + 1 = (x + 4y + 1)^2 + 2$$

令
$$1 + x + 4y = u$$
,则关于 x 求导得 $1 + 4\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}$,所以 $\frac{1}{4}\frac{du}{dx} = u^2 + \frac{9}{4}$,

分离变量
$$\frac{1}{4u^2+9}du = dx$$
,两边积分得 $arctg(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{8}{3}y) = 6x + c$,是原方程的解。

16.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^6 - 2x^2}{2xy^5 + x^2y^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3u^2 - 6x^2}{2xu + x^2} = \frac{\frac{3u^2}{x^2} - 6}{2\frac{u}{x} + 1} \qquad , \qquad \dot{\mathbf{z}} \quad \dot{\mathbf{E}} \quad \dot{\mathbf{F}} \quad \dot{\mathbf{E}} \quad , \qquad \dot{\mathbf{\varphi}}$$

$$\frac{u}{x} = z$$
, $\mathbb{M} \frac{du}{dx} = z + x \frac{dz}{dx}$, $\mathbb{M} \mathbb{M} \frac{3z^2 - 6}{2z + 1} = z + x \frac{dz}{dx}$, $x \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z^2 - z - 6}{2z + 1}$,....(1)

当
$$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$$
,得 $z = 3$ 或 $z = -2$ 是(1)方程的解。即 $y^3 = 3x$ 或 $y^3 = -2x$ 是方程的解。

当
$$z^2 - z - 6 \neq 0$$
时,变量分离 $\frac{2z+1}{z^2 - z - d} dz = \frac{1}{x} dx$,两边积分的($z - 3$) $^7 (z + 2)^3 = x^5 c$,

即
$$(y^3-3x)^7(y^3+2x)^3=x^5c$$
,又因为 $y^3=3x$ 或 $y^3=-2x$ 包含在通解中当 $c=0$ 时。故原方程的解为 $(y^3-3x)^7(y^3+2x)^3=x^{15}c$

17.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^3 + 3xy + x}{3x^2y + 2y^3 - y}$$

解: 原方程化为
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x(2x^2 + 3y^2 + 1)}{y(3x^2 + 2y^2 - 1)}; ; ; ; ; \frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = \frac{2x^2 + 3y^2 + 1}{3x^2 + 2y^2 - 1}$$

方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2v+3u+1=0 \\ 3v+2u-1=0 \end{cases}$$
 的解为 $(1,-1)$; $\diamondsuit Z=v-1$, , $Y=u+1$,

则有
$$\begin{cases} 2z + 3y = 0 \\ 3z + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 , , , 从而方程 (1) 化为
$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{2 + 3\frac{y}{z}}{3 + 2\frac{y}{z}}$$

令

当

$$2-2t^2=0$$
时,,即 $t=\pm 1$,是方程(2)的解。得 $y^2=x^2-2$ 或 $y^2=-x^2$ 是原方程的解

当

$$2-2t^2 \neq 0$$
时,,分离变量得 $\frac{3+2t}{2-2t^2}dt = \frac{1}{z}dz$ 两边积分的 $y^2 + x^2 = (y^2 - x^2 + 2)^5 c$

另外

$$y^2 = x^2 - 2$$
, 或 $y^2 = -x^2$, 包含在其通解中, 故原方程的解为 $y^2 + x^2 = (y^2 - x^2 + 2)^5 c$

18.证明方程 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{dy}{dx} = f(xy)$ 经变换xy = u可化为变量分离方程,并由此求解下列方程

$$(1).y(1+x^2y^2)dx = xdy$$

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

证明:因为xy = u,关于x求导导得 $y + x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$,所以 $x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - y$

得:
$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{du}{dx} - 1 = f(u), \frac{du}{dx = y(f(u) + 1)} = \frac{u}{x}(f(u) + 1) = \frac{1}{x}(uf(u) + u)$$

故此方程为此方程为变程。

解(1): 当
$$x = 0$$
或 $y = 0$ 是原方程的解, 当 $xy \neq 0$ s时, 方程化为 $\frac{x}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \chi^2 y^2$

令
$$xy = u$$
,则方程化为 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}(2u + u^3)$,变量分离得 $\frac{du}{2u + u^3} = \frac{1}{x}dx$

两边同时积分得
$$\frac{u^2}{u^2+2} = c_{\mathbf{X}}^4$$
,即 $\frac{y^2}{x^2y^2+2} = c_{\mathbf{X}}^2$, $y = 0$ 也包含在此通解中。

故原方程的解为原
$$\frac{y^2}{x^2y^2+2} = c_X^2, x = 0.$$

解(2)令xy = u,则原方程化为
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}(u\frac{2+u^2}{2-u^2}+u) = \frac{1}{x}\frac{4u}{2-u^2}$$

分离变量得
$$\frac{2-u^2}{4u}du = \frac{1}{x}dx$$
, 两边积分得 $\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| = \frac{x^2y^2}{4} + c$, 这也就是方程的解。

19. 已知
$$f(x)$$
 $\int_{0}^{x} f(x)dt = 1, x \neq 0$, 试求函数 $f(x)$ 的一般表达式.

解: 设
$$f(x)=y$$
, 则原方程化为 $\int_{0}^{x} f(x)dt = \frac{1}{y}$ 两边求导得 $y = -\frac{1}{y^{2}}y'$

把
$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+c}}$$
代入 $\int_{0}^{x} f(x)dt = \frac{1}{y}$

20.求具有性质 $x(t+s) = \frac{x(t) + x(s)}{1 - x(t)x(s)}$ 的函数 x(t),已知 x'(0)存在。

解: 令 t=s=0
$$x(0) = \frac{x(0) + x(0)}{1 - x(0)} = \frac{2x(0)}{1 - x(0)x(0)}$$
 若 $x(0) \neq 0$ 得 $x^2 = -1$ 矛盾。

所以
$$x(0)=0$$
. $x'(t)=\lim \frac{x(t+\Delta t)-x(t)}{\Delta t}=\lim \frac{x(\Delta t)(1+x^2(t))}{\Delta t[1-x(t)x(\Delta t)]}=x'(0)(1+x^2(t))$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x'(0)(1+x^2(t))$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{1+x^2(t)} = x'(0)dt$$
 两边积分得 arctg

x(t)=x'(0)t+c 所以 x(t)=tg[x'(0)t+c] 当 t=0 时 x(0)=0 故 c=0 所以 x(t)=tg[x'(0)t]

习题 2.2

求下列方程的解

1 .
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y + \sin x$$

解 : $y = e^{-\int dx} (\int \sin x e^{-\int dx} dx + c)$
 $= e^x \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) + c \right]$
 $= c e^x - \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) \not\equiv \text{原方程的解}.$

2 . $\frac{dx}{dt} + 3x = e^{2t}$

解 : 原方程可化为 : $\frac{dx}{dt} = -3x + e^{2t}$

所以 : $x = e^{\int -3dt} (\int e^{2t} e^{-\int -3dt} dt + c)$
 $= e^{-3t} (\frac{1}{5} e^{5t} + c)$

$$= c e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{5} e^{2t}$$
 是原方程的解。
$$3 \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = -s \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\mathbf{f} : s = e^{\int -\cos t dt} \left(\int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t e^{\int 3 dt} dt + c \right)$$

$$= e^{-\sin t} \left(\int \sin t \cos t e^{\sin t} dt + c \right)$$

$$= e^{-\sin t} \left(\sin t e^{\sin t} - e^{\sin t} + c \right)$$

$$= ce^{-\sin t} + \sin t - 1$$
 是原方程的解。

4 .
$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{x}{n}y = e^x x^n$$
 , n 为常数.

解:原方程可化为:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{n} y + e^x x^n$$
 $y = e^{\int_{-x}^{n} dx} (\int e^x x^n e^{-\int_{-x}^{n} dx} dx + c)$ $= x^n (e^x + c)$ 是原方程的解.

5.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2}y - 1 = 0$$

解:原方程可化为:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1-2x}{x^2}y+1$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2}dx} \left(e^{\int \frac{1-2x}{x^2}dx}dx+c\right)$$

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

$$= x^2(1+ce^{\frac{1}{x}})$$
 是原方程的解.

$$6 . \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^4 + x^3}{xy^2}$$

解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^4 + x^3}{xy^2}$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{y^2} + \frac{y}{x}$$

因此:
$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x}{u^2}$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u^2}$$

$$u^2du=dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3}u^3 = x + c$$

$$u^3 - 3x = x + c$$
 (*)

将
$$\frac{y}{x} = u$$
 带入 (*)中 得: $y^3 - 3x^4 = cx^3$ 是原方程的解.

$$7.\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{3}$$

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

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{x+1}, Q(x) = (x+1)^{3}$$

$$e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x+1}dx} = (x+1)^{2}$$

方程的通解为:

$$y=e^{\int P(x) dx} \left(\int e^{-\int P(x) dx} Q(x) dx + c \right)$$

$$= (x+1)^2 \left(\int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} * (x+1)^3 dx + c \right)$$

$$= (x+1)^2 \left(\int (x+1) dx + c \right)$$

$$= (x+1)^2 \left(\frac{(x+1)^2}{2} + c \right)$$

即: 2y=c(x+1)2+(x+1)4为方程的通解。

8.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x+y^3}$$
解:
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x+y^3}{y} = \frac{1}{y}x+y^2$$
则P(y)=\frac{1}{y}, Q(y) = y^2
$$e^{\int P(y) dy} = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = y$$

方程的通解为:

$$x=e^{\int P(y) dy} \left(\int e^{-\int P(y) dy} Q(y) dy + c \right)$$

$$=y \left(\int \frac{1}{y} * y^2 dy + c \right)$$

$$= \frac{y^3}{2} + cy$$

即 $x=\frac{y^3}{2}$ +cy是方程的通解 ,且y=0也是方程的解。

9.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ay}{x} + \frac{x+1}{x}$$
, a 为常数

解: $P(x) = \frac{a}{x}$, $Q(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$
 $e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{a}{x}dx} = x^a$

方程的通解为: $y = e^{\int P(x)dx} (e^{-\int P(x)dx} Q(x)dx + c)$
 $= x^a (\int \frac{1}{x^a} \frac{x+1}{x} dx + c)$

当 $a = 0$ 时,方程的通解为

 $y = x + \ln/x / + c$

当 $a = 1$ 时,方程的通解为

 $y = cx + x \ln/x / - 1$

当 $a \neq 0$,1时,方程的通解为

 $y = cx^a + \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a}$

$$10.x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^{3}$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x}y + x^{3}$$

$$P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = x^{3}$$

$$e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$
方程的通解为:

$$y=e^{\int P(x)dx} \left(\int e^{-\int P(x)dx} Q(x) dx + c \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left(\int x * x^3 dx + c \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{c}{x}$$

方程的通解为: $y=\frac{x^3}{4}+\frac{c}{x}$

11.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x^3 y^3$$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = -xy + x^3 y^3$

两边除以 y^3
 $\frac{dy}{y^3 dx} = -xy^{-2} + x^3$
 $\frac{dy^{-2}}{dx} = -2(-xy^{-2} + x^3)$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2(-xz + x^3)$
 $P(x) = 2x, Q(x) = -2x^3$
 $e^{\int p(x)} dx = e^{\int 2x dx} = e^{x^2}$

方程的通解为:

$$z = e^{\int p(x)} dx (\int e^{-\int p(x)} dx Q(x) dx + c)$$

$$= e^{x^2} (\int e^{-x^2} (-2x^3) dx + c)$$

$$= x^2 + ce^{x^2} + 1$$

故方程的通解为: $y^2(x^2 + ce^{x^2} + 1) = 1$, 且y = 0也是方程的解。

12.
$$(y \ln x - 2) y dx = x dy \frac{c}{4} x^2 + \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ln x}{x} y^2 - \frac{2y}{x}$
两边除以 y^2
 $\frac{dy}{y^2 dx} = \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{2y^{-1}}{x}$
 $\frac{dy^{-1}}{dx} = \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{2y^{-1}}{x}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{x} z - \frac{\ln x}{x}$
 $P(x) = \frac{2}{x}, Q(x) = -\frac{\ln x}{x}$

方程的通解为:
$$z = e^{\int P(x) dx} (\int e^{-\int P(x) dx} Q(x) dx + c)$$

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

$$= \frac{c}{4} x^2 + \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

方程的通解为: $y(\frac{c}{4} x^2 + \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4}) = 1$, 且 $y = 0$ 也是解。

$$2xydy = (2y^2 - x)dx$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y^2 - x}{2xy} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2y}$$

这是 n=-1 时的伯努利方程。

两边同除以
$$\frac{1}{y}$$
,

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

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = z \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = 2y - \frac{dz}{dz}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2y^2}{x} - 1 = \frac{2z}{x} - 1$$

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{x} \qquad Q(x) = -1$$

由一阶线性方程的求解公式

$$z = e^{\int_{-x}^{2} dx} \left(\int_{-c}^{-\int_{-x}^{2} dx} dx + c \right)$$
$$= x + x^{2}c$$
$$y^{2} = x + x^{2}c$$

$$14 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^y + 3x}{x^2}$$

两边同乘以
$$e^y$$
 $e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(e^y)^2 + 3xe^y}{x^2}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z^2 + 3xz}{x^2} = \frac{3z}{x} + \frac{z^2}{x^2}$$
 这是 n=2 时的伯努利方程。

两边同除以
$$z^2$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{3}{xz} + \frac{1}{x^2} \qquad \diamondsuit \frac{1}{z} = T$$
$$\frac{dT}{dx} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} \qquad \frac{dT}{dx} = \frac{-3T}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

P(x) =
$$\frac{-3}{x}$$
 Q(x) = $\frac{-1}{x^2}$

由一阶线性方程的求解公式

$$T = e^{\int \frac{-3}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{-1}{x^2} e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} dx + c \right)$$

$$= x^{-3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^2 + c \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} + c x^{-3}$$

$$z \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} + c x^{-3} \right) = 1$$

$$e^y \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-1} + c x^{-3} \right) = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^y + c e^y = x^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x^3 e^{-y} = c$$

$$15 \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{xy + x^3 y^3}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = yx + y^3 x^3$$

这是 n=3 时的伯努利方程。

由一阶线性方程的求解公式

$$z = e^{\int -2y dy} \left(\int -2y^3 e^{-\int -2y dy} dy + c \right)$$
$$= e^{-y^2} \left(-\int 2y^3 e^{y^2} dy + c \right)$$
$$= -y^2 + 1 + ce^{-y^2}$$

$$x^{2}(-y^{2}+1+ce^{-y^{2}})=1$$

$$x^{2}e^{y^{2}}(-y^{2}+1+ce^{-y^{2}})=e^{y^{2}}$$

$$e^{y^{2}}(1-x^{2}+x^{2}y^{2})=cx^{2}$$

16
$$y = e^x + \int_0^x y(t)dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x + y(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y + e^x$$

$$P(x)=1$$
 $Q(x)=e^x$ 由一阶线性方程的求解公式

$$y = e^{\int 1dx} \left(\int e^x e^{-\int 1dx} dx + c \right)$$
$$= e^x \left(\int e^x e^{-x} dx + c \right)$$

$$=e^{x}(x+c)$$

$$e^{x}(x+c) = e^{x} + \int_{0}^{x} e^{x}(x+c)dx$$

c=1

$$y = e^x(x+c)$$

17 设函数 φ (t)于 $-\infty$ <t<+ ∞ 上连续, φ (0)存在且满足关系式 φ (t+s)= φ (t) φ (s)

试求此函数。

令 t=s=0 得
$$\varphi$$
(0+0)= φ (0) φ (0) 即 φ (0)= φ (0)² 故 φ (0)=0或 φ (0)=1

(1) 当
$$\varphi(0) = 0$$
时 $\varphi(t) = \varphi(t+0) = \varphi(t)$ 即 $\varphi(t) = 0$

 $\forall t \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(0) = 1$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(t + \Delta t) - \varphi(t)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(t)\varphi(\Delta t) - \varphi(t)}{\Delta t}$

$$= \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(t)(\varphi(\Delta t) - 1)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(t)(\varphi(\Delta t) - 1)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(t)(\varphi(\Delta t) - 1)}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(t)(\varphi(\Delta t) - 1)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\varphi(\Delta t + 0) - \varphi(0)}{\Delta t} \varphi(t)$$

$$= \varphi'(0)\varphi(t)$$

于是
$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \varphi'(0)\varphi(t)$$
 变量分离得 $\frac{d\varphi}{\varphi} = \varphi'(0)dt$ 积分 $\varphi = ce^{\varphi'(0t)}$

由于
$$\varphi(0)=1$$
,即 $t=0$ 时 $\varphi=1$ $1=ce^0\Rightarrow c=1$

故
$$\varphi(t) = e^{\varphi'(0)t}$$

20.试证:

- (1)一阶非齐线性方程(2.28)的任两解之差必为相应的齐线性方程(2.3) 之解;
- (2)若 y = y(x)是(2.3)的非零解,而 y = y(x)是(2.28)的解,则方程(2.28)的通解可表为 y = cy(x) + y(x),其中c为任意常数.
- (3)方程(2.3)任一解的常数倍或任两解之和(或差)仍是方程(2.3)的解.

证明:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)$$
 (2.28)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y \tag{2.3}$$

(1) 设 y₁, y₂是 (2.28) 的任意两个解

$$\boxed{1} \frac{dy_1}{dx} = P(x)y_1 + Q \text{ (1)}$$

$$\frac{dy_2}{dx} = P(x)y_2 + Q(x)$$
(2)

(1)-(2)得

$$\frac{d(y_1 - y_2)}{dx} = P(x)(y_1 - y_2)$$

即
$$y = y_1 - y_2$$
是满足方程 (2.3)

所以,命题成立。

(2) 由题意得:

$$\frac{dy(x)}{dx} = P(x)y \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{d y(x)}{dx} = P(x) y(x) + Q(x)$$
 (4)

1) 先证 y = cy + y 是 (2.28) 的一个解。

于是 $c \times (3) + (4)$ 得

$$\frac{cdy}{dx} + \frac{d^{2}y}{dx} = cP(x)y + P(x)y + Q(x)$$

$$\frac{d(cy+y)}{dx} = P(x)(cy+y) + Q(x)$$

故 y = cy + y 是 (2.28)的一个解。

2) 现证方程 (4) 的任一解都可写成 *cy* + *y* 的形式

设 y₁ 是(2.28)的一个解

$$\boxed{1} \qquad \frac{dy_1}{dx} = P(x)y_1 + Q \text{ (4')}$$

于是 (4')-(4)得

$$\frac{d(y_1 - y)}{dx} = P(x)(y_1 - y)$$

从而
$$y_1 - y = ce^{\int P(x)dx} = cy$$

所以,命题成立。

(3) 设 y_3 , y_4 是(2.3)的任意两个解

$$\boxed{9}
 \frac{dy_3}{dx} = P(x)y_3 \qquad (5)$$

$$\frac{dy_4}{dx} = P(x)y_4 \qquad (6)$$

于是 (5) ×c 得
$$\frac{cdy_3}{dx} = cP(x)y_3$$

即
$$\frac{d(cy_3)}{dx} = P(x)(cy_3)$$
 其中 c 为任意常数

也就是 $y = cy_3$ 满足方程(2.3)

$$\frac{dy_3}{dx} \pm \frac{dy_4}{dx} = P(x)y_3 \pm P(x)y_4$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{d(y_3 \pm y_4)}{dx} = P(x)(y_3 \pm y_4)$$

也就是 $y = y_3 \pm y_4$ 满足方程 (2.3)

所以命题成立。

- 21.试建立分别具有下列性质的曲线所满足的微分方程并求解。
- (5) 曲线上任一点的切线的纵截距等于切点横坐标的平方;
- (6) 曲线上任一点的切线的纵截距是切点横坐标和纵坐标的等差中项;

解:设p(x,y)为曲线上的任一点,则过p点曲线的切线方程为

$$Y - y = y'(X - x)$$

从而此切线与两坐标轴的交点坐标为 $(x-\frac{y}{y'},0),(0,y-xy')$

即 横截距为
$$x-\frac{y}{y}$$
,

纵截距为 y-xy'。

由题意得:

(5)
$$y - x\dot{y} = {}^2x$$

方程变形为

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}y - x$$

于是
$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int (-x) e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} dx + c \right)$$

$$= e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int (-x) e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} dx + c \right)$$

$$= \left| x \right| \left(\int (-x) \int_{x}^{1} dx + c \right)$$

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

$$= x(-x+c)$$

$$= -x^{2} + cx$$

所以,方程的通解为 $y = -x^2 + cx$ 。

(6)
$$y - xy' = \frac{x + y}{2}$$

方程变形为

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2x} y - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left(\int (-\frac{1}{2}) e^{\int (-\frac{1}{2x}) dx} dx + c \right)$$

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

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

$$= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int (-\frac{1}{2}) x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + c \right)$$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int (-\frac{1}{2}) x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + c \right)$$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c \right)$$

$$= -x + c^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

所以,方程的通解为 $y = -x + cx^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 。

22. 求解下列方程。

(1)
$$(x^2-1)y'-xy+=0$$

$$\mathbf{fit}: y' = \frac{xy - 1}{x^2 - 1}y - \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx} \left(\int -\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} e^{\int -\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx} + c \right)$$

$$= /x^2 - 1/\frac{1}{2} \left[\int -\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \frac{1}{/x^2 - 1/\frac{1}{2}} dx + c \right]$$

$$= /x^2 - 1/\frac{1}{2} \left[\int -\frac{dx}{/x^2 - 1/\frac{3}{2}} + c \right]$$

$$= c \sqrt{/1 - x^2 / + x}$$

(2)
$$y' \sin x \cos x - y - \sin^3 x = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{\sin x \cos x} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} \qquad Q(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}$$

由一阶线性方程的求解公式

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx} \left(\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} e^{-\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx} dx + c \right)$$
$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \left(\int \sin x dx + c \right)$$
$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \left(-\cos x + c \right)$$
$$= tgxc - \sin x$$

习题 2.3

1、验证下列方程是恰当方程,并求出方程的解。

1.
$$(x^2 + y)dx + (x - 2y)dy = 0$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1$$
, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 1$.

$$\text{III} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

所以此方程是恰当方程。

凑微分,
$$x^2dx - 2ydy + (ydx + xdy) = 0$$

得:
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 + xy - y^2 = C$$

2.
$$(y-3x^2)dx-(4y-x)dy=0$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1$$
, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 1$.

$$\text{III} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} .$$

所以此方程为恰当方程。

凑微分,
$$ydx + xdy - 3x^2dx - 4ydy = 0$$

得
$$x^3 - xy + 2y^2 = C$$

3.
$$[\frac{y^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{1}{x}]dx + [\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2}]dy = 0$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{2y(x-y)^2 - 2y^2(x-y)(-1)}{(x-y)^4} = \frac{2xy}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x(x-y)^2 - 2x^2(x-y)}{(x-y)^4} = \frac{2xy}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$\text{III} \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \quad .$$

因此此方程是恰当方程。

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{(x - y)^2} - \frac{1}{x} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2}{(x - y)^2} \tag{2}$$

对 (1) 做
$$x$$
 的积分,则 $u = \int \frac{y^2}{(x-y)^2} dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \varphi(y)$

$$= -\frac{y^2}{x - y} - \ln x + \varphi(y) \tag{3}$$

对(3)做 y 的积分,则
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{-(-1)y^2 + (x-y)2y}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy}$$

$$= \frac{-2xy + y^2}{(x - y)^2} + \frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy}$$

$$=\frac{1}{y}-\frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$\iiint \frac{d\varphi(y)}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2}{(x-y)^2} - \frac{y^2 - 2xy}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{1}{y} - 1$$

$$\varphi(y) = \int (\frac{1}{y} - 1)dy = \ln y - y$$

$$u = -\frac{y^2}{x - y} - \ln x + \ln y - y = \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y^2 + xy - y^2}{x - y} = \ln \frac{y}{x} - \frac{xy}{x - y}$$

故此方程的通解为 $\ln \frac{y}{x} + \frac{xy}{x-y} = C$

4.
$$2(3xy^2 + 2x^3)dx + 3(2x^2y + y^2)dy = 0$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 12xy$$
, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 12xy$.

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad .$$

则此方程为恰当方程。

凑微分,
$$6xy^2dx + 4x^3dx + 6x^2ydy + 3y^2dy = 0$$

$$3d(x^2y^2) + d(x^4) + d(x^3) = 0$$

得:
$$x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + y^3 = C$$

$$5.(\frac{1}{y}\sin\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2}\cos\frac{y}{x} + 1)dx + (\frac{1}{x}\cos\frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2}\sin\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2})dy = 0$$

M:
$$M = \frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 1$$
 $N = \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y^3} \cos \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y^3} \cos \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x}$$

所以,
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$
,故原方程为恰当方程

因为
$$\frac{1}{y}\sin\frac{x}{y}dx - \frac{y}{x^2}\cos\frac{y}{x}dx + dx + \frac{1}{x}\cos\frac{y}{x}dy - \frac{x}{y^2}\sin\frac{x}{y}dy + \frac{1}{y^2}dy = 0$$

$$d(-\cos\frac{x}{y}) + d(\sin\frac{y}{x}) + dx + d(-\frac{1}{y}) = 0$$

所以,
$$d(\sin \frac{y}{x} - \cos \frac{x}{y} + x - \frac{1}{y}) = 0$$

故所求的解为
$$\sin \frac{y}{x} - \cos \frac{x}{y} + x - \frac{1}{y} = C$$

求下列方程的解:

6.
$$2x(ye^{x^2}-1)dx+e^{x^2}dy=0$$

解:
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2x e^{x^2}$$
 , $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2x e^{x^2}$

所以, $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$,故原方程为恰当方程

$$\nabla 2xy e^{x^2} dx - 2x dx + e^{x^2} dy = 0$$

所以,
$$d(ye^{x^2}-x^2)=0$$

故所求的解为 $ye^{x^2}-x^2=C$

$$7.(e^{x}+3y^{2})dx+2xydy=0$$

解:
$$e^x dx+3y^2 dx+2xydy=0$$

$$e^{x} x^{2} dx+3x^{2} y^{2} dx+2x^{3} y dy=0$$

所以,
$$de^{x}(x^{2}-2x+2)+d(x^{3}y^{2})=0$$

即 d [
$$e^x$$
(x^2-2x+2)+ x^3y^2]=0

故方程的解为
$$e^{x}(x^{2}-2x+2)+x^{3}y^{2}=C$$

8.
$$2xydx+(x^2+1)dy=0$$

解:
$$2xydx + x^2 dy + dy = 0$$

$$d(x^2y)+dy=0$$

即
$$d(x^2y+y)=0$$

故方程的解为 x²y+y=C

$$9 \cdot ydx - xdy = (x^2 + y^2)dx$$

解: 两边同除以 $x^2 + y^2$ 得 $\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = dx$

故方程的通解为
$$\arg tg\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = x + c$$

$$10 \cdot ydx - (x + y^3)dy = 0$$

解: 方程可化为:
$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} = ydy$$

故方程的通解为:
$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + c$$
 即: $2x = y(y^2 + c)$

同时, y=0 也是方程的解。

$$11 \cdot (y-1-xy)dx + xdy = 0$$

解: 方程可化为: ydx + xdy = (1 + xy)dx

$$d(xy) = (1+xy)dx \qquad \text{ET:} \quad \frac{d(xy)}{1+xy} = dx$$

故方程的通解为: ln|1+xy|=x+c

$$12 \cdot \left(y - x^2 \right) dx - x dy = 0$$

解: 方程可化为: $\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} = dx$

$$-d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = dx$$

故方程的通解为 : $\frac{y}{x} = c - x$ 即: y = x(c - x)

$$13 \cdot (x+2y)dx + xdy = 0$$

解: 这里
$$M = x + 2y, N = x$$
 , $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = \frac{1}{x}$$
 方程有积分因子 $\mu = e^{\int_{x}^{1} dx} = x$

两边乘以 μ 得: 方程 $x(x+2y)dx+x^2dy=0$ 是恰当方程

故方程的通解为:
$$\int (x^2 + 2xy)dx + \int \left[x^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\int (x^2 + 2xy)dx\right]dy = c$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} + x^3 y = c$$

即:
$$x^3 + 3x^2y = c$$

14.
$$[x\cos(x+y)+\sin(x+y)]dx + x\cos(x+y)dy = 0$$

解: 这里
$$M = x\cos(x+y) + \sin(x+y), N = x\cos(x+y)$$

因为
$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y)$$

故方程的通解为:

$$\int \left[x\cos(x+y) + \sin(x+y)\right] dx + \int \left[x\cos(x+y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\int \left[x\cos(x+y) + \sin(x+y)\right] dx\right] dy = c$$

即:
$$x\sin(x+y)=c$$

15.
$$(y\cos x + x\sin x)dx + (y\sin x + x\cos x)dy = 0$$

解: 这里
$$M = y\cos x - x\sin x, N = y\sin x + x\cos x$$
 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{-M} = 1$$
 方程有积分因子: $\mu = e^{\int dy} = e^y$ 两边乘以 μ 得:

方程 $e^{y}(y\cos x - x\sin x)dx + e^{y}(y\sin x + x\cos x)dy = 0$ 为恰当方程

故通解为 :
$$\int e^{y} (y \cos x - x \sin x) dx + \int \left(N - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int e^{y} (y \cos x - x \sin x) dx \right) dy = c$$

$$\mathbb{H}$$
: $e^{y} \sin x(y-1) + e^{y} \cos x = c$

16.
$$x(4ydx + 2xdy) + y^3(3ydx + 5xdy) = 0$$

解:两边同乘以 x² y 得:

$$(4x^3y^2dx + 2x^4ydy) + (3x^2y^5dx + 5x^3ydy) = 0$$

$$d(x^4y^2)+d(x^3y^5)=0$$

故方程的通解为: $x^4y^2 + x^3y^5 = c$

17、试导出方程M(X,Y)dx + N(X,Y)dy = 0 具有形为 $\mu(xy)$ 和 $\mu(x+y)$ 的积分因子的充要条件。

解: 若方程具有 $\mu(x+y)$ 为积分因子,

$$\frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x} \qquad (\mu(x+y))$$
是连续可导)
$$M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \mu(-\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial x})$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow z = x + y$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{d\mu}{dz} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{d\mu}{dz} , \quad \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \frac{d\mu}{dz} .$$

$$M \frac{d\mu}{dz} - N \frac{d\mu}{dz} = \mu(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}) ,$$

$$(M - N) \frac{d\mu}{dz} = \mu(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}) ,$$

$$\partial N = \partial M$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M - N} , \qquad dz = \varphi(x + y)dz$$

方程有积分因子 $\mu(x+y)$ 的充要条件是: $\frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M-N}$ 是 x+y 的函数,

此时, 积分因子为 $\mu(x+y) = e^{\int \varphi(z)dz}$.

$$(Mx - Ny)\frac{d\mu}{dz} = \mu(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y})$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{Mx - Ny}$$

此时的积分因子为 $\mu(xy) = e^{\int \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} dz}$

18. 设 f(x,y) 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 连续,试证方程 dy - f(x,y)dx = 0 为线性方程的充要

条件是它有仅依赖于x的积分因子.

证:必要性 若该方程为线性方程,则有 $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)$,

此方程有积分因子 $\mu(x) = e^{-\int P(x)dx}$, $\mu(x)$ 只与 x 有关 .

充分性 若该方程有只与x有关的积分因子 $\mu(x)$.

则 $\mu(x)dy - \mu(x)f(x,y)dx = 0$ 为恰当方程,

从而
$$\frac{\partial (-\mu(x)f(x,y))}{\partial y} = \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx}$$
 , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\mu'(x)}{\mu(x)}$,

$$f = -\int \frac{\mu'(x)}{\mu(x)} dy + Q(x) = -\frac{\mu'(x)}{\mu(x)} y + Q(x) = P(x)y + Q(x) .$$

其中 $P(x) = -\frac{\mu'(x)}{\mu(x)}$.于是方程可化为dy - (P(x)y + Q(x))dx = 0

即方程为一阶线性方程.

20. 设函数 f(u), g(u)连续、可微且 f(u)≠ g(u),\, 试证方程 yf(xy)dx+xg(xy)dy=0

有积分因子 u=(xy[f(xy)-g(xy)])-1

证: 在方程 yf(xy)dx+xg(xy)dy=0 两边同乘以 u 得:

uyf(xy)dx+uxg(xy)dy=0

$$\iint \frac{\partial uyf}{\partial y} = uf + uy \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + yf \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{f}{xy(f-g)} + \frac{y\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}{xy(f-g)} - yf \frac{x(f-g) + xy\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + xy\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{x^2y^2(f-g)^2}$$

$$= \frac{yf \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - gy\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}{xy(f-g)^2} = \frac{f \frac{\partial g}{\partial xy}\frac{\partial xy}{\partial y} - g\frac{\partial f}{\partial xy}\frac{\partial xy}{\partial y}}{x(f-g)^2}$$

$$= \frac{f \frac{\partial g}{\partial xy} - g\frac{\partial f}{\partial xy}}{(f-g)^2}$$

$$\overline{\prod} \frac{\partial uxg}{\partial x} = ug + ux \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + xg \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{g}{xy(f-g)} + \frac{x\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}}{xy(f-g)} - xg \frac{y(f-g) + xy\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - xy\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}}{x^2y^2(f-g)^2}$$

$$= \frac{xf \frac{\partial g}{\partial xy} \frac{\partial xy}{\partial x} - xg \frac{\partial f}{\partial xy} \frac{\partial xy}{\partial x}}{xy(f-g)^2} = \frac{f \frac{\partial g}{\partial xy} - g \frac{\partial f}{\partial xy}}{(f-g)^2}$$

故 $\frac{\partial uyf}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial uxg}{\partial x}$, 所以 u 是方程得一个积分因子

21. 假设方程(2.43)中得函数 M(x,y)N(x,y)满足关系 $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$ – $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ =

Nf(x)-Mg(y),其中 f(x),g(y)分别为 x 和 y 得连续函数,试证方程(2.43) 有积分因子 $u=\exp(\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy)$

证明: M(x,y)dx+N(x,y)dy=0

$$\mathbb{P} \stackrel{\text{iif}}{\text{iif}} \frac{\partial (uM)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (uN)}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow u \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + M \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} + N \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow u (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}) = N \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - M \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Leftrightarrow u (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}) = N e^{\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy} f(x)$$

$$-M e^{\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy} g(y) \Leftrightarrow u (\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}) = e^{\int f(x)dx + \int g(y)dy} (Nf(x) - Mg(y))$$

由已知条件上式恒成立,故原命题得证。

22、求出伯努利方程的积分因子.

解:已知伯努利方程为: $\frac{dy}{dx} = P(x)y + Q(x)y^n, y \neq o;$

两边同乘以 y^{-n} , 令 $z = y^{-n}$,

 $\frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)P(x)z + (1-n)Q(x), 线性方程有积分因子:$

 $\mu = e^{-\int (1-n)P(x)dx} = e^{(n-1)\int P(x)dx}$, 故原方程的积分因子为:

$$\mu = e^{-\int (1-n)P(x)dx} = e^{(n-1)\int P(x)dx}$$
, if !!!

23、设 $\mu(x,y)$ 是方程M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0的积分因子,从而求得可微函数U(x,y),

使得 $dU = \mu(Mdx + Ndy)$. 试证 $\tilde{\mu}(x, y)$ 也是方程 M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 的 积分因子的充要条件是 $\tilde{\mu}(x, y) = \mu \varphi(U)$,其中 $\varphi(t)$ 是 t 的可微函数。

证明: 若 $\tilde{\mu} = \mu \varphi(u)$, $\mathbb{Q} \frac{\partial (\tilde{\mu}M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (\mu \varphi(u)M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (\mu M)}{\partial y} \varphi(u) + \mu M \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y}$ $= \frac{\partial (\mu M)}{\partial y} \varphi(u) + \mu M \varphi'(u) \mu N$

$$X = \frac{\partial(\widetilde{\mu}N)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(\mu\varphi(u)N)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}\varphi(u) + \mu N\varphi'(u)\mu M$$

$$= \frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y}\varphi(u) + \mu N\varphi'(u)\mu M = \frac{\partial(\widetilde{\mu}M)}{\partial y}$$

即 $\tilde{\mu}$ 为M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0的一个积分因子。

24、设 $\mu_1(x,y)$, $\mu_2(x,y)$ 是方程 M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0 的两个积分因子,且 $\mu_1/\mu_2 \neq$ 常数,求证 $\mu_1/\mu_2 = c$ (任意常数)是方程 M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0 的通解。

证明: 因为 μ_1, μ_2 是方程M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0的积分因子

所以 $\mu_i M dx + \mu_i N dy = o$ (i = 1,2) 为恰当方程

下面只需证 $\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2}$ 的全微分沿方程恒为零

事实上:

$$\begin{split} d \left(\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \right) &= \frac{\mu_2 \left(\frac{\partial \mu_1}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \mu_1}{\partial y} dy \right) - \mu_1 \left(\frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial y} dy \right)}{\mu_2^2} \\ &= \frac{\mu_2 \left(\frac{\partial \mu_1}{\partial x} dx - \frac{M}{N} \frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial y} dx \right) - \mu_1 \left(\frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial x} dx - \frac{M}{N} \frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial y} dx \right)}{\mu_2^2} \\ &= \frac{dx}{N\mu_2^2} \left[\left(N \frac{\partial \mu_1}{\partial x} - M \frac{\partial \mu_1}{\partial y} \right) \mu_2 - \left(N \frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial x} - M \frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial y} \right) \mu_1 \right] \\ &= \frac{dx}{N\mu_2^2} \left[\mu_1 \mu_2 \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) - \mu_1 \mu_2 \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \right] = 0 \end{split}$$

即当 $\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \neq c$ 时, $\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = c$ 是方程的解。证毕!

习题 2.4

求解下列方程

$$1 \cdot xy'^3 = 1 + y'$$

解: 令
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = p = \frac{1}{t}$$
,则 $x = \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)t^3 = t^3 + t^2$,
从而 $y = \int pdx + c = \int \frac{1}{t}d(t^3 + t^2) + c = \int (3t + 2)dt + c = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + c$,
于是求得方程参数形式得通解为
$$\begin{cases} x = t^3 + t^2 \\ y = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + 2t + c \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cdot y'^3 - x^3 (1 - y') = 0$$

$$\iiint y = \int p dx + c = \int t \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{t} \right) d \left(t^2 - \frac{1}{t} \right) + c$$

$$= \int \left(t^3 - 1 \left(2t + \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt + c \right)$$

$$= \int \left(2t^4 - t - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} t^5 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{t} + c ,$$

于是求得方程参数形式得通解为 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 - \frac{1}{t} \\ y = \frac{2}{5}t^5 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{t} + c \end{cases}.$

$$3 \cdot y = y'^2 e^{y'}$$

解:
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y' = p$$
,则 $y = p^2 e^p$,

$$\cancel{M} \overrightarrow{\text{m}} x = \int \frac{1}{p} d(p^2 e^p) + c$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{p} \left(2pe^p + p^2 e^p \right) dp + c$$

$$= \int (2e^p + pe^p) dp + c$$

$$=(1+p)e^{p}+c$$
,

于是求得方程参数形式的通解为 $\begin{cases} x = (1+p)e^p + c \\ y = y^2 e^p \end{cases}$

另外, y=0 也是方程的解.

解:
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y' = tg\varphi$$
, 则 $y = \frac{2a}{1 + tg^2\varphi} = \frac{2a}{\sec^2\varphi} = 2a\cos^2\varphi$,

$$\cancel{\text{M}} \overrightarrow{\text{fit}} x = \int \frac{1}{p} dy + c = \int \frac{1}{tg \, \varphi} d(2a \cos^2 \varphi) + c$$

$$= -4a\int \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi + c = -4a\int \frac{1+\cos 2\varphi}{2} + c$$
$$= -a(2\varphi + \sin 2\varphi) + c,$$

于是求得方程参数形式的通解为 $\begin{cases} x = -a(2\varphi + \sin 2\varphi) + c \\ y = 2a\cos^2 \varphi \end{cases}$.

$$5 \cdot x^2 + y'^2 = 1$$

于是求得方程参数形式的通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \sin t \\ y = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t + c \end{cases}$

6,
$$y^2(y'-1)=(2-y')^2$$

Fig 13.
$$dx = \frac{dy}{y'} = \frac{dy}{2 - yt} = \frac{d\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)}{2 - t\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)} = \frac{\left(1 - t^{-2}\right)dt}{1 - t^2} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2\left(1 - t^2\right)}dt = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

$$\iint \overline{\Pi} x = \int \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt + c = \frac{1}{t} + c ,$$

于是求得方程参数形式的通解为 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t} + c \\ y = t + \frac{1}{t} \end{cases}$

因此方程的通解为 $y = \frac{1}{x-c} + x-c$.

习题 2.5

$$2. \quad ydx - xdy = x^2 ydy$$

解:两边同除以 x^2 ,得:

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} = ydy$$

$$d\frac{y}{r} = -\frac{1}{2}y^2 + c$$

$$\mathbb{I} \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} y^2 = c$$

4.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x - \sqrt{xy}}$$

解:两边同除以x,得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{r} = u$$

则
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\mathbb{H}\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u}{1 - \sqrt{u}}$$

得到
$$\frac{1}{u} = (c - \frac{1}{2} \ln |y|)^2$$
,

$$\mathbb{R} x = y \left(c - \frac{1}{2} \ln|y| \right)^2$$

另外 y = 0 也是方程的解。

$$6. \quad (xy+1)ydx - xdy = 0$$

解:
$$ydx - xdy + xydx = 0$$

$$\frac{y\,d\,x-x\,d\,y}{y^2} = -x\,d\,x$$

得到
$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$$

另外 y = 0 也是方程的解。

8.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3}$$
解: 令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$
则:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{1}{x}u^2$$
即 $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}u^2$
得到 $\frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{dx}{x^2}$
故 $\frac{-1}{u} = \frac{-1}{x} + c$
即 $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{c}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}$

另外 y = 0 也是方程的解。

10.
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}$$
解: $\diamondsuit \frac{dy}{dx} = p$
即 $x = \frac{1+p^{2}}{p}$
而 $\frac{dy}{dx} = p$ 故两边积分得到
$$y = \frac{1}{2} p^{2} - \ln|p| + c$$

因此原方程的解为
$$x = \frac{1+p^2}{p}$$
, $y = \frac{1}{2}p^2 - \ln|p| + c$ 。

$$12. e^{-y} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \right) = xe^{x}$$
解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = xe^{x+y}$$
令
$$x + y = u$$
则
$$1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1 = xe^{u} - 1$$

$$\mathbb{H}\,\frac{du}{e^u} = xdx$$

$$-e^{-u} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$$

故方程的解为

$$e^{x+y} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = c$$

14.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y + 1$$

则
$$1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}$$

那么
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1 = u$$

$$\frac{du}{u+1} = dx$$

求得:
$$\ln(u+1) = x+c$$

故方程的解为
$$\ln(x+y+1)=x+c$$

或可写 为
$$x+y+1=ce^x$$

16.
$$(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 2e^{-y}$$

解: 令
$$e^{-y} = u$$
 则 $y = -\ln u$

$$-(x+1)\frac{1}{u}\frac{du}{dx} = 2u - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{u(2u-1)}du = -\frac{1}{x+1}dx$$

$$\frac{2u-1}{u} = \frac{1}{x+1} + c$$

即方程的解为 $e^{y}(x+y)=2x+c$

18.
$$4x^2y^2dx + 2(x^3y - 1)dy = 0$$

解: 将方程变形后得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x^2y^2}{2x^3y - 1}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2x^3y - 1}{4x^2y^2} = \frac{x}{2y} - \frac{1}{4x^2y^2}$$

同除以
$$x^2$$
得: $x^2 \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x^3}{2y} - \frac{1}{4y^2}$

$$z = \frac{3}{2}y^2 + cy^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

即原方程的解为
$$x^3 = \frac{3}{2}y^2 + cy^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$19.X(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 - 2y(\frac{dy}{dx}) + 4x = 0$$

解: 方程可化为
$$2y(\frac{dy}{dx}) = x(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + 4x, y = \frac{x(\frac{dy}{dx})^2 + 4x}{2(\frac{dy}{dx})}$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p, ||y| = \frac{xp^2 - 4x}{2p} = \frac{x}{2}p + \frac{2x}{p}, ||i| \pm tx + x + 3 + \frac{2}{p} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{2}{p} - \frac{2x}{2x} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$(\frac{p}{2} - \frac{2}{p}) = (\frac{x}{2} - \frac{2x}{p^2}) \frac{dp}{dx}, (\frac{p}{2} - \frac{2}{p}) dx + (\frac{x}{2} - \frac{2x}{p^2}) dp = 0, (p^2 - 4p) dx + (-xp^2 + 4x) dp = 0$$

$$p(p^2 - 4) dx - x(p^2 - 4) dp = 0 : p^2 - 4 \frac{y}{2} p dx - x dp = 0, \exists p^2 = 4 \frac{y}{2} + 4x - x dp = 0 \text{ ord},$$

$$p = \frac{x}{c}, y = \frac{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{c^2} + 4x}{2x} = \frac{x^2}{c^2} + 4}{\frac{2}{2}}, 2yc = c^2x^2 + 4.$$

$$20.y^2 \left[1 - (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 \right] = 1$$

$$\beta = \frac{d\theta}{dx} = p - \sin \partial_t ||y|^2 \left[1 - (\sin \partial)^2 \right] - 1, \quad y - \frac{1}{\cos \partial_t} dx - \frac{dy}{p} = \frac{dy}{\sin \partial_t} - \frac{1}{\sin \partial_t} \frac{\sin \partial_t}{\cos^2 \partial_t} d\partial_t - \frac{d\partial_t}{\cos^2 \partial_t} d\partial_t - \frac{d\partial_t}{\partial_t} - \frac{d$$

解: $\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = p = t, x = t + e^t \oplus dy = pdx$ 得 $y = \int t(1 + e^t)dt + c = \frac{t^2}{2} + e^t t - e^t + c$

$$25.\frac{dy}{dx} + e^{\frac{dy}{dx}} - x = 0$$

所以方程的解为:
$$x = t + e^t$$
, $y = \int t(1 + e^t)dt + c = \frac{t^2}{2} + e^t t - e^t + c$

$$26.(2xy + x^2y + \frac{y^3}{3})dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy = 0$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial y} = 2x + x^2 + y^2, \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}}{\partial x}}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$$
所以方程有积分因子 e^x 方程两边同乘 e^x 得 $d3e^x x^2 y + de^x y^3 = 0$ 所以方程的解为: $3e^x x^2 y + e^x y^3 = c$

27.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+3y+4}{4x+6y+5}$$

两边积分得

$$9 \ln \left| 2x + 3y + \frac{22}{7} \right| = 14(3y - \frac{3}{2}x) + c$$

即为方程的通解。

另外,7u+22=0,即 $2x+3y+\frac{22}{7}=0$ 也是方程的解。

28.
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x^2y(y^2 - x^2)$$

解: 两边同除以x,方程可化为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + 2xy(y^2 - x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = u$$
,则

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

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x^3(u^3 - u),$$
$$\frac{du}{u^3 - u} = 2x^3 dx$$

$$(\frac{1}{2(u+1)} + \frac{1}{2(u-1)} - \frac{1}{u})du = 2x^3 dx$$

两边积分得

$$1 - \frac{1}{u^2} c e^{x^4}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = cy^2 e^{x^4}$$

为方程的解。

$$29. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = e^{xy}$$

那么
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{x}{u}\frac{du}{dx} - \ln u}{x^2},$$
那么
$$\frac{1}{ux}\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{\ln u}{x^2} + \frac{\ln u}{x^2} = u$$
即
$$\frac{du}{u^2} = xdx$$
两边积分得
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + e^{-xy} = c$$

两边积分得

即为方程的解。

30.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x^3 - 2xy^3 + 2x}{3x^2y^2 - 6y^5 + 3y^2}$$

方程可化为 $(4x^3 - 2xy^3 + 2x)dx$ $(3x^2y - 6y + 3^2y)dx$ 解:

$$d(x^4 + x^2) - (y^3 dx^2 + x^2 dy^3) + d(y^6 - y^3) = 0$$

两边积分得

$$x^4 + x^2 + y^6 - y^3 - x^2 y^3 = c$$

 $x^4 + x^6 + c = (x^2 + 1)(y^3 - 1)$

为方程的解。

31.
$$y^2(xdx + ydy) + x(ydx - xdy) = 0$$

解: 方程可化为
$$y^2xdx + y^3dy + xydx - x^2dy = 0$$

两边同除以
$$y^2$$
 , 得 $xdx + ydx + \frac{x(ydx - xdy)}{y^2} = 0$

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

 $\diamondsuit x = \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则

 $\rho d\rho + \rho \cos \theta dctg\theta = 0$

$$\rho d\rho - \frac{d\sin\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = 0$$

两边积分得

$$\rho = -\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + c$$

将
$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\rho}{v}$$
代入得,

$$\rho = -\frac{\rho}{y} + c$$

即

$$\rho^2 (y+1)^2 = c^2 y^2$$

故

$$(x^2 + y^2)(y^2 + 1)^2 = c^2y^2$$

32.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1 + xy^3}{1 + x^3y} = 0$$

解: 方程可化为

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1 - xy^3}{1 + x^3 y}$$

两边同加上1,得

$$\frac{d(x+y)}{dx} = \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{1 + x^3y}$$
 (*)

再由 d(xy) = xdy + ydx, 可知

$$\frac{d(xy)}{dx} = x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{(x-y)(x^2y^2 - 1)}{1 + x^3y}$$
 (**)

将(*)/(**)得

$$\frac{d(x+y)}{d(xy)} = \frac{xy(x+y)}{x^2y^2 - 1}$$

即

$$\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{uv}{v^2 - 1}$$

整理得

$$\frac{du}{u} = \frac{v}{v^2 - 1} dv$$

两边积分得

$$\sqrt{v^2-1}=cu$$

即

$$c(x+y) = \sqrt{x^2y^2 - 1}$$

另外, x+y=0也是方程的解。

33. 求一曲线,使其切线在纵轴上之截距等于切点的横坐标。

解: 设p(x,y)为所求曲线上的任一点,则在p点的切线l在y轴上的截距为:

由题意得
$$y-x\frac{dy}{dx}$$
即
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x$$
即
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}y-1$$
也即
$$-ydx + xdy = -dx$$
两边同除以 x^2 , 得
$$\frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$
即
$$d(\frac{y}{x}) = -d\ln|x|$$
即
$$y = cx + x\ln|x|$$

为方程的解。

34. 摩托艇以 5 米/秒的速度在静水运动,全速时停止了发动机,过了 20 秒钟后,艇的速度减至 $v_1 = 3$ 米/秒。确定发动机停止 2 分钟后艇的速度。假定水的阻力与艇的运动速度成正比例。

解:
$$F = ma = m\frac{dv}{dt}$$
, 又 $F = k_1 v$,由此

$$m\frac{dv}{dt} = k_1 v$$
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = kv$$

即

其中 $k = \frac{k_1}{m}$,解之得

$$\ln |v| = kt + c$$

又t = 0时, v = 5; t = 2时, v = 3。

故得 $k = \frac{1}{20} \ln \frac{3}{5}$, $c = \ln 5$

从而方程可化为 $v = 5(\frac{3}{5})^{\frac{t}{20}}$

当
$$t = 2 \times 60 = 120$$
 时,有 $v(20) = 5 \times (\frac{3}{5})^{\frac{120}{20}} = 0.23328 \, \text{ } */ \text{ } !$

即为所求的确定发动机停止2分钟后艇的速度。

35. 一质量为m的质点作直线运动,从速度等于零的时刻起,有一个和时间成正比(比例系数为 k_1)的力作用在它上面,此质点又受到介质的阻力,这阻力和速

度成正比(比例系数为 k2)。试求此质点的速度与时间的关系。

解:由物理知识得: $a = \frac{F_{\oplus}}{m}$ (其中a为质点的加速度, F_{\ominus} 为质点受到的合外力)

根据题意:
$$F_{\triangleq} = k_1 t - k_2 v$$

故: $m \frac{dv}{dt} = k_1 t - k_2 v (k_2 > 0)$

$$\mathbb{E} : \frac{dv}{dt} = (\frac{-k_2}{m})v + \frac{k_1}{m}t \qquad (*)$$

(*)式为一阶非齐线性方程,根据其求解公式有

$$V = e^{\int -\frac{k_2}{m} dt} \left(\int \frac{k_1}{m} t \cdot e^{\int \frac{k_2}{m} dt} dt + c \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{k_2}{m} t} \left(\frac{k_1}{k_2} t \cdot e^{\frac{k_2}{m} t} - \frac{m k_1}{k_2^2} e^{\frac{k_2}{m} t} + c \right)$$
又当 $t = 0$ 时, $V = 0$,故 $c = \frac{m k_1}{k^2}$

因此,此质点的速度与时间的关系为: $V = \frac{mk_1}{k_2^2}e^{-\frac{k_2}{m}t} + \frac{k_1}{k_2}(t - \frac{m}{k_2})$

36. 解下列的黎卡提方程

(1)
$$y'e^{-x} + y^2 - 2ye^x = 1 - e^{2x}$$

解: 原方程可转化为:
$$y' = -e^x y^2 + 2e^{2x} y + e^x - e^{3x}$$
, (*)

观察得到它的一个特解为: $y=e^x$, 设它的任意一个解为 $y=e^x+z$,

代入 (*) 式得到:
$$\frac{d(e^x + z)}{dx} = -e^x(e^x + z)^2 + 2e^{2x}(e^x + z) + e^x - e^{3x}$$
 (**) 由 (**) - (*) 得: $\frac{dz}{dx} = -e^x z^2$ 变量分离得: $\frac{dz}{z^2} = -e^x dx$ 两边同时积分: $-\frac{1}{z} = -e^x + c$ 即: $z = \frac{1}{e^x + c}$

故原方程的解为
$$y = e^x + \frac{1}{c + e^x}$$

(2)
$$y' + y^2 - 2y\sin x = \cos x - \sin^2 x$$

解: 原方程可化为: $y' = -y^2 + 2y\sin x + \cos x - \sin^2 x$

由观察得,它的一个特解为 $\bar{y} = \sin x$,设它的任意一个解为 $y = \sin x + z$,故

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = (-2\sin x + 2\sin x)z - z^2 = -z^2$$

变量分离再两边同时积分得: $\frac{1}{z} = x + c$ 即 $z = \frac{1}{x+c}$

故原方程的解为 $y = \sin x + \frac{1}{x+c}$

(3)
$$x^2y' = x^2y^2 + xy + 1$$

解: 原方程可化为: $y' = y^2 + \frac{1}{x}y + \frac{1}{x^2}$

由观察得到,它的一个特解为 $\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{x}$,设它的任一个解为 $y = -\frac{1}{x} + z$,故

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x}z + z^2$$
, 该式是一个 $n = 2$ 的伯努利方程

两边同除以 z^2 得到: $\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + 1$

$$\mathbb{D}: \ \frac{d^{\frac{1}{z}}}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{z} - 1, \ \ \diamondsuit \frac{1}{z} = u,$$

则: $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}u - 1$,根据一阶非齐线性方程的求解公式得:

$$u = e^{\int_{-x}^{1} dx} (\int_{-x}^{1} - e^{\int_{-x}^{1} dx} dx + c) = x(c - en \mid x \mid)$$

故:
$$z = \frac{1}{x(c-en\mid x\mid)}$$

因此: 原方程的解为: $xy = \frac{1}{c - en|x|} - 1$

(4)
$$4x^2(y'-y^2)=1$$

解: 原方程可化为: $y' = y^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2}$

由观察得到,它的一个特解为 $\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{2x}$,设它的任一个解为 $y = -\frac{1}{2x} + z$,于

是

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x}z + z^2$$
, 这是 $n = 2$ 的伯努利方程

两边同除以
$$z^2$$
得到: $\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + 1$

即: $\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - 1$

则: $\frac{1}{z} = e^{\int_{-x}^{1} dx} (\int_{-x}^{1} - e^{\int_{-x}^{1} dx} + c) = x(c - en|x|)$

即: $z = \frac{1}{x(c - en|x|)}$

故: 原方程的解为:
$$2xy = \frac{2}{c - en|x|} - 1$$

(5)
$$x^2(y'+y^2)=2$$

解: 原方程可化为: $y' = -y^2 + \frac{2}{x^2}$

由观察得,它的一个特解为 $\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{x}$,故设它的任一个解为 $y = -\frac{1}{x} + z$,于是 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{x}z - z^2$,这是 n = 2 的伯努利方程

两边同除以
$$z^2$$
得到: $\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - 1$
即: $\frac{d\frac{1}{z}}{dx} = -\frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + 1$
则: $\frac{1}{z} = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} (\int e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + c) = \frac{1}{x^2} (\frac{x^3}{3} + c)$

故: 原方程的解为:
$$y = \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + c} - \frac{1}{x}$$
, 即 $xy = \frac{2x^3 - c}{c + x^3}$.

(6)
$$x^2y' + (xy-2)^2 = 0$$

解: 原方程可化为: $y' = -y^2 + \frac{4}{x}y - \frac{4}{x^2}$

由观察得到它的一个特解为 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{x}$,设它的任一个解为 $y = \frac{1}{x} + z$,于是

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{z}z - z^2$$
, 这是 $n = 2$ 的伯努利方程

两边同除以 z^2 得到: $\frac{1}{z^2}\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - 1$

即:
$$\frac{d\frac{1}{z}}{dx} = -\frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + 1$$

则: $\frac{1}{z} = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} (\int e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + c) = \frac{1}{x^2} (\frac{x^3}{3} + c)$

从而: $\frac{1}{z} = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} (\int e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + c) = \frac{1}{x^2} (\frac{x^3}{3} + c)$

故原方程的解为: $y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + c} = \frac{4x^3 + c}{x(x^3 + c)}$

即: $xy = \frac{4x^3 + c}{x(x^3 + c)}$

(7)
$$y' = (x-1)y^2 + (1-2x)y + x$$

解:由观察得到它的一个特解为y=1,故设它的任一个解为y=1+z,于是

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -z + (x-1)z^2$$
, 这是 $n=2$ 的佰努利方程,

两边同除以
$$z^2$$
得: $\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{z} + (x-1)$

即: $\frac{d^{\frac{1}{z}}}{dx} = \frac{1}{z} + (1-x)$

从而: $\frac{1}{z} = e^{\int dx} (\int (1-x)e^{\int -dx} dx + c)$
 $= e^x (xe^{-x} + c) = x + ce^x$

故原方程的解为:
$$y=1+z=1+\frac{1}{x+ce^x}$$

习题 3.1

1 求方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y^2$ 通过点(0,0)的第三次近似解;

解:
$$\mathbb{R} \varphi_0(x) = 0$$

$$\varphi_1(x) = y_0 + \int_0^x (x + y_0^2) dx = \int_0^x x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = y_0 + \int_0^x [x + \varphi_1^2(x)] dx = \int_0^x [x + (\frac{1}{2}x^2)^2] dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{20}x^5$$

$$\varphi_3(x) = y_0 + \int_0^x [x + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{20}x^5)^2] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{20}x^5 + \frac{1}{160}x^8 + \frac{1}{4400}x^{11}$$

2 求方程 $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = x-y²通过点(1,0)的第三次近似解;

解:
$$\phi_0(x) = 0$$

$$\emptyset_{1}(x) = y_{0} + \int_{0}^{x} (x - y_{0}^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{x} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2}$$

$$\phi_{2}(x) = y_{0} + \int_{0}^{x} [x - \phi_{1}^{2}(x)] dx = \int_{0}^{x} [x - (\frac{1}{2}x^{2})^{2}] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{20} x^{5}$$

$$\phi_{3}(x) = y_{0} + \int_{0}^{x} [x - (\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{20}x^{5})^{2}] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{20} x^{5} + \frac{1}{160} x^{8} - \frac{1}{4400} x^{11}$$

3 题 求初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \\ y(-1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{R:} \quad |x+1| \le \mathbf{1}, \quad |y| \le \mathbf{1}$$

的解的存在区间,并求解第二次近似解,给出在解的存在空间的误差估计;

解: 因为 M=max{
$$\left|x^2-y^2\right|$$
}=4 则 h=min(a, $\frac{b}{M}$)= $\frac{1}{4}$

则解的存在区间为 $|x-x_0| = |x-(-1)| = |x+1| \le \frac{1}{4}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Psi_0(X) = 0$$
 ;

$$\Psi_1(x) = \mathbf{y}_0 + \int_{x_0}^x (x^2 - 0) \, d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{3} \, \mathbf{x}^3 + \frac{1}{3};$$

$$\Psi_2(x)$$
 = $\mathbf{y}_0 + \int_{-1}^{x} \left[x^2 - (\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3})^2\right] dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{x}{9} - \frac{x^4}{18} - \frac{x^7}{63} + \frac{11}{42}$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} \right| \le 2 = L$$

则: 误差估计为:
$$|\Psi_2(x) - \Psi(x)| \le \frac{M * L^2}{(2+1)^2} h^3 = \frac{11}{24}$$

4 题 讨论方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 在怎样的区域中满足解的存在唯一性定理的条件,

并求通过点(0,0)的一切解;

解: 因为
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} y^{\frac{-2}{3}}$$
在 $y \neq 0$ 上存在且连续;

而
$$\frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
在 $|y| \ge \sigma \phi 0$ 上连续

曲
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2}y^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
有: $|y| = (x+c)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

又 因为 y(0)=0 所以: $|y|=x^{\frac{3}{2}}$

另外 y=0 也是方程的解;

故 方程的解为:
$$|y| = \begin{cases} x^{\frac{3}{2}} & x \ge 0 \\ 0 & x \pi 0 \end{cases}$$

或 y=0;

6题 证明格朗瓦耳不等式:

设 K 为非负整数,f(t)和 g(t)为区间 $\alpha \le t \le \beta$ 上的连续非负函数,且满足不等式:

$$f(t) \le k + \int_{\alpha}^{t} f(s)g(s)ds$$
, $\alpha \le t \le \beta$

则有:
$$f(t) \le \text{kexp}(\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s)ds), \alpha \le t \le \beta$$

证明: 令 R (t) =
$$\int_{\alpha}^{t} f(s)g(s)ds$$
,则 R (T) = f(t)g(t)

$$R'(T)-R(t)g(t) = f(t)g(t)-R(t)g(t)$$

$$\leq$$
 kg(t) R (T)- R(t)g(t) \leq kg(t);

两边同乘以
$$\exp(-\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s)ds)$$
 则有:

$$R^{\dagger}(T) \exp(-\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s)ds) - R(t)g(t) \exp(-\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s)ds)$$

$$\leq \text{kg(t)} \exp(-\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s)ds)$$

两边从 α 到t积分:

R(t)
$$\exp(-\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s)ds) \le -\int_{\alpha}^{t} kg(s)ds \exp(-\int_{\alpha}^{t} g(r)dr)ds$$

即
$$R(t) \leq \int_{\alpha}^{t} kg(s)ds \exp(-\int_{s}^{t} g(r)dr)ds$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
 f(t) $\leq 1 \leq k + R(t) \leq k + k \int_{\alpha}^{t} g(s) \exp(-\int_{s}^{t} g(r) dr) ds$

$$\leq k(1-1+\exp(-\int_{s}^{t}g(r)dr)=k\exp(\int_{s}^{s}g(r)dr)$$

即
$$f(t) \leq k \int_{a}^{t} g(r)dr$$
;

7 题 假设函数 f(x,y)于 (x_0,y_0) 的领域内是 y 的 不增函数,试证方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$
满足条件 $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{y}_0$ 的解于 $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{x}_0$ 一侧最多只有一个解;

证明: 假设满足条件 $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{y}_0$ 的解于 $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{x}_0$ 一侧有两个 $\psi(\mathbf{x}), \varphi(\mathbf{x})$ 则满足:

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x} f(x, \varphi(x)) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$\psi(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^{x} f(x, \psi(x)) dx$$

不妨假设 $\varphi(x) \phi \psi(x)$,则 $\varphi(x)$ - $\psi(x) \ge 0$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbb{m}} \varphi(\mathbf{x}) - \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \varphi(x)) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{x_0}^x f(x, \psi(x)) d\mathbf{x}$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} [f(x,\varphi(x)) - f(x,\psi(x))] dx$$

又因为 f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 的领域内是 y 的 增函数,则:

$$f(x, \varphi(x))-f(x, \psi(x)) \leq 0$$

则
$$\varphi(x)$$
- $\psi(x)$ = $\int_{x_0}^x [f(x,\varphi(x)) - f(x,\psi(x))] dx \le 0$

则
$$\varphi(x)$$
- $\psi(x) \le 0$

所以
$$\varphi(x)$$
- $\psi(x)$ =0, 即 $\varphi(x)$ = $\psi(x)$

则原命题方程满足条件 $y(x_0) = y_0$ 的解于 $x \ge x_0$ 一侧最多只有一个解;

习题 3.3

1. Proof 若(1)成立则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ 及 $\overline{x}_0 > x_0$, $\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon, \overline{x}_0)$, 使当

$$|\overline{y}_0| = |y(\overline{x}, x_0, y_0)| \le \delta$$

时,初值问题
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) \\ y(\overline{x}_0) = \overline{y}_0 = y(\overline{x},x_0,y_0) \end{cases}$$

的解 $y = \bar{y}(x, \bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0)$ 满足对一切 $x \ge \bar{x}_0$ 有 $|\bar{y}(x, \bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0)| < \varepsilon$,

由解关于初值的对称性,(3,1)的两个解 $y = y(x,x_0,y_0)$ 及 $y = \overline{y}(x,\overline{x}_0,\overline{y}_0)$ 都过点 (x_0,y_0) ,由解的存在唯一性

$$y(x,x_0,y_0) = \overline{y}(x,\overline{x}_0,\overline{y}_0)$$
, $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \ge \overline{x}_0$ fr

故 $|y(x,x_0,y_0)|<\varepsilon, x\geq \overline{x}_0$

若(2)成立,取定 $\bar{x}_0 > x_0$,则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 = \delta(\varepsilon, \bar{x}_0) = \delta(\varepsilon)$,使当

$$|y(\overline{x},x_0,y_0)| \leq \delta_1$$

时,对一切 $x \ge \overline{x}_0$ 有

$$|y(x,x_0,y_0)| < \varepsilon$$

因初值问题
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) \\ y(x_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解为y=0,由解对初值的连续依赖性,

对以上
$$\varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists \delta = \delta(\varepsilon, x_0, \overline{x_0}) = \delta(\varepsilon, x_0)$, 使当

$$|y_0| \le \delta$$
时

对一切 $x \in (x_0, \bar{x}_0]$ 有

$$|y(x,x_0,y_0)| < \min\{\varepsilon,\delta_1\} < \varepsilon$$

而当 $x \ge \bar{x}_0$ 时,因

$$|y(\overline{x},x_0,y_0)| \le \min\{\varepsilon,\delta_1\} < \delta_1$$

故 $|y(x,x_0,y_0)|<\varepsilon$

这样证明了对一切 $x \ge x_0$ 有

$$|y(x,x_0,y_0)| < \varepsilon$$

2. Proof: 因 f(x,y) 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 都在 G 内连续,从而 f(x,y) 在 G 内关于 y 满足局部

Lipschitz 条件, 因此解 $y = \varphi(x,x_0,y_0)$ 在它的存在范围内关于 x,x_0,y_0 是连续的。

设由初值 (x_0,y_0) 和 $(x_0,y_0+\Delta y_0)$ ($(\Delta y_0) \leq \alpha,\alpha$ 足够小)所确定的方程解分别为

$$y = \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) \equiv \varphi$$
, $y = \psi(x, x_0, y_0 + \Delta y_0) \equiv \psi$

即
$$\varphi \equiv y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x,\varphi) dx$$
 , $\psi \equiv y_0 + \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(x,\psi) dx$ 于是

$$\psi - \varphi = \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x (f(x, \varphi) - f(x, \psi)) dx$$
$$= \Delta y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} (\psi - \varphi) dx \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

因 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 及 φ 、 ψ 连续,因此

$$\frac{\partial f(x, \varphi + \theta(\psi - \varphi))}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1$$

这里 r_1 具有性质: 当 $\Delta y_0 \to 0$ 时,; $r_1 \to 0$ 且当 $\Delta y_0 = 0$ 时 $r_1 = 0$, 因此对 $\Delta y_0 \neq 0$ 有

$$\frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} = 1 + \int_{x_0}^{x} \left(\frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1 \right) \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} dx$$

$$\mathbb{RP} \ z = \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0}$$

是初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dy} = \left[\frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} + r_1\right]z\\ z(x_0) = 1 = z_0 \end{cases}$$

的解,在这里 $\Delta y_0 \neq 0$ 看成参数 0 显然,当 $\Delta y_0 = 0$ 时,上述初值问题仍然有解。

根据解对初值和参数的连续性定理,知 $\frac{\psi-\varphi}{\Delta y_0}$ 是 $x,x_0,z_0,\Delta y_0$ 的连续函数,从而存

$$\lim_{\Delta y_0 \to 0} \frac{\psi - \varphi}{\Delta y_0} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0}$$

而 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_0}$ 是初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} z \\ z(x_0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

的解,不难求解

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y_0} = \exp \int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx$$

它显然是 x,x_0,y_0 的连续函数。

3. 解: 这里 $f(x,y) = p(x)y + \psi(x)$ 满足解对初值的可微性定理条件 故:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx$$

$$= -(p(x_0)y_0 + Q(x_0)) \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} \frac{\partial f(x, \varphi)}{\partial y} dx = \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f(x, \varphi(x, x_0, y_0)) = p(x) \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) + Q(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + Q(x) \stackrel{\text{iff}}{\text{iff}} y(x_0) = y_0 \text{ iff} \text{iff}$$

$$y = e^{\int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx} (\int_{x_0}^{x} Q(x) e^{-\int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx} dx + y_0)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{iff}}{\text{iff}} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_0} = \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_0} = -p(x_0) \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx (\int_{x_0}^{x} Q(x) (\exp(-\int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx)) dx + y_0)$$

$$+ \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx (-Q(x_0) + p(x_0) \int_{x_0}^{x} Q(x) [\exp(-\int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx)] dx)$$

$$= -(p(x_0)y_0 + Q(x_0)) \exp \int_{x_0}^{x} p(x) dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = p(x) \exp \int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx \left(\int_{x_0}^x Q(x) (\exp(-\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx)) dx + y_0 \right)$$

$$+ \exp \int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx \left(Q(x) \exp(-\int_{x_0}^x p(x) dx) \right)$$

$$= p(x) \varphi(x, x_0, y_0) + Q(x)$$

4. 解: 这是 $f(x,y) = \sin(\frac{y}{x})$ 在 (1, 0) 某领域内满足解对初值可微性定理条件,由公式

$$\frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x_0}\Big|_{(1,0)} = -f(x_0, y_0) \exp(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dx)\Big|_{(1,0)} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y(x, x_0, y_0)}{\partial x_0}\Big|_{(1,0)} = \exp(\int_{x_0}^x \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dx)\Big|_{(1,0)} = \exp\int_{x_0}^x \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} dx\Big|_{(1,0)}$$

$$= \exp\int_{1}^x \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y(x, 1, 0)}{x} dx$$

易见y=0是原方程满足初始条件y(1)=0的解

$$Q y(x,1,0) = 0 \qquad \therefore \cos \frac{y(x,1,0)}{x} = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial y(x,x_0,y_0)}{\partial y_0} \bigg|_{\substack{x_0=1\\y=0}} = \exp \int_1^x \frac{1}{x} dx = |x|$$

习题 3.4

(一)、解下列方程,并求奇解(如果存在的话):

1、
$$y = 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4$$

解: 令 $\frac{dy}{dx} = p$,则 $y = 2xp + x^2 p^4$,
两边对 x 求导,得 $p = 2p + 2x \frac{dp}{dx} + 2xp^4 + 4x^2 p^3 \frac{dp}{dx}$
 $\left(1 + 2xp^3\right)\left(2x \frac{dp}{dx} + p\right) = 0$
从 $1 + 2xp^3 = 0$ 得 $p \neq 0$ 时, $x = -\frac{1}{2p^3}$, $y = -\frac{3}{4p^2}$;
从 $2x \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{c}{p^2}$, $y = \frac{2c}{p} + c^2$,

 $p \neq 0$ 为参数, $c \neq 0$ 为任意常数.

经检验得
$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2p^3} \\ y = -\frac{3}{4p^3} \end{cases}$$
,是方程奇解.

$$2 \cdot x = y - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

两边对 x 求导, 得 $p=1+2p\frac{dp}{dx}$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{p-1}{2p},$$

解之得 $x = 2p + \ln(p-1)^2 + c$,

所以
$$y = 2p + p^2 + \ln(p-1)^2 + c$$
,

且 y=x+1 也是方程的解,但不是奇解.

$$3 \cdot y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$

解: 这是克莱洛方程,因此它的通解为 $y=cx+\sqrt{1+c^2}$,

从
$$\begin{cases} y = cx + \sqrt{1 + c^2} \\ x - \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 + c^2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$
中消去 c,

得到奇解 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

$$4 \cdot \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

解:这是克莱洛方程,因此它的通解为 $y=cx+c^2$,

从
$$\begin{cases} y = cx + c^2 \\ x + 2c = 0 \end{cases}$$
 中消去 c,

得到奇解 $4y + x^2 = 0$.

$$5 \cdot \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2x\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

两边对 x 求导,得 $p=2p+2x\frac{dp}{dx}+2p\frac{dp}{dx}$

$$\frac{dx}{dp} = -\frac{2}{p}x - 2,$$

解之得
$$x = -\frac{2}{3}p + cp^{-2}$$
,

所以
$$y = -\frac{1}{3}p^2 + cp^{-1}$$
,

可知此方程没有奇解.

$$6 \cdot x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 - y \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 1 = 0$$

解: 原方程可化为
$$y = x \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$
,

这是克莱罗方程,因此其通解为 $y=cx-\frac{1}{c^2}$,

从
$$\begin{cases} y = cx - \frac{1}{c^2} \\ x + 2c^{-3} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 中消去 c,得奇解 $27x^2 + 4y^3 = 0$.

$$7 \cdot y = x \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

解:
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = p$$
, 则 $y = x(1+p) = p^2$,

两边对 x 求导,得 $x = ce^{-p} - 2p + 2$,

所以
$$y = c(p+1)e^{-p} - p^2 + 2$$
,

可知此方程没有奇解.

$$8 \cdot x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - (x - a)^2 = 0$$

解:
$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \frac{(x-a)^2}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{x - a}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$dy = \pm \left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$$

$$y = \pm \left(\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2ax^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$9(y+c)^2 = 4x(x-3a)^2$$

可知此方程没有奇解.

$$9 \cdot y = 2x + \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3$$

解:
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = p$$
, 则 $y = 2x + p - \frac{1}{3}p^3$,

两边对 x 求导, 得 $p=2+\frac{dp}{dx}-p^2\frac{dp}{dx}$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{p-2}{1-p^2}$$

解之得
$$x = -\frac{(p+2)^2}{2} - 3\ln|p-2| + c$$
,

所以
$$y = -\frac{1}{3}p^3 - p^2 - 3p - 4 - 6\ln|p - 2| + c$$
,

且 $y=2x-\frac{2}{3}$ 也是方程的解,但不是方程的奇解.

$$10 \cdot \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + (x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

解:
$$y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

这是克莱罗方程,因此方程的通解为 $y=cx+c+c^2$,

从
$$\begin{cases} y = cx + c + c^2 \\ x + 1 + 2c \end{cases}$$
中消去 c,

得方程的奇解 $(x+1)^2 + 4y = 0$.

(二) 求下列曲线族的包络.

$$1 \cdot y = cx + c^2$$

解:对 c 求导,得 x+2c=0,
$$c = -\frac{x}{2}$$
,

代入原方程得,
$$y = -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} = -\frac{x^2}{4}$$
,

经检验得, $y=-\frac{x^2}{4}$ 是原方程的包络.

$$2 \cdot c^2 y + cx^2 - 1 = 0$$

解: 对 c 求导, 得
$$2yc + x^2 = 0, c = -\frac{x^2}{2y}$$
,

代入原方程得
$$\frac{x^4}{4y^2}y - \frac{x^4}{2y} - 1 = 0$$
, 即 $x^4 + 4y = 0$,

经检验得 $x^4 + 4y = 0$ 是原方程的包络.

$$3 \cdot (x-c)^2 + (y-c)^2 = 4$$

解: 对 c 求导, 得
$$-2(x-c)-2(y-c)=0$$
, $c = \frac{x+y}{2}$,

代入原方程得 $(x-y)^2 = 8$.

经检验,得 $(x-y)^2 = 8$ 是原方程的包络.

$$4 \cdot (x-c)^2 + y^2 = 4c$$

代入原方程得
$$4+y^2=4(x+2)$$
, $y^2=4(x+1)$,

经检验,得 $y^2 = 4(x+1)$ 是原方程的包络.

(三) 求一曲线,使它上面的每一点的切线截割坐标轴使两截距之和等于常数 c.

解: 设所求曲线方程为 y=y(x),以 X、Y 表坐标系,则曲线上任一点(x,y(x))的切线方程为(Y-y(x))= y'(x)(X-x),

它与 X 轴、Y 轴的截距分别为 $X = x - \frac{y}{y'}$, Y = y - xy',

按条件有
$$x - \frac{y}{y'} + y - xy' = a$$
, 化简得 $y = xy' - \frac{ay'}{1 - y'}$,

这是克莱洛方程,它的通解为一族直线 $y = cx - \frac{ac}{1-c}$,

它的包络是
$$\begin{cases} y = cx - \frac{ac}{1-c} \\ 0 = x - \frac{a}{1-c} - \frac{ac}{(1-c)^2} \end{cases},$$

消去 c 后得我们所求的曲线 $4ax = (x - y + a)^2$.

(四) 试证: 就克莱洛方程来说, p-判别曲线和方程通解的 c-判别曲线同样是方程通解的包络, 从而为方程的奇解.

证:克莱洛方程 y=xp+f(p)的 p-判别曲线就是用 <math>p-消去法,

从
$$\begin{cases} y = cx + f(c) \\ 0 = x + f'(c) \end{cases}$$
 中消去 p 后而得的曲线;

c-判别曲线就是用 c-消去法,从通解及它对求导的所得的方程 $\begin{cases} y = cx + f(c) \\ 0 = x + f'(c) \end{cases}$ 中消去 c 而得的曲线,

显然它们的结果是一致的, 是一单因式,

因此 p-判别曲线是通解的包络, 也是方程的通解.

习题 4.1

1. 设x(t)和y(t)是区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上的连续函数,证明:如果在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上有 $\frac{x(t)}{y(t)} \ne$ 常

数或
$$\frac{y(t)}{x(t)}$$
 常数,则 $x(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上线形无关。

证明: 假设在x(t), y(t)在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上线形相关

则存在不全为零的常数 α , β , 使得 $\alpha x(t) + \beta y(t) = 0$

那么不妨设
$$x(t)$$
不为零,则有 $\frac{y(t)}{x(t)} = -\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

显然 $-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ 为常数,与题矛盾,即假设不成立 x(t), y(t) 在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上线形无关

2. 证明非齐线形方程的叠加原理: 设 $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ 分别是非齐线形方程

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_{n}(t)x = f_{1}(t)$$
 (1)

$$\frac{d^{n}x}{dt^{n}} + a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_{n}(t)x = f_{2}(t)$$
 (2)

的解,则
$$x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$
 是方程
$$\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_n(t) x = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$
 的解。

证明: 由题可知 $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ 分别是方程(1),(2)的解

$$\mathbb{N}: \frac{d^n x_1(t)}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x_1(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_n(t) x_1(t) = f_1(t)$$
(3)

$$\frac{d^n x_2(t)}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x_2(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_n(t) x_2(t) = f_2(t)$$
(4)

那么由(3)+(4)得:

$$\frac{d^{n}(x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t))}{dt^{n}}+a_{1}(t)\frac{d^{n-1}(x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t))}{dt^{n-1}}+\Lambda+a_{n}(t)(x_{1}(t)+x_{2}(t))=f_{1}(t)+f_{2}(t)$$

即
$$x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$
 是方程是 $\frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_1(t) \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_n(t) x = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$ 的解。

3. 试验证
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - x = 0$$
 的基本解组为 e^t , e^{-t} , 并求方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - x = \cos t$ 的通解。

证明:由题将e'代入方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ -x=0得:e'-e'=0,即e'是该方程的解,

同理求得 e^{-t} 也是该方程的解

又显然 e^t, e^{-t} 线形无关,故 e^t, e^{-t} 是 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - x = 0$ 的基本解组。

由题可设所求通解为: $x(t) = c_1(t)e^t + c_2(t)e^{-t}$, 则有:

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(t)e^t + c_2'(t)e^{-t} = 0\\ c_1'(t)e^t - c_2'(t)e^{-t} = \cos t \end{cases}$$

解之得:
$$c_1(t) = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-t}(\cos t - \sin t) + c_1; c_2(t) = -\frac{1}{4}e^{t}(\cos t + \sin t) + c_2$$

故所求通解为: $x(t) = c_1e^{t} + c_2e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}\cos t$

4. 试验证 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{t}{1-t}\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{1}{1-t}x = 0$ 有基本解组 t, e^t ,并求方程

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{t}{1-t}\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{1}{1-t}x = t-1 \text{ 的通解}.$$

解: 由题将 t 代入方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{t}{1-t} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{1}{1-t} x =_0$ 得:

$$\frac{d^2t}{dt^2} + \frac{t}{1-t}\frac{dt}{dt} - \frac{1}{1-t}t = \frac{t}{1-t} + \frac{t}{1-t} = 0$$
, 即 t 为该方程的解

同理 e^t 也是该方程的解,又显然t, e^t 线形无关,

故 t,
$$e^{t}$$
是方程 $\frac{d^{2}x}{dt^{2}} + \frac{t}{1-t}\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{1}{1-t}x = 0$ 的基本解组

由题可设所求通解为 $x(t)=c_1(t)t+c_2(t)e^t$,则有:

$$\begin{cases} c_{1}'(t)t + c_{2}'(t)e^{t} = 0 \\ c_{1}'(t) + c_{2}'(t)e^{t} = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

解之得:
$$c_1(t) = -t + c_1, c_2(t) = -(te^{-t} + e^{-t}) + c_2$$

故所求通解为 $x(t) = c_1 t + c_2 e^t - (t+1)^2$

- 5. 以知方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} x = 0$ 的基本解组为 e^t, e^{-t} , 求此方程适合初始条件
 - x(0)=1, x'(0)=0及x(0)=0, x'(0)=1的基本解组(称为标准基本解组,即有w(0)=1)

并求出方程的适合初始条件 $x(0)=x_0, x'(0)=x_0'$ 的解。

解: e^t , e^{-t} 时间方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ - x = 0 的基本解组,故存在常数 c_1 , c_2 使得: $x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$

于是:
$$x'(t) = c_1 e^t - c_2 e^{-t}$$

令 t=0,则有方程适合初始条件 x(0)=1, x'(0)=0,于是有:

又该方程适合初始条件x(0)=0,x'(0)=1,于是:

显然 $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ 线形无关, 所以此方程适合初始条件的基本解组为:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}, \qquad x(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}$$

而此方程同时满足初始条件 $x(0)=x_0, x'(0)=x_0'$,于是:

$$\begin{cases} c_1 e^0 + c_2 e^0 = x_0 \\ c_1 e^0 - c_2 e^0 = x_0 \end{cases}, \text{ k} \text{ $\#$} \text{ $\#$} \text{: } c_1 = \frac{x_0 + x_0}{2}, c_2 = \frac{x_0 - x_0}{2} \end{cases}$$

故
$$x(t) = \frac{x_0 + x_0}{2} e^t + \frac{x_0 - x_0}{2} e^{-t}$$
 满足要求的解。

6. 设 $x_i(t)$ ($i=1,2,\Lambda,n$)是齐线形方程(4.2)的任意 n 个解。它们所构成的伏朗斯行列式记为w(t),试证明w(t)满足一阶线形方程 $w'+a_1(t)w=0$,因而有:

$$w(t) = w(t_0)e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{M}}: \Theta w'(t) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1' & \Lambda & x_n' \\ x_1' & \Lambda & x_n' \\ \Lambda & \Lambda & \Lambda \\ x_1^{(n-1)} & \Lambda & x_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} + \Lambda + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & \Lambda & x_n \\ x_1' & \Lambda & x_n \\ \Lambda & \Lambda & \Lambda \\ x_1^{(n)} & \Lambda & x_n^{(n)} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & \Lambda & x_n \\ x_1' & \Lambda & x_n \\ \Lambda & \Lambda & \Lambda \\ x_1^{(n-2)} & \Lambda & x_n^{(n-2)} \\ x_1^{(n)} & \Lambda & x_n^{(n)} \end{vmatrix}$$

又
$$x_i(t)(i=1,2,\Lambda,n)$$
满足 $\frac{d^n x_i}{dt^n} + a_1(t)\frac{d^{n-1} x_i}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_n(t)x_i = 0$

$$\mathbb{H}\frac{d^n x_i}{dt^n} = -\left(a_1(t)\frac{d^{n-1}x_i}{dt^{n-1}} + \Lambda + a_n(t)x\right)$$

w'(t)中第k行都乘以 $a_k(t)$,加到最后一行(k为 $1,2,\Lambda$,n-1)

则:
$$w'(t) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & \Lambda & x_n \\ x_1 & \Lambda & x_n \\ \Lambda & \Lambda & \Lambda \\ x_1^{(n-2)} & \Lambda & x_n^{(n-2)} \\ x_1^{(n-1)} & \Lambda & x_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} (-a_1(t)) = -a_1(t)w(t)$$

即
$$w' + a_1(t)w = 0$$
 则有: $\frac{w'(t)}{w(t)} = -a_1(t)dt$

两边从 t_0 到t积分: $\ln |w(t)|_{t_0}^t = -a_1(s)ds$,则

$$\ln |w(t)| - n|w(t_0)| = -\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds$$

$$w(t) = w(t_0)e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds}$$

$$t \in (a,b)$$

7. 假设 $x_1(t) \neq 0$ 是二阶齐线形方程 $x'' + a_1(t)x' + a_2(t)x = 0$ (*) 的解,这里 $a_1(t)$ 和 $a_2(t)$ 在区间 [a,b]上连续,试证:(1) $x_2(t)$ 是方程的解的充要条件为: $w'[x_1,x_2] + a_1w[x_1,x_2] = 0 ; (2) 方程的通解可以表示为:$

$$x = x_1 \left[c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} \exp\left(-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s) ds\right) dt + c_2 \right], \notin c_1, c_2 \text{ is } \text{if } \text{if$$

$$t_0, t \in [a, b]$$

从

而

方

证: (1)
$$w'[x_1, x_2] + a_1 w[x_1, x_2] = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 x_2'' - x_1'' x_2' + a_1 x_1 x_2' - a_1 x_1' x_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 x_2'' + a_1 x_1' x_2 + a_1 x_1 x_2 + a_1 x_1 x_2' - a_1 x_1' x_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 \left(x_2'' + a_1 x_2' + a_1 x_2 \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_2'' + a_1 x_2' + a_1 x_2 = 0, (x_1 \neq 0)$$
即 x_2 为(*)的解。

(2)因为 x_1,x_2 为方程的解,则由刘维尔公式

國內人工,
$$x_2$$
 为为在的解,例由对非不公式
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = w(t_0)e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds},$$
 民口:
$$x_1x_2' - x_1'x_2 = w(t_0)e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds}$$
 两边都乘以 $\frac{1}{x_1^2}$ 则有:
$$\frac{d\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)}{dt} = \frac{w(t_0)}{x_1}e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds}$$
 ,于是:
$$\frac{x_2}{x_1} = c_1\int \frac{1}{x_1}e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds} dt + c_2$$
 艮曰:
$$x_2 = \left(c_1\int \frac{1}{x_1^2}e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds} dt + c_2\right) x_1$$
 取 $c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0$,得: $c_2 = x_1\int \frac{1}{x_1^2}e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds} dt$ 又: $c_2 = x_1\int \frac{1}{x_1^2}e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds} dt$ 是 $c_1\int \frac{1}{x_1^2}e^{-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s)ds} dt$

示

为

$$x = x_1 \left[c_1 \int \frac{1}{x_1^2} \exp\left(-\int_{t_0}^t a_1(s) ds\right) dt + c_2 \right], \ \ \sharp \ \ \downarrow c_1, c_2 \ \ \ \sharp \ \ \ \sharp \ \ ,$$

$$t_0, t \in [a, b]_{\circ}$$

8. 试证 n 阶非齐线形微分方程 (4.1) 存在且最多存在 n+1 个线形无关解。

证:设
$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \Lambda, x_n(t)$$
为(4.1)对应的齐线形方程的一个基本解组, $x(t)$ 是(4.1)

的一个解,则: $x_1(t) + \bar{x}(t), x_2(t) + \bar{x}(t), \Lambda$, $x_n(t) + \bar{x}(t), \bar{x}(t)$, (1), 均为 (4.1) 的解。同时 (1) 是线形无关的。

事实上: 假设存在常数 c_1,c_2,Λ , c_{n+1} , 使得:

$$\begin{split} c_1 \Big(x_1(t) + \overline{x}(t) \Big) + c_2 \Big(x_2(t) + \overline{x}(t) \Big) + \Lambda + c_n \Big(x_n(t) + \overline{x}(t) \Big) + c_{n+1} \Big(\overline{x}(t) \Big) &= 0 \\ \exists \mathbb{P} : \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i(t) + \overline{x}(t) \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} c_i &= 0 \end{split}$$

我们说:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} c_i = 0$$

否则,若
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} c_i \neq 0$$
,则有 $: \overline{x}(t) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{c_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} c_i} x_i(t)$

(*)的左端为非齐线形方程的解,而右端为齐线形方程的解,矛盾!

从而有
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i x_i(t) = 0$$

又 $x_1(t), x_2(t), \Lambda, x_n(t)$ 为(4.1)对应的齐线形方程的一个基本解组,

故有:
$$c_1 = c_2 = \Lambda = c_n = 0$$
, 进而有: $c_{n+1} = 0$

即(1)是线形无关的。

习题 4.2

1. 解下列方程

(1)
$$x^{(4)} - 5x'' + 4x = 0$$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^4 - 5\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$ 有根 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = -2$, $\lambda_3 = 1$, $\lambda_4 = -1$

故通解为
$$\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + c_3 e^t + c_4 e^{-t}$$

$$(2) x''' - 3ax'' + 3a^2x' - a^3x = 0$$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^3 - 3a\lambda^2 + 3a^2\lambda - a^3 = 0$

有三重根 λ=α

故通解为 $\mathbf{X} = c_1 e^{at} + c_2 t e^{at} + c_3 t^2 e^{at}$

(3)
$$x^{(5)} - 4x''' = 0$$

解: 特征方程 25-423=0

有三重根 $\lambda=0$, $\lambda_4=2$, $\lambda_5=-2$

故通解为
$$x = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + c_3 t^2 + c_4 t + c_5$$

$$(4)$$
 $x'' + 2x' + 10x = 0$

解:特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 10 = 0$ 有复数根 $\lambda_1 = -1 + 3i$, $\lambda_2 = -1 - 3i$ 故通解为 $x = c_1 e^{-t} \cos 3t + c_2 e^{-t} \sin 3t$

(5)
$$x'' + x' + x = 0$$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0$ 有复数根 $\lambda_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$,

故通解为
$$x = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

(6)
$$s'' - a^2 s = t + 1$$

解:特征方程 $\lambda^2 - a^2 = 0$ 有根 $\lambda_1 = a, \lambda_2 = -a$

当 $a \neq 0$ 时,齐线性方程的通解为 $\mathbf{s} = c_1 e^{at} + c_2 e^{-at}$

$$\tilde{s} = A + Bt$$
 代入原方程解得 $A = B = -\frac{1}{a^2}$

故通解为
$$s=c_1e^{at}+c_2e^{-at}-\frac{1}{a^2}(t-1)$$

当 a=0 时,
$$\tilde{s} = t^2(\gamma_1 t + \gamma_2)$$
代入原方程解得 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

故通解为
$$s=c_1+c_2t-\frac{1}{6}t^2(t+3)$$

(7)
$$x''' - 4x'' + 5x' - 2x = 2t + 3$$

解: 特征方程 λ³-4λ²+5λ-2=0有根 λ₁=2,两重根 λ=1

齐线性方程的通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^t + c_3 t e^t$

又因为 $\lambda=0$ 不是特征根,故可以取特解行如 $\tilde{x}=A+Bt$ 代入原

方程解得 A=-4, B=-1

故通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^t + c_3 t e^t - 4 - \mathbf{t}$

(8)
$$x^{(4)} - 2x'' + x = t^2 - 3$$

解: 特征方程 λ⁴ - 2λ² +1=0有2重根λ = 1,2重根λ = -1

故齐线性方程的通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + c_3 e^{-t} + c_4 t e^{-t}$

取特解行如 $\tilde{x} = At^2 + Bt + c$ 代入原方程解得 A=1, B=0,C=1

故通解为
$$\mathbf{X} = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + c_3 e^{-t} + c_4 t e^{-t} + t^2 + 1$$

$$(9) x''' - x = \cos t$$

解:特征方程
$$\lambda^3 - 1 = 0$$
 有复数根 $\lambda_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, $\lambda_3 = 1$

故齐线性方程的通解为 $x = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_3 e^t$

取特解行如 $\tilde{x} = A\cos t + B\sin t$ 代入原方程解得 $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$

故通解为
$$x = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_3 e^t - \frac{1}{2} (\cos t + \sin t)$$

(10)
$$x'' + x' - 2x = 8\sin 2t$$

解: 特征方程 \(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \) 有根 \(\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1\)

故齐线性方程的通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-2t}$

因为+-2i 不是特征根

取特解行如 $\tilde{x} = A\cos 2t + B\sin 2t$ 代入原方程解得 $A = -\frac{2}{5}, B = -\frac{6}{5}$ 故通解为 $X = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{5}\cos 2t - \frac{6}{5}\sin 2t$

$$(11) x''' - x = e^t$$

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^3 - 1 = 0$ 有复数根 $\lambda_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, $\lambda_3 = 1$

故齐线性方程的通解为 $x = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_3 e^t$ $\lambda =$

1 是特征方程的根,故 $\tilde{x} = Ate^{t}$ 代入原方程解得 $A = \frac{1}{3}$

故通解为
$$x = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + c_3 e^t + \frac{1}{3} t e^t$$

(12)
$$s'' + 2as' + a^2s = e^t$$

解: 特征方程 λ² + 2aλ + a² = 0有 2 重根 λ = -a

当 a=-1 时,齐线性方程的通解为 $s=c_1e^t+c_2te^t$,

 $\lambda=1$ 是特征方程的 2 重根,故 $\tilde{x}=At^2e^t$ 代入原方程解得 $\mathbf{A}=\frac{1}{2}$ 通解为 $\mathbf{s}=c_1e^t+c_2te^t+\frac{1}{2}t^2$,

当 $a \neq -1$ 时,齐线性方程的通解为 $s = c_1 e^{-at} + c_2 t e^{-at}$,

 $\lambda = 1$ 不是特征方程的根,故 $\tilde{x} = Ae^{t}$ 代入原方程解得 $A = \frac{1}{(a+1)^2}$

故通解为
$$s=c_1e^{-at}+c_2te^{-at}+\frac{1}{(a+1)^2}e^t$$

$$(13)$$
 $x'' + 6x' + 5x = e^{2t}$

解: 特征方程 \(\alpha^2 + 6\lambda + 5 = 0\) 有根 \(\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -5\)

故齐线性方程的通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-5t}$

 $\lambda = 2$ 不是特征方程的根,故 $\tilde{x} = Ae^{2t}$ 代入原方程解得 $A = \frac{1}{21}$ 故通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-5t} + \frac{1}{21} e^{2t}$

(14)
$$x'' - 2x' + 3x = e^{-t} \cos t$$

解: 特征方程 λ² - 2λ + 3 = 0 有根 λ₁ = -1 + √2 i, λ₂ = -1 - √2 i

故齐线性方程的通解为 $x=c_1e^t\cos\sqrt{2}t+c_2e^t\sin\sqrt{2}t$

 $-1\pm i$ 不是特征方程的根,取特解行如 $\tilde{x} = (A\cos t + B\sin t)e^{-t}$ 代入原方程解得 $A = \frac{5}{41}, B = -\frac{4}{41}$

故通解为 $x = c_1 e^t \cos \sqrt{2}t + c_2 e^t \sin \sqrt{2}t + (\frac{5}{41} \cos t - \frac{4}{41} \sin t)e^{-t}$

(15)
$$x'' + x = \sin t - \cos 2t$$

解: 特征方程 λ² +1=0 有根 λ₁ = i, λ₂ =- i

故齐线性方程的通解为 $x=c_1\cos t+c_2\sin t$

 $x'' + x = \sin t$, $\lambda_1 = i$, 是方程的解 $\tilde{x} = t(A\cos t + B\sin t)$ 代入原方程解得

故通解为 $x = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t \cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos 2t$

习题 5.1

1.给定方程组

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \qquad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{*}$$

a)试验证
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{v}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$ 分别是方程组(*)的满足初始条件 $\mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的解.

b)试验证 w(t)= c_1 u(t)+ c_2 v(t)是方程组(*)的满足初始条件 w(0)= $\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$ 的解,其中 c_1 , c_2 是任意常数.

解: a)
$$u(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 0 \\ -\sin 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ -\cos t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$\nabla v(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin o \\ \cos 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v(t)$$

因此 u(t),v(t)分别是给定初值问题的解.

b)
$$w(0) = c_1 u(0) + c_2 u(0) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w'(t) = c_1 u'(t) + c_2 v'(t)$$

$$= c_1 \begin{bmatrix} -\sin t \\ -\cos t \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t \\ -c_1 \cos t - c_2 \sin t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t \\ -c_1 \sin t + c_2 \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} w(t)$$

因此 w(t)是给定方程初值问题的解.

2. 将下面的初值问题化为与之等价的一阶方程组的初值问题:

a)
$$x'' + 2x' + 7tx = e^{-t}, x(1) = 7, x'(1) = -2$$

b)
$$x^{(4)}+x=te^{t}, x(0)=1, x^{(0)}=-1, x^{(0)}=0$$

c)
$$\begin{cases} x'' + 5y' - 7x + 6y = e^{t} \\ y'' - 2y + 13y' - 15x = \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$x(0)=1, x'(0)=0, y(0)=0, y'(0)=1$$

解: a) 令
$$x_1 = x, x_2 = x^2$$
, 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x' = x_2 \\ x_2 = x'' = -7tx_1 - 2x_2 + e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -7t & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = x(1)=7$$
 $X_2(1)=x'(1)=-2$

于是把原初值问题化成了与之等价的一阶方程的初值问题:

$$\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x' = x_2 \\ x_2 = x'' = x_3 \\ x_3 = x''' = x_4 \\ x_4 = -x + te^t = -x_1 + te^t \end{cases}$$

$$\exists x_1(0) = x(0) = 1, \quad x_2 = x'(0) = -1, \quad x_3(0) = x''(0) = 2,$$

$$x_4(0) = x'''(0) = 0$$

于是把原初值问题化成了与之等价的一阶方程的初值问题:

c) 令 $\mathbf{w}_1 = \mathbf{x}$, $\mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{x}$, $\mathbf{w}_3 = \mathbf{y}$, $\mathbf{w}_4 = \mathbf{y}$, 则原初值问题可化为:

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = x' = w_2 \\ w_2 = x'' = -5w_4 + 7w_1 - 6w_3 + e^t \\ w_3 = y' = w_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_1(0) = x(0) = 1 \\ w_2(0) = x'(0) = 0 \\ w_3(0) = y(0) = 0 \\ w_4(0) = y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{w}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad 其中 \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 试用逐步逼近法求方程组

$$x' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

满足初始条件

$$\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

的第三次近似解.

$$\mathfrak{M}: \quad \psi_0(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\psi_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ds = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\psi_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} ds = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi_{3}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \int_{0}^{t} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 1 - \frac{s^{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} ds = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t - \frac{t^{3}}{6} \\ 1 - \frac{t^{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

习题 5.2

- 1.试验证 $\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t^2 & t \\ 2t & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 是方程组 $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{t^2} & \frac{2}{t} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$,在任何不包含原点的区间 $\mathbf{a} \le t \le b$ 上的基解矩阵。
- 解: 令 $\Phi(t)$ 的第一列为 $\varphi_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^2 \\ 2t \end{pmatrix}$,这时 $\varphi_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2t \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{t^2} & \frac{2}{t} \end{pmatrix} \varphi_1(t)$ 故 $\varphi_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t^2} & \frac{2}{t} \end{pmatrix} \varphi_1(t)$ 故 $\varphi_2(t)$ 表示 $\Phi(t)$ 第二列,我们有 $\varphi_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{2}{t^2} & \frac{2}{t} \end{pmatrix} \varphi_2(t)$ 这样 $\varphi_2(t)$ 也是一个解。因此 $\Phi(t)$ 是解矩阵。又因为 det $\Phi(t) = -t^2$ 故 $\Phi(t)$ 是基解矩阵。
- 2.考虑方程组 x' = A(t)x (5.15)其中 A(t)是区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上的连续 $n \times n$ 矩阵,它的元素为 $a_{ii}(t)$,i,j=1,2,...,n
- a) 如果 $x_1(t), x_2(t), ..., x_n(t)$ 是(5.15)的任意 n 个解,那么它们的伏朗斯基行列式 $W[x_1(t), x_2(t), ..., x_n(t)] \equiv W(t)$ 满足下面的一阶线性微分方程 $W' = [a_{11}(t) + a_{22}(t) + ... + a_{nn}(t)]W$
- b) 解上面的一阶线性微分方程,证明下面公式: $W(t)=W(t_0)$ e $\int_{t_0}^t [a_{11}(s)+a_{22}(s)+...a_{nn}(s)]ds$ $t_0,t\in[a,b]$

解: w'(t)=
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \dots + \begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

=

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}x_{11} + a_{12}x_{21} + ...a_{1n}x_{n1} & a_{11}x_{12} + a_{12}x_{22} + ... + a_{1n}x_{n2} & ... & a_{11}x_{1n} + a_{12}x_{2n} + ... + a_{1n}x_{nn} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & ... & x_{2n} \\ & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & ... & x_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ ... + \begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & ... & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & ... & x_{2n} \\ & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_{11} + ... + a_{nn}x_{n1} & a_{n1}x_{21} + ... + a_{nn}x_{n2} & ... & a_{n1}x_{nn} + ... + a_{nn}x_{nn} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}x_{11} & a_{11}x_{12} & ... & a_{11}x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & ... & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{nn}x_{n1} & a_{nn}x_{n2} & ... & a_{nn}x_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\times 2 + \frac{x_{11}}{x_{11}} = \frac{x_{12}}{x_{12}} = \frac{x_{22}}{x_{22}} = \frac{x_{$$

$$(a_{11}+...+a_{nn})$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & ... & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & ... & x_{2n} \\ . & . & . & . \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & ... & x_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{11}+...+a_{nn}) w(t)$$

$$= (a_{11}(t)+...+a_{nn}(t)) w(t)$$

b)由于 w'(t)=[
$$a_{11}(t)+...+a_{nn}(t)$$
] w(t),即 $\frac{dw(t)}{w(t)}$ =[$a_{11}(t)+...+a_{nn}(t)$]dt

两边从 \mathbf{t}_0 到 \mathbf{t} 积分 $\ln |w(t)| - \ln |w(t_0)| = \int_{t_0}^t [a_{11}(s) + ... + a_{nn}(s)] ds$ 即 $\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{w}(\mathbf{t}_0) \mathbf{e}$ $\int_{t_0}^t [a_{11}(s) + ... + a_{nn}(s)] ds, \mathbf{t} \in [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}]$

- 3.设 A(t)为区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上的连续 $n \times n$ 实矩阵, $\Phi(t)$ 为方程 x' = A(t)x 的基解矩阵,而 $x = \varphi(t)$ 为其一解,试证:
- a) 对于方程 $y'=-A^T(t)y$ 的任一解 $y=\Psi(t)$ 必有 $\Psi^T(t)$ $\varphi(t)=常数;$
- $b)\Psi(t)$ 为方程 $y'=-A^T(t)y$ 的基解矩阵的充要条件是存在非奇异的常数

矩阵 C, 使Ψ T (t) φ (t)=C.

解 a)[$\Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)$] = $\Psi^T\varphi(t)$ + $\Psi^T\varphi'(t)$ = $\Psi^T\varphi(t)$ + $\Psi^T(t)$ A(t) φ 又因为 $\Psi'=$ -A $^T(t) \Psi(t)$,所以 $\Psi^T=$ - $\Psi^T(t)$ A(t)

 $[\Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)] = \Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)A(t) + \Psi^T(t)A(t) \varphi(t)=0,$

所以对于方程 $y = -A^T(t)y$ 的任一解 $y = \Psi(t)$ 必有 $\Psi^T(t)$ $\varphi(t) = 常数$

b) " \leftarrow "假设为方程 $y = -A^T(t)y$ 的基解矩阵,则

 $[\Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)] = [\Psi^T(t)] \Phi(t) + \Psi^T(t) \Phi(t) = [-A^T(t) \Psi(t)] \Phi(t) + \Psi^T(t)$

(t) $A^{T}(t)$ $\Phi(t)$ + $\Psi^{T}(t)$ [A(t) $\varphi(t)$]=- $\Psi^{T}(t)$ $A^{T}(t)$ $\Phi(t)$ + $\Psi^{T}(t)$ $A^{T}(t)$ $\Phi(t)$ =0, Φ(t)=C

"⇒"若存在非奇异常数矩阵 C, $\det z \neq 0$,使 $\Psi^{T}(t) \varphi(t) = C$,

则[$\Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)$] = $\Psi^T \varphi(t)$ + $\Psi^T \varphi^T(t)$ =0,故 $\Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)$ =- $\Psi^T(t) \varphi(t)$ -- $\Psi^T(t)$ --

4.设 $\Phi(t)$ 为方程 $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{A})$ $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{n}$ 常数矩阵)的标准基解矩阵(即 $\Phi(\mathbf{0})$ =E), 证明:

 $\Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t_0)=\Phi(t-t_0)$ 其中 t_0 为某一值.

证明: (1) $\Phi(t)$, $\Phi(t-t_0)$ 是基解矩阵。

- (2) 由于 $\Phi(t)$ 为方程 $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ 的解矩阵,所以 $\Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{t}_0)$ 也是 \mathbf{x}' = $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ 的解矩阵,而当 $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{t}_0$ 时, $\Phi(\mathbf{t}_0)\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{t}_0) = \mathbf{E}$, $\Phi(\mathbf{t} \mathbf{t}_0) = \Phi(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{E}$. 故由解的存在唯一性定理,得 $\Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{t}_0) = \Phi(\mathbf{t} \mathbf{t}_0)$
- 5.设A(t),f(t)分别为在区间 $a \le t \le b$ 上连续的 $n \times n$ 矩阵和n维列向量,证明方程组x = A(t)x + f(t)存在且最多存在n + 1个线性无关解。

证明:设 $x_1, x_2, ... x_n$ 是 x' = A(t)x 的 n 个线性无关解, \overline{x} 是 x' = A(t)x + f(t)的一个解,则 $x_1 + \overline{x}$, $x_2 + \overline{x}$, ..., $x_n + \overline{x}$, \overline{x} 都是非齐线性方程的解,下面来证明它们线性无关,假设存在不全为零的常数 C_i , (I=1,2,...,n)使得 $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i(x_i+\overline{x}) + c_{n-1} \overline{x} = 0$, 从而 $x_1 + \overline{x}$, $x_2 + \overline{x}$, ..., $x_n + \overline{x}$, \overline{x} 在 $a \le t \le b$ 上线性相关,此与已知矛盾,因此 $x_1 + \overline{x}$, $x_2 + \overline{x}$, ..., $x_n + \overline{x}$, \overline{x} 线性无关,所以方程组 x' = A(t)x + f(t)存在且最多存在 n+1 个线性无关解。

6、试证非齐线性微分方程组的叠加原理:

$$x' = A(t)x + f_1(t)$$

$$x' = A(t)x + f_2(t)$$

的解,则 $x_1(t)+x_2(t)$ 是方程组

$$x' = A(t)x + f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

的解。

证明:
$$x' = A(t)x + f_1(t)$$
 (1) $x' = A(t)x + f_2(t)$ (2)

分别将 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 代入(1)和(2)

$$\text{III} x_1 + x_2 = A(t)[x_1(t) + x_2(t)] + f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

$$[x_1(t) + x_2(t)]' = A(t)[x_1(t) + x_2(t)] + f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$$

即证
$$x' = A(t)x + f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

7. 考虑方程组x = Ax + f(t), 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

a)试验证
$$\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$
 是 $x' = Ax$ 的基解矩阵;

b)试求
$$x' = Ax + f(t)$$
的满足初始条件 $\varphi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的解 $\varphi(t)$ 。

证明: a)首先验证它是基解矩阵

以
$$\varphi_1(t)$$
表示 $\phi(t)$ 的第一列 $\varphi_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\operatorname{III} \varphi_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{2t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \varphi_1(t)$$

故 $\varphi_1(t)$ 是方程的解

如果以
$$\varphi_2(t)$$
表示 $\phi(t)$ 的第二列 $\varphi_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} te^{2t} \\ e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$

我们有
$$\varphi_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} + 2te^{2t} \\ 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} te^{2t} \\ e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \varphi_2(t)$$

故 $\varphi_2(t)$ 也是方程的解

从而 $\phi(t)$ 是方程的解矩阵

故 $\phi(t)$ 是x = Ax的基解矩阵;

b)由常数变易公式可知,方程满足初始条件 $\varphi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的解

$$\varphi(t) = \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(0)\eta + \phi(t)\int_0^t \phi^{-1}f(s)ds$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{IIII}} \phi^{-1}(t) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & -te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}}{e^{4t}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2t}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} (1-t)e^{2t} \\ -e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2s} & -se^{-2s} \\ 0 & e^{-2s} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin s \\ \cos s \end{pmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25}(-15t+27)e^{2t} - \frac{1}{25}\cos t - \frac{1}{25}\sin t \\ -\frac{3}{5}e^{2t} - \frac{2}{5}\cos t + \frac{1}{5}\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

8、试求x' = Ax + f(t), 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

满足初始条件

$$\varphi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

的解 $\phi(t)$ 。

解:由第7题可知x' = Ax的基解矩阵 $\Phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{III} \phi^{-1}(s) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} e^{2s} & -se^{2s} \\ 0 & e^{2s} \end{pmatrix}}{e^{4s}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2s}$$

若方程满足初始条件 $\varphi(0)=0$

則有
$$\varphi(t) = \varphi(t) \int_0^t \phi^{-1}(s) f(s) ds = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -s \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2s} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{2s} \end{pmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{2t} \\ te^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

若
$$\varphi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有

$$\varphi(t) = \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(0)\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \phi(t)\int_0^t \phi^{-1}(s)f(s)ds = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{2t} \\ te^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-t+\frac{1}{2}t^2)e^{2t} \\ (t-1)e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

9、试求下列方程的通解:

a)
$$x'' + x = \sec t, -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解: 易知对应的齐线性方程 x + x = 0 的基本解组为

$$x_1(t) = \cos t, x_2(t) = \sin t$$

这时
$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t0] = \begin{vmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

由公式得

$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\sin t \cos s - \cos t \sin s}{1} \sec s ds = \int_0^t (\sin t - \cos t \tan s) ds = t \sin t + \cos t \ln \cos t$$

$$\therefore 通解为 x = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t + t \sin t + \cos t \ln t$$

b)
$$x''' - 8x = e^{2t}$$

解: 易知对应的齐线性方程 $x^{"}-8x=0$ 的基本解组为 $x_1(t)=e^{2t}$.

$$x_2(t) = e^{-t} \cos \sqrt{3}t, x_3(t) = e^{-t} \sin \sqrt{3}t$$

Θλ=2 是方程的特征根

故方程有形如 $x = Ate^{2t}$ 的根

代入得
$$A = \frac{1}{12}$$

故方程有通解 $x = (c_1 \cos \sqrt{3}t + c_2 \sin \sqrt{3}t)e^{-t} + c_3 e^{2t} + \frac{1}{12}te^{2t}$

c)
$$x'' - 6x' + 9x = e^t$$

解: 易知对应的齐线性方程 $x^{"}-6x^{"}+9x=0$ 对应的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$
, $\lambda_{1,2} = 3$ 故方程的一个基本解组为 $x_1(t) = e^{3t}$, $x_2(t) = te^{3t}$

$$W[x_1(t), x_2(t)] = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3t} & te^{3t} \\ 3e^{3t} & e^{3t} + 3te^{3t} \end{vmatrix} = e^{6t}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^t \frac{te^{3t}e^{3s} - e^{3t} \cdot se^{3s}}{e^{6s}} \cdot e^s ds = \frac{1}{4}e^t + \frac{1}{2}te^{3t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{3t}$$

因为te3t,e3t是对应的齐线性方程的解

故 $\varphi_1(t) = \frac{1}{4}e^t$ 也是原方程的一个解

故方程的通解为 $x = c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 t e^{3t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{t}$

10、给定方程 $x^{''}+8x^{'}+7x=f(t)$ 其中 f(t)在 $0 \le t < +\infty$ 上连续,试利用常数变易公式,证明:

a)如果 f(t)在 $0 \le t < +\infty$ 上有界,则上面方程的每一个解在 $0 \le t < +\infty$ 上有界;

b)如果当 $t \to \infty$ 时, $f(t) \to 0$,则上面方程的每一个解 $\varphi(t) \to \infty$ (当 $t \to \infty$ 时)。

证明: a) $\Theta f(t)$ $0 \le t < +\infty$ 上有界

:. 存在 M>0,使得 $|f(t)| \le M, \forall t \in [0,+\infty)$

又 $\Theta x = e^{-t}, x = e^{-7t}$ 是齐线性方程组的基本解组

:: 非齐线性方程组的解

$$\therefore \varphi(t) = \int_0^t \frac{e^{-7t}e^{-s} - e^{-t}e^{-7s}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-s} & e^{-7s} \\ -e^{-s} & -7e^{-7s} \end{vmatrix}} f(s)ds = \int_0^t \frac{e^{-7s}e^{-s} - e^{-t}e^{-7s}}{-6e^{-8s}} f(s)ds$$

$$\therefore \left| \varphi(t) \right| \le \frac{M}{6} \int_0^t \left| e^{-7t} e^{7s} - e^{-t} e^{s} \right| ds \le \frac{M}{6} \left(\frac{8}{7} - \frac{1}{7} e^{-7t} - e^{-t} \right) \le \frac{4}{21} M$$

又对于非齐线性方程组的满足初始条件的解 $\mathbf{x}(t)$,都存在固定的常数 c_1,c_2

使得
$$x(t) = c_1 e^{-7t} + c_2 e^{-t} + \varphi(t)$$

$$||M|| ||x(t)|| \le |c_1 e^{-7t}| + |c_2 e^{-t}| + ||\varphi(t)|| \le |c_1| + |c_2| + \frac{4}{21}M$$

故上面方程的每一个解在0≤t<+∞上有界

b)
$$\Theta t \to \infty$$
 $\exists t$, $f(t) \to 0$

 $\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t > N \ \text{时} |f(t)| < \varepsilon$

由 a)的结论

$$|x(t)| \le |c_1 e^{-7t}| + |c_2 e^{-t}| + |\varphi(t)| \le |c_1| + |c_2| + \frac{4}{21}M \le \frac{4}{21}, (t \to \infty)$$

故t→∞时,原命题成立

11、给定方程组
$$x' = A(t)x$$
 (5.15)

这里 A(t)是区间 $a \le x \le b$ 上的连续 $n \times n$ 矩阵,设 $\phi(t)$ 是(5.15)的一个 基解矩阵,n 维向量函数 F(t,x)在 $a \le x \le b$, $\|x\| < \infty$ 上连续, $t_0 \in [a,b]$ 试

证明初值问题:
$$\begin{cases} x' = A(t)x + F(t, x) \\ \varphi(t_0) = \eta \end{cases}$$
 (*)

的唯一解 $\varphi(t)$ 是积分方程组

$$x(t) = \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(t_0)\eta + \int_{t_0}^{t} \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(s0F(s, x(s))ds$$
 (**)

的连续解。反之,(**)的连续解也是初值问题(8)的解。

则由非齐线性方程组的求解公式

$$\varphi(t) = \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(t_0)\eta + \phi(t)\int_{t_0}^{t} \phi^{-1}(s)F(s,\varphi(s))ds$$

即(*)的解满足(**)

反之,若 $\varphi(t)$ 是(**)的解,则有

$$\varphi(t) = \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(t_0)\eta + \phi(t)\int_{t_0}^t \phi^{-1}(s)F(s,\varphi(s))ds$$

两边对 t 求导:

$$\begin{split} \varphi^{'}(t) &= \phi^{'}(t)\phi^{-1}(t_{0})\eta + \phi^{'}(t)\int_{0}^{t}\phi^{-1}(s)F(s,\varphi(s))ds + \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(t)F(t,\varphi(t)) \\ &= \phi^{'}(t)[\phi^{-1}(t_{0})\eta + \int_{0}^{t}\phi^{-1}(s)F(s,\varphi(s))ds] + F(t,\varphi(t)) \\ &= A(t)\phi(t)[\phi^{-1}(t_{0})\eta + \int_{0}^{t}\phi^{-1}(s)F(s,\varphi(s))ds] + F(t,\varphi(t)) \\ &= A(t)\varphi(t) + F(t,\varphi(t)) \end{split}$$

即(**)的解是(*)的解

习题 5.3

- 1、假设A是n×n矩阵,试证:
 - a) 对任意常数 c_1 、 c_2 都有

$$\exp(c_1 \mathbf{A} + c_2 \mathbf{A}) = \exp c_1 \mathbf{A} \cdot \exp c_2 \mathbf{A}$$

b) 对任意整数 k,都有

$$(\exp \mathbf{A})^k = \exp k\mathbf{A}$$

(当 k 是负整数时,规定(exp**A**)^k =[(exp**A**)⁻¹]^{-k})

证明: a)
$$: (c_1 \mathbf{A}) \cdot (c_2 \mathbf{A}) = (c_2 \mathbf{A}) \cdot (c_1 \mathbf{A})$$

$$\therefore \exp(c_1 \mathbf{A} + c_2 \mathbf{A}) = \exp c_1 \mathbf{A} \cdot \exp c_2 \mathbf{A}$$

b) k>0 时,
$$(\exp \mathbf{A})^k = \exp \mathbf{A} \cdot \exp \mathbf{A} \cdot \cdots \cdot \exp \mathbf{A}$$
$$= \exp (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} + \cdots \cdot \mathbf{A})$$
$$= \exp k\mathbf{A}$$

k<0时,-k>0

$$(\exp \mathbf{A})^{k} = [(\exp \mathbf{A})^{-1}]^{-k} = [\exp(-\mathbf{A})]^{-k} = \exp(-\mathbf{A}) \cdot \exp(-\mathbf{A}) \cdot \cdots \cdot \exp(-\mathbf{A})$$

$$= \exp[(-\mathbf{A})(-\mathbf{k})]$$

$$= \exp k\mathbf{A}$$

故 $\forall k$,都有 $(\exp A)^k = \exp kA$

2、 试证: 如果 $\varphi(t)$ 是x = Ax满足初始条件 $\varphi(t_0) = \eta$ 的解,那么

$$\varphi(t) = [\exp \mathbf{A}(t-t_0)] \eta$$

所以
$$\varphi(t) = [\exp \mathbf{A}(t-t_0)] \eta$$

3、 试计算下面矩阵的特征值及对应的特征向量

a)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 b) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 4 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

解: a) det
$$(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -4 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 5, \quad \lambda_2 = -1$$

对应于
$$\lambda_1$$
 =5 的特征向量 $u=\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$, $(\alpha \neq 0)$

对应于
$$\lambda_2 = -1$$
 的特征向量 $v = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -\beta \end{pmatrix}$, $(\beta \neq 0)$

b) det
$$(\lambda E - A) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$
, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = -2$

对应于
$$\lambda_1 = -1$$
的特征向量 $u_1 = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, ($\alpha \neq 0$)

对应于
$$\lambda_2=2$$
 的特征向量 $\mathbf{u}_2=etaegin{pmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{pmatrix}$, ($eta
eq 0$)

对应于
$$\lambda_3 = -2$$
 的特征向量 $\mathbf{u}_3 = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $(\gamma \neq 0)$

c) det
$$(\lambda E-A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda+1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-3)=0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -1$$
 (二重), $\lambda_2 = 3$

对应于
$$\lambda_1 = -1$$
(二重)的特征向量 $\mathbf{u} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, ($\alpha \neq 0$)

对应于
$$\lambda_2 = 3$$
 的特征向量 $v = \beta \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, ($\beta \neq 0$)

d) det
$$(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 6 & 11 & \lambda + 6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -1, \quad \lambda_2 = -2, \quad \lambda_3 = -3$$

对应于
$$\lambda_1 = -1$$
 的特征向量 $u_1 = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, ($\alpha \neq 0$)

对应于
$$\lambda_2 = -2$$
 的特征向量 $u_2 = \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, ($\beta \neq 0$)

对应于
$$\lambda_3 = -3$$
 的特征向量 $u_3 = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$, $(\gamma \neq 0)$

4、 试求方程组x' = Ax的一个基解矩阵,并计算expAt,其中A为:

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

c)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 \\ 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 4 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 d) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

d)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: a) det (
$$\lambda$$
 E-A) =0 得 $\lambda_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $\lambda_2 = -\sqrt{3}$

对应于
$$\lambda_1$$
 的特征向量为 $\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 + \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \alpha$, ($\alpha \neq 0$)

对应于
$$\lambda_2$$
 的特征向量为 $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 - \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}$, ($\boldsymbol{\beta} \neq \mathbf{0}$)

$$\therefore$$
u= $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2+\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$, v= $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2-\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$ 是对应于 λ_1 , λ_2 的两个线性无关的特征向量

Φ (t) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{\sqrt{3}t} & e^{-\sqrt{3}t} \\ (2+\sqrt{3})e^{\sqrt{3}t} & (2-\sqrt{3})e^{-\sqrt{3}t} \end{pmatrix}$$
是一个基解矩阵

$$\operatorname{ExpAt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -(2-\sqrt{3})e^{\sqrt{3}t} + (2+\sqrt{3})e^{-\sqrt{3}t} & e^{\sqrt{3}t} - e^{-\sqrt{3}t} \\ -e^{\sqrt{3}t} + e^{-\sqrt{3}t} & (2+\sqrt{3})e^{\sqrt{3}t} - (2-\sqrt{3})e^{-\sqrt{3}t} \end{pmatrix}$$

b) \oplus det (λ E-A) =0 \oplus λ_1 =5, λ_2 =-1

解得
$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是对应于 λ_1 , λ_2 的两个线性无关的特征向量

则基解矩阵为
$$\Phi$$
(t)= $\begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} & e^{-t} \\ 2e^{5t} & -e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Phi(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Phi^{-1}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

則
$$\exp \mathbf{A}\mathbf{t} = \Phi$$
 (t) $\Phi^{-1}(0) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} + 2e^{-t} & e^{5t} - e^{-t} \\ 2e^{5t} - 2e^{-t} & 2e^{5t} + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$

c) 由 det (λ E-A) =0 得 λ_1 =2, λ_2 =-2, λ_3 =-1

$$\Phi^{-1}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{III exp}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{\Phi} \text{ (t) } \mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & -e^{2t} + e^{-t} & e^{2t} - e^{-t} \\ e^{2t} - e^{-2t} & -e^{2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-t} & e^{2t} - e^{-t} \\ e^{2t} - e^{-2t} & -e^{2t} + e^{-2t} & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

d) 由 det (
$$\lambda$$
 E-A) =0 得 λ_1 =-3, λ_2 =2+ $\sqrt{7}$, λ_3 =2- $\sqrt{7}$

解得基解矩阵Φ (t) =
$$\begin{pmatrix} -3e^{-3t} & e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} & e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t} \\ 7e^{-3t} & \frac{4\sqrt{7}-5}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} & \frac{-4\sqrt{7}-5}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} \\ 4e^{-3t} & \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} & \frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\exp \mathbf{A}\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{\Phi}$ (t) $\mathbf{\Phi}^{-1}(0) =$

$$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{-8\sqrt{7}}{3} e^{-3t} + \frac{-2+4\sqrt{7}}{3} e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} + \frac{2+4\sqrt{7}}{3} e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t} \right) \\ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{56\sqrt{7}}{9} e^{-3t} + \frac{122-28\sqrt{7}}{9} e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} + \frac{-122-28\sqrt{7}}{9} e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t} \right) \\ \frac{32\sqrt{7}}{9} e^{-3t} + \frac{26+2\sqrt{7}}{9} e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} + \frac{-26+2\sqrt{7}}{9} e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t} \right)$$

5、试求方程组x' = Ax的基解矩阵,并求满足初始条件 $\varphi(0) = \eta$ 的解 $\varphi(t)$

$$a)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: a) 由第 4 题(b)知,基解矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} & e^{-t} \\ 2e^{5t} & -e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 2\alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$\alpha = 2$$
, $\beta = 1$

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{5t} + e^{-t} \\ 4e^{5t} - e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

b) 由第4题(d) 知, 基解矩阵为

$$\Phi (t) = \begin{pmatrix} -3e^{-3t} & e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} & e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t} \\ 7e^{-3t} & \frac{4\sqrt{7}-5}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} & \frac{-4\sqrt{7}-5}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} \\ 4e^{-3t} & \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} & \frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{\frac{52\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{4 - 26\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} + \frac{-4 - 26\sqrt{7}}{3}e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t}}{\frac{-364\sqrt{7}}{9}e^{-3t} + \frac{-748 + 146\sqrt{7}}{9}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} + \frac{748 + 146\sqrt{7}}{9}e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t}}{\frac{-208\sqrt{7}}{9}e^{-3t} + \frac{-178 - 22\sqrt{7}}{9}e^{(2+\sqrt{7})t} + \frac{178 - 22\sqrt{7}}{9}e^{(2-\sqrt{7})t}} \right)$$

c) 由 3 (c) 可知,矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 3$, $\lambda_2 = -1$ (二重)

$$\lambda_1$$
对应的特征向量为 $u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}$, $u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma \\ -\frac{4\beta + 2\gamma}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma \\ -\frac{4\beta + 2\gamma}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \\ \beta = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \qquad \therefore v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^{3t} E v_1 + e^{-t} [E + t(A + E)] v_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \\ \frac{1}{4}e^{3t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{3t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

6、求方程组 $x' = \mathbf{A}x + \mathbf{f}(t)$ 的解 $\varphi(t)$:

a)
$$\varphi(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)
$$\varphi(0) = 0, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

c)
$$\varphi(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ -2\cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

解: a) 令 $x' = \mathbf{A}x$ 的基解矩阵为Φ(t)

$$p(\lambda) = \det(\lambda E - A) = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

所以 $\lambda_1 = 5$, $\lambda_2 = -1$

解得
$$\Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} & e^{-t} \\ 2e^{5t} & -e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 $\Phi^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{-3e^{4t}} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-t} & -e^{-t} \\ -2e^{5t} & e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Phi^{-1}(0) = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求得
$$\varphi(t) =$$

$$\frac{3}{20} e^{5t} - e^{-t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{t} - \frac{2}{5}$$
$$\frac{3}{10} e^{5t} + e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{t} + \frac{1}{5}$$

b) 由 det (
$$\lambda$$
E-A) =0 得 λ_1 =-1, λ_2 =-2, λ_3 =-3

设 λ_1 对应的特征向量为 v_1 ,则

$$(\lambda_1 E - A) v_1 = 0$$
,得 $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$ $\alpha \neq 0$

取
$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,同理可得 $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\\1\\-2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}\\1\\-3 \end{pmatrix}$

从而解得
$$\varphi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-3t} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}te^{-t} \\ -2e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-3t} + \frac{5}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}te^{-t} \\ 4e^{-2t} - \frac{9}{4}e^{-3t} - \frac{7}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}te^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

c) 令 $x' = \mathbf{A}x$ 的基解矩阵为 $\mathbf{\Phi}$ (t)

由 det
$$(\lambda E-A) = 0$$
 得 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$

解得对应的基解矩阵为
$$\Phi$$
(t) = $\begin{pmatrix} e^t & \frac{3}{2}e^{2t} \\ e^t & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\varphi(t) = \phi(t)\phi^{-1}(0)\varphi(0) + \phi(t)\int_0^t \phi^{-1}(s)f(s)ds$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t - 2\sin t + e^t(-4 - 2\eta_1 + 3\eta_2) + 3e^{2t}(1 + \eta_1 - \eta_2) \\ 2\cos t - 2\sin t + e^t(-4 - 2\eta_1 + 3\eta_2) + 2e^{2t}(1 + \eta_1 - \eta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

7、假设 m 不是矩阵 A 的特征值。试证非齐线性方程组

$$x' = Ax + ce^{mt}$$

有一解形如

$$\varphi(t) = pe^{mt}$$

其中 c, p 是常数向量。

证:要证 $\varphi(t) = pe^{mt}$ 是否为解,就是能否确定常数向量 p

$$pme^{mt} = Ape^{mt} + ce^{mt}$$

则
$$p(mE-A) = c$$

由于m不是A的特征值

故
$$|mE-A|=0$$

mE-A 存在逆矩阵

那么 p=c $(mE-A)^{-1}$ 这样方程就有形如 $\varphi(t) = pe^{mt}$ 的解

8、给定方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1'' - 3x_1' + 2x_1 + x_2' - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1' - 2x_1 + x_2' + x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

a) 试证上面方程组等价于方程组 u'=Au,其中

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) 试求 a) 中的方程组的基解矩阵
- c) 试求原方程组满足初始条件

$$x_1(0)=0$$
, $x_1'(0)=1$, $x_2(0)=0$

的解。

证: a) 令 $u_1 = x_1, u_2 = x_1', u_3 = x_2$ 则方程组①化为

$$\begin{cases} u_1' & = x_1' = u_2 \\ u_2' & = x_1'' = 3u_2 - 2u_1 - u_3' + u_3 \\ u_3' & = x_2' = -u_2 + 2u_1 - u_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{R} u' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} u \qquad u' = Au \quad 1$$

反之,设 $x_1=u_1,x_1'=u_2,x_2=u_3$ 则方程组②化为

$$\begin{cases} x_1'' = -4x_1 + 4x_1' + 2x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 - x_1' - x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1'' = 2x_1' - 2x_1 - x_2' + x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 - x_1' - x_2 \end{cases}$$

b) 由 det (λ E-A) =0 得 λ_1 =0, λ_2 =1, λ_3 =2

由
$$\begin{cases} -u_2 = 0 \\ 4u_1 - 4u_2 - 2u_3 = 0 \\ -2u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得 $u_1 = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\alpha \neq 0$

同理可求得 u2和 u3

则
$$\phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^t & e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^t & 2e^{2t} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{2}e^t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
是一个基解矩阵

c) 令 $u_1 = x_1, u_2 = x_1', u_3 = x_2$, 则 ① 化 为 等 价 的 方 程 组 ① 且 初 始 条 件 变 为 $u_1(0) = 0, u_2(0) = 1, u_3(0) = 0.$ 而②满足此初始条件的解为:

$$e^{At} \eta = e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - 2e^{t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{2t} \\ -2e^{t} + 3e^{2t} \\ 1 - e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$$
 3

于是根据等价性,①满足初始条件的解为③式

9、试用拉普拉斯变换法解第5题和第6题。证明:略。

10、 求下列初值问题的解:

$$a) \begin{cases} x_1' + x_2' = 0 \\ x_1' - x_2' = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \varphi_1(0) = 1, \varphi_2(0) = 0$$

$$b) \begin{cases} x_1'' + 3x_1' + 2x_1 + x_2' + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1' + 2x_1 + x_2' - x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \varphi_1(0) = 1, \varphi_1'(0) = -1, \varphi_2(0) = 0$$

$$c) \begin{cases} x_1'' - m^2 x_2 = 0 \\ x_2'' + m^2 x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad x_1(0) = \eta_1, x_1'(0) = \eta_2, x_2(0) = \eta_3, x_2'(0) = \eta_4$$
解: a) 根据方程解得 $x_1' = \frac{1}{2}$, $x_2' = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1}{2} t + c_1, \quad x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} t + c_2$$

$$\therefore \varphi_1(0) = 1$$

b) 对方程两边取拉普拉斯变换,得

$$\begin{cases} s^2 X_1(s) & -s+1 \\ s X_1(s) & -1+2X_1(s) \end{cases} + 3(s X_1(s)-1) + 2X_1(s) + s X_2(s) + X_2(s) = 0$$

解得

$$X_1(s) = \frac{s^2 - 3}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-2)} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2}$$
$$X_2(s) = \frac{-s - 2}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-2)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2}$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{12}e^{2t}$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \frac{1}{3}(e^{-t} - e^{2t})$$

c) 对方程两边取拉普拉斯变换,得

$$\begin{cases} s^2 X_1(s) & -s\eta_1 & -\eta_2 & -m^2 X_2(s) & = 0 \\ s^2 X_2(s) & -s\eta_3 & -\eta_4 & +m^2 X_2(s) & = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s^2 X_1(s) & -m^2 X_2(s) & = s\eta_1 & +\eta_2 \\ m^2 X_1(s) & +s^2 X_2(s) & = s\eta_3 & +\eta_4 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$X_1(s) = \frac{\eta_1 s^3 + \eta_2 s^2 + m^2 s \eta_3 + \eta_4 m^2}{s^4 + m^4}$$

$$X_2(s) = \frac{\eta_3 s^3 + \eta_4 s^2 - m^2 \eta_1 s - m^2 \eta_2}{s^4 + m^4}$$

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{1}(t) &= [(\frac{1}{2}\eta_{1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t] \cdot e^{-\frac{m}{2}t} \\ &+ [(\frac{1}{2}\eta_{1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta_{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t] \cdot e^{\frac{m}{2}t} \\ \varphi_{2}(t) &= [(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta_{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t + (\frac{1}{2}\eta_{1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t] \cdot e^{-\frac{m}{2}t} \\ &+ [(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} + \frac{1}{2}\eta_{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\cos\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t + (-\frac{1}{2}\eta_{1} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4m}\eta_{4})\sin\frac{m}{\sqrt{2}}t] \cdot e^{\frac{m}{2}t} \end{split}$$

11、 假设 $y = \varphi(x)$ 是二阶常系数线性微分方程初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y'' + ay' + by = 0 \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

的解, 试证
$$y = \int_0^x \varphi(x-t) f(t) dt$$
 是方程

$$y''+ay'+by = f(x)$$

的解,这里f(x)为已知连续函数。

证明:
$$y = \int_0^x \varphi(x-t)f(t)dt$$

$$y'' = \varphi(0)f(x) + \int_0^x \varphi'(x-t)f(t)dt = \int_0^x \varphi'(x-t)f(t)dt$$
$$y'' = \int_0^x \varphi^n(x-t)f(t)dt + \varphi'(0)f(x) = \int_0^x \varphi^n(x-t)f(t)dt + f(x)$$

$$y'' + ay' + by = \int_0^x \varphi''(x - t)f(t)dt + f(x) + a\int_0^x \varphi'(x - t)f(t)dt + b\int_0^x \varphi(x - t)f(t)dt$$

$$= \int_0^x [\varphi''(x - t) + a\varphi'(x - t) + b\varphi'(x - t) + b\varphi(x - t)]f(t)dt + f(x)$$

$$= f(x)$$

习题 6.3

1. 试求出下列方程的所有奇点,并讨论相应的驻定解的稳定性态

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x(1-x-y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 1/4y(2-3x-y) \end{cases}$$

解: 由
$$\begin{cases} x(1-x-y) = 0 \\ 1/4y(2-3x-y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得奇点(0,0),(0,2),(1,0),(1/2,1/2)

对于奇点(0,0),
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 由 $\left| \lambda E - A \right| = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 1 > 0$, $\lambda_2 = 1/2 > 0$

所以不稳定

对于奇点(0,2),令 X=x,Y=y-2, 则 A=
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得 λ_1 =-1, λ_2 =-1/2

所以渐进稳定

同理可知,对于奇点(1,0),驻定解渐进稳定 对于奇点(1/2,1/2),驻定解渐进不稳定

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 9x - 6y + 4xy - 5\chi^{2} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 6x - 6y - 5xy + 4\chi^{2} \end{cases}$$
解:
$$\text{由} \begin{cases} 9x - 6y + 4xy - 5\chi^{2} = 0 \\ 6x - 6y - 5xy + 4\chi^{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得奇点(0,0),(1,2),(2,1)

对于奇点(0,0)可知不稳定 对于奇点(1,2)可知不稳定 对于奇点(2,1)可知渐进稳定

(3)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + \mu(y - \chi^2), \mu > 0 \end{cases}$$
解:由
$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ -x + \mu(y - \chi^2) = 0, \mu > 0 \end{cases}$$
 得奇点(0,0),(-1/\mu,0)

对于奇点(0,0) 驻定解不稳定 对于奇点 $(-1/\mu,0)$ 得驻定解不稳定

(4)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y - x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = y - \chi^2 - (x - y)(y^2 - 2xy + 2/3\chi^3) \end{cases}$$

解: 由
$$\begin{cases} y-x=0 \\ y-\chi^2-(x-y)(y^2-2xy+2/3\chi^3)=0 \end{cases}$$
 得奇点(0,0),(1,1)

对于奇点(0,0)得驻定解不稳定 对于奇点(1,1)得驻定渐进稳定

2. 研究下列纺车零解的稳定性

(1)
$$\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} + 5\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 6\frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

解:
$$a_0$$
 =1>0, a_1 =5>0, a_2 =6>0

$$\Delta_2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$
 a_3 =1>0 所以零解渐进稳定

$$(2)\frac{dx}{dt} = \mu x - y, \frac{dy}{dt} = \mu y - z, \frac{dz}{dt} = \mu z - x(\mu 为常数)$$

解:A=
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$
 由 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$ 得 $\lambda^3 - 3\mu \lambda^2 + 3\mu^2 \lambda - \mu^3 + 1 = 0$

得
$$\lambda_1 = \mu - 1$$
, $\lambda_2 = \mu + \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

- i) $\mu + 1/2 < 0$ 即 $\mu < -1/2$, 渐进稳定
- ii) μ+1/2>0 即μ>-1/2 不稳定
- iii) $\mu + 1/2 = 0$ 即 $\mu = -1/2$ 稳定