第9章 (之4)(总第46次)

教学内容: § 9.3 可降阶的高阶微分方程

**1. 求下列微分方程的通解.

(1)
$$xy'' + y' = 0$$
;

 \mathbf{M} : $\therefore xy'' + y' = 0$ 是一不显含因变量 y 的二阶方程,

$$\label{eq:p-def} \diamondsuit \quad p = y' \quad \Longrightarrow \quad y'' = \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}x} \qquad \therefore xp' + p = 0 \;, \quad \Longrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \;,$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} = -\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \qquad \Rightarrow \ \ln \, p = -\ln \, x + \ln \, C_1 \quad \Rightarrow \, p = \frac{C_1}{x} \; ,$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{C_1}{x}, \quad \mathrm{d}y = \frac{C_1}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad \int \mathrm{d}y = \int \frac{C_1}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x \quad , \quad y = C_1 \ln x + C_2 \; .$$

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

#:
$$y'' + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
, $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}(x+C_1)$, $y = \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + C_1 \arctan x + C_2$.

(3)
$$yy'' + (y')^2 = 0$$
;

$$y \cdot p \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y} + p^2 = 0$$
, $\Rightarrow p(y \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}y} + p) = 0$,

因为求通解,所以 p满足 $y \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} + p = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{C_1}{y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y\mathrm{d}y = C_1\mathrm{d}x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int y\mathrm{d}y = \int C_1\mathrm{d}x \qquad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = C_1x + C_2.$$

$$\therefore$$
 \exists \mathbf{H} : $\mathbf{y}^2 = \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{C}_2$.

$$(4) (1+y^2)y'' = 2yy'^2$$

解:
$$\diamondsuit$$
: $y' = p(y)$, $y'' = pp'$, 得 $(1+y^2)p \cdot p' = 2p^2y$,

所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{1+y^2} = C_1 \,\mathrm{d} x$$
,通解为: $\arctan y = C_1 x + C_2$.

**2. 解下列初值问题:

(1).
$$\begin{cases} y' + y'' = xy'' \\ y'(2) = 1, y(2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\Leftrightarrow p = y' \implies y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$$
 $\therefore p + p' = xp' \implies \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dx}{x-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x-1} \qquad \Rightarrow \ln p = \ln(x-1) + \ln C_1 \quad \Rightarrow p = C_1(x-1) \stackrel{p(2)=1}{\Rightarrow} C_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = x - 1, \quad dy = (x - 1)dx, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + C_2 \stackrel{y(2)=1}{\Longrightarrow} C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

(2).
$$\begin{cases} y'' - 2yy'^3 = 0 \\ y'(0) = -1, y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解: 令:
$$y' = p(y)$$
, $y'' = pp'$, 得 $p \cdot p' = 2p^3y$,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,p}{p^2} = 2y\,\mathrm{d}\,y \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{p} = y^2 + C_1 \quad \stackrel{P^{(1)=-1}}{\Longrightarrow} C_1 = \mathbf{O}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \implies \frac{1}{3}y^3 = -x + C_2 \stackrel{y(0)=1}{\Longrightarrow} C_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

特解为:
$$\frac{y^3}{3} = -x + \frac{1}{3}$$
.

**3. 一个质量为m=1 kg 的爆竹,以初速度 $v_0=21$ m/s 铅直向上飞向高空,已知在上升过程中空气对它的阻力与速度v 的平方成正比,比例系数为k=0.025 kg/m,求该爆竹能够

到达的最高高度.

解: 设在时刻 t,物体的高度为 x,根据牛顿运动第二定理有 $m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -mg - k \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2$.

$$\mathbb{H}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -g - k \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2$$

令 $v = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}$, 则原方程化为 $\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -g - kv^2$, 分离变量并积分得

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{k}} \tan(C - \sqrt{kg} t) = 14\sqrt{2} \tan\left(C - \frac{7}{20}\sqrt{2} t\right)$$

由初始条件v(0) = 21, 得 $C = \arctan \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$,

当
$$v = 0$$
时得 $T = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{7} \arctan \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$,

$$\therefore x = \int_0^T 14\sqrt{2} \tan(C - \frac{7}{20}\sqrt{2} t)dt = 40 \ln \cos(C - \frac{7}{20}\sqrt{2} t) \Big|_0^T$$
$$= -40 \ln \cos\left(\arctan \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = 20 \ln \frac{17}{8} \approx 15.1 \text{(m)}$$

第9章 (之5)(总第47次)

教学内容: § 9.4.1 二阶线性方程和解的存在性; § 9.4.2 二阶线性方程解的结构

**1. 若 y_1, y_2 是方程 y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = R(x) 的两个解,试证 $y_2 - y_1$ 必是其对应齐次方程 y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0 的解.

证明: 因为 y_1, y_2 是方程y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = R(x)的解.

所以成立下式:

$$y_1'' + P(x)y_1' + Q(x)y_1 = R(x)$$
 (1)

$$y_2'' + P(x)y_2' + Q(x)y_2 = R(x)$$
 (2)

将 (1)、(2) 两式相减,得

$$(y_1'' - y_2'') + P(x)(y_1' - y_2') + Q(x)(y_1 - y_2) = 0$$
 (3)

(2) 式可写为

$$(y_1 - y_2)'' + P(x)(y_1 - y_2)' + Q(x)(y_1 - y_2) = 0$$
,

所以 $y_1 - y_2$ 是齐次方程 y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0 的解.

*2. 验证: e^{t^2} , e^{-t^2} 是微分方程 $x'' - \frac{1}{t}x' - 4t^2x = 0$ 的两个线性无关特解,并求此方程的通解.

证明: 因为

$$\left(e^{t^2}\right)'' - \frac{1}{t}\left(e^{t^2}\right)' - 4t^2e^{t^2} = 2e^{t^2} + 4t^2e^{t^2} - \frac{1}{t} \times 2te^{t^2} - 4t^2e^{t^2} = 0 ,$$

$$\left(e^{-t^2}\right)' - \frac{1}{t}\left(e^{-t^2}\right)' - 4t^2e^{-t^2} = -2e^{-t^2} + 4t^2e^{t^2} - \frac{1}{t} \times (-2te^{-t^2}) - 4t^2e^{t^2} = 0 ,$$
 故 e^{t^2}, e^{-t^2} 是方程的解,且 $\frac{e^{t^2}}{e^{-t^2}} = e^{2t^2} \neq 常数.$

于是 e^{t^2} , e^{-t^2} 是方程线性无关的解(构成基本解组),故方程的通解为

$$x = C_1 e^{t^2} + C_2 e^{-t^2},$$

其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数.

*3. 己知函数 $y_1 = e^x$, $y_2 = x$ 是方程 (1-x)y'' + xy' - y = 0 的两解,试求该方程满足初始条件 y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 的特解.

解: 方程的通解为 $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x$, 将初始条件代入,有:

$$y(0) = c_1 = 1,$$

 $y'(0) = c_1 e^x + c_2 = c_1 + c_2 = 0,$

解得 c_1, c_2 为: $c_1 = 1, c_2 = -1$,

所以特解为: $y = e^x - x$.

***4. 已知 $y_1 = 1$, $y_2 = 1 + x$, $y_3 = 1 + x^2$ 是方程 $y'' - \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{2}{x^2}y = \frac{2}{x^2}$ 的三个特解,问能否求出该方程的通解?若能则求出通解来.

解: 按(1)证明可知 $y_2-y_1=x$, $y_3-y_1=x^2$ 分别是其对应齐次方程 $y''-\frac{2}{x}y'+\frac{2}{x^2}y=0$ 的解,并且线性无关,所以 $C_1x+C_2x^2$ 为齐次方程的通解.

所以原方程的通解可以表示为: $y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + 1$.

**5. 设 $x_1(t)$ 是非齐次线性方程

$$x''(t) + a_1(t)x'(t) + a_2(t)x(t) = f_1(t)$$
 (1)

的解. $x_2(t)$ 是方程

$$x''(t) + a_1(t)x'(t) + a_2(t)x(t) = f_2(t)$$
 (2)

的解. 试证明 $x = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$

是方程

$$x''(t) + a_1(t)x'(t) + a_2(t)x(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$
 (3)

的解.

解:因为 $x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 分别为方程(1)和方程(2)的解,所以

$$x_1''(t) + a_1(t)x_1'(t) + a_2(t)x_1(t) \equiv f_1(t) \tag{1}$$

$$x_2''(t) + a_1(t)x_2'(t) + a_2(t)x_2(t) \equiv f_2(t)$$
 (2)'

(1)'+(2)' 得:

$$(x_1(t) + x_2(t))'' + a_1(t)(x_1(t) + x_2(t))' + a_2(t)(x_1(t) + x_2(t))' = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$$

即 $x = x_1(t) + x_2(t)$ 是方程(3)的解.

第9章 (之6)(总第48次)

教学内容: § 9.4.3 二阶线性常系数方程的解法

**1. 填空:

(1) 方程
$$y'' + 8y = 0$$
 的通解为 $y = 0$

M: $y = c_1 \cos 2\sqrt{2}x + c_2 \sin 2\sqrt{2}x$.

(2) 方程
$$y''+6y'+25y=0$$
 的通解为 $y=$.

M:
$$y = e^{-3x} (c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x)$$
.

(3) 方程
$$y'' - 8y' + 15y = 0$$
 的通解为 $y = ____.$

$$\mathbf{M}$$: $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{5x}$.

(4) 方程
$$5y'' + 2\sqrt{15}y' + 3y = 0$$
 的通解为 $y =$.

M:
$$y = e^{-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}x} (C_1 x + C_2)$$
.

(5) 方程
$$y'' + 6$$
 $y' + py = 0$ 的通解为 $y = e^{kx} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$,则 $p = ____$, $k = ____$
解: 11, -3.

(6) 设 $y = e^x(C_1\cos x + C_2\sin x)$ (C_1 , C_2 为任意常数)为某二阶线性常系数齐次方程的通解,则该方程为

$$\mathbf{M}$$: $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$.

**2. 求解下列初值问题:

(1)
$$y'' - 8y' + 16y = 0$$
, $y(1) = e^4$, $y'(1) = 0$;

解:
$$: \lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 16 = (\lambda - 4)^2 = 0$$
, $: \lambda_{1,2} = 4$,

通解为:
$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{4x}$$
.

将初始条件代入,有
$$y(1) = (c_1 + c_2)e^4 = e^4$$
,

$$y'(1) = c_2 e^{4x} + 4(c_1 + c_2 x)e^{4x} = c_2 e^4 + 4(c_1 + c_2)e^4 = c_2 e^4 + 4e^4 = 0$$

得到:
$$c_1 = 5$$
 $c_2 = -4$, 所以特解为: $y = (5 - 4x)e^{4x}$.

(2)
$$y'' + 4y' + 29y = 0$$
, $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$, $y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 3$;

解:
$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 29 = 0$$
, $\lambda = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 116}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 10i}{2} = -2 \pm 5i$,

通解为:
$$y = e^{-2x} (c_1 \cos 5x + c_2 \sin 5x)$$
.

代入初始条件有:
$$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = e^{-\pi}(0 + c_2) = 1 \implies c_2 = e^{\pi},$$

$$y'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2e^{-2x}(c_1\cos 5x + c_2\sin 5x) + e^{-2x}(-5c_1\sin 5x + 5c_2\cos 5x),$$

得:
$$c_1 = -e^{\pi}$$
. 特解为: $y = e^{\pi - 2x} (-\cos 5x + \sin 5x)$.

**3. 求解初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' + 2y + \int_0^x y \, dx = 1 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad x \ge 0$$

解: 将原方程对 x 求导得 y'' + 2y' + y = 0 (1)

且有
$$y'(0) = 1 - 2y(0) = -1$$

微分方程(1)的通解为:
$$y = e^{-x}(C_1x + C_2)$$
,

代入初始条件
$$y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1$$
, 得 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$,

故所求问题的解为: $y = e^{-x}$.

***4. 设函数 $\varphi(x)$ 二阶连续可微,且满足方程 $\varphi(x)=1+\int_0^x(x-u)\varphi(u)\,\mathrm{d}u$,求函数 $\varphi(x)$.

解:原方程关于 x 求导得

$$\varphi'(x) = \int_0^x \varphi(u) \, du + x \varphi(x) - x \varphi(x) = \int_0^x \varphi(u) \, du \, , \varphi'(0) = 0 \, ,$$

再求导得: $\varphi''(x) = \varphi(x)$, 且由原方程还有: $\varphi(0) = 1$,

微分方程的通解为: $\varphi(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$,

代入条件
$$\varphi(0) = 1, \varphi'(0) = 0$$
,得 $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$,

故所求函数为: $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x$.

***5. 长为 100cm 的链条从桌面上由静止状态开始无摩擦地沿桌子边缘下滑. 设运动开始 时,链条已有 20cm 垂于桌面下,试求链条全部从桌子边缘滑下需多少时间.

解:设链条单位长度的质量为 ρ ,则链条的质量为 100ρ .再设当时刻t时,链条的下端 距桌面的距离为x(t),则根据牛顿第二定律有:

$$100 \rho \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \rho g x , \qquad \qquad \mathbb{B} \qquad \qquad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - \frac{g}{100} x = 0 .$$

又据题意知: x(0) = 20, x'(0) = 0, 所以 x(t) 满足下列初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{g}{100} x = 0\\ x(0) = 20, \quad x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得方程的通解为: $x = c_1 e^{\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t} + c_2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t}$.

又因为有初始条件: $\begin{cases} x(0) = 20 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 10 \\ c_2 = 10 \end{cases}$

所以 $x = 10e^{\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t} + 10e^{-\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t}$.

又当链条全部从桌子边缘滑下时, x=100 ,求解t ,得: $100=10e^{\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t}+10e^{-\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t}$

即: $ch\frac{\sqrt{g}}{10}t = 5, \qquad t = \frac{10}{\sqrt{g}}arch5.$

***6. 设弹簧的上端固定,下端挂一个质量为2千克的物体,使弹簧伸长2厘米达到平衡,现将物体稍下拉,然后放手使弹簧由静止开始运动,试求由此所产生的振动的周期.

解: 取物体的平衡位置为坐标原点, x 轴竖直向下, 设t 时刻物体m位于x(t) 处, 由牛顿

第二定律:
$$2\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 2g - g(x+2) = -gx$$
,

其中 g = 980 厘米/秒 2 其解为: $x = C_1 \cos \sqrt{\frac{g}{2}}t + C_2 \sin \sqrt{\frac{g}{2}}t$,

振动周期为 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{g}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{490}} \approx 0.28$.