

## 习题三十二

一、判断题 (1)  $\checkmark$ ; (2)  $\times$

二、单项选择题 C; A

三、填空题

1 导数,常; 2 阶; 3 初始; 4、 $xy$ 或 $\ln(xy)$

四、计算题:

1、

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

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

$$-\ln|1-x^2| + c' = \ln \left| \frac{y}{1+y} \right|$$

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

故通解为:  $y(1-x^2) = c(1+y)$  ( $c$ 为任意常数)

2、

$$-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{y} dy, y \neq 0$$

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

$$(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_1 = \ln|y|, y = 0$$

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

$$x = -1, y = 2, c = 2$$

$$\text{故特解为: } y = 2e^{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

3、

$$\frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy, y \neq 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy$$

$$\ln|x| + c_1 = \ln|\ln y|, y \neq 1$$

$$\ln y = cx,$$

故通解为:  $y = e^{cx}$  ( $c$  为任意常数)

## 习题三十三

一、判断题 (1)  $\checkmark$ ; (2)  $\checkmark$

二、 C

三、

1、

$$u = \frac{y}{x}, y = ux, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \tan u$$

$$\cot u du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \int \cot u du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln|\sin u| = \ln|x| + c_1$$

$$\sin u = cx,$$

$$\text{通解为: } \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = cx$$

2、

$$y = ux, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u$$

$$\frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} du = \frac{1}{x} dx, \int \frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln|x| + c_1$$

$$\ln u - 1 = cx,$$

$$\text{通解为: } \ln \frac{y}{x} - 1 = cx$$

3、

$$y = ux, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + \frac{2}{u}, udu = \frac{2}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln x^2 + c_1$$

$$y^2 = 2x^2 \ln x^2 + cx^2, x=1, y=6, c=36$$

$$\text{特解为: } y^2 = 2x^2 \ln x^2 + 36x^2$$

4、

$$u = \frac{x}{y}, x = uy, \frac{dx}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$u + y \frac{du}{dy} = u - \frac{1}{u}, -udu = \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$\int -udu = \int \frac{1}{y} dy, \text{ 则 } -\frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|y| + c_1$$

$$\text{于是通解为: } x^2 + y^2 \ln y^2 + c = 0$$

## 习题三十四

一 C; C; B

二

1

$$P(x) = 2x, Q(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

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

$$= e^{-x^2} (x + c)$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= \tan x, Q(x) = \sin 2x \\ y &= e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left( \int \sin 2x e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + c \right) \\ &= e^{\ln |\cos x|} \left( \int \frac{\sin 2x}{|\cos x|} |\cos x| dx + c \right) \\ &= -2(\cos x)^2 + c \cos x \end{aligned}$$

3

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int 2x dx} \left( \int 8x e^{\int 2x dx} dx + c \right) \\ &= e^{-x^2} \left( \int 8x e^{x^2} dx + c \right) \\ &= e^{-x^2} (4e^{x^2} + c), x=0, y=2, c=-2 \\ \text{特解为: } y &= e^{-x^2} (4e^{x^2} - 2) \end{aligned}$$

4、

$$\begin{aligned} z &= y^{-1}, \frac{dz}{dx} = -y^{-2} \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -y^2 \frac{dz}{dx} \\ -y^2 \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} &= 2y^2 \ln x \\ \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} z &= -2 \ln x \\ z &= e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left( \int -2 \ln x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right) \\ &= x[-(\ln x)^2 + c] \\ &= -x(\ln x)^2 + cx \\ \text{故通解为: } &(-x(\ln x)^2 + cx) \quad y=1 \end{aligned}$$

## 习题三十五

1、

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \int (x + \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \cos x + c_1 \\ \text{通解为: } y &= \int \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \cos x + c_1 \right) dx = \frac{1}{6} x^3 - \sin x + c_1 x + c_2 \end{aligned}$$

2、

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= p, y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} \\
 \frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}p &= -1 \\
 p &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left( \int -e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c_1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c_1' \right) = \frac{c_1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}x \\
 \text{通解为: } y &= -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + c_1 \ln|x| + c_2
 \end{aligned}$$

3、

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= p, y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} \\
 \frac{dp}{dx} &= \frac{x}{p}, p dp = x dx \\
 p^2 &= x^2 + c_1 \\
 y' &= \pm \sqrt{x^2 + c_1}, y'(1) = 1, c_1 = 0 \\
 y' &= x \\
 y &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c_2, y(1) = -1, c_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \\
 \text{特解为: } y &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

4、

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= p, y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy} \\
 yp \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 &= 0, p \neq 0, y \neq 0 \\
 \frac{1}{p} dp &= \frac{1}{y} dy, \ln|p| = \ln|y| + \ln c_1', p = 0 \\
 p &= c_1 y, \text{ 则 } y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = c_1 y, \\
 \text{这样 } \ln|y| &= c_1 x + c_2' \\
 \text{故通解为: } y &= c_2 e^{c_1 x}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 习题三十六

一

D; D;

二

1  $y = c_1 e^{x^2} + c_2 x e^{x^2};$

2  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{x^2} + x + 2 + x e^x \ln|x|$

三

1

$$r^2 - r - 6 = 0, r_1 = -2, r_2 = 3$$

通解为:  $y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$

2

$$r^2 + 12r + 36 = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = -6$$

通解为:  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-6x}$

3

$$r^2 + r + 5 = 0$$

$$r_1 = -2 - i, r_2 = -2 + i$$

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

四、

$$r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0, r_1 = -2, r_2 = -2$$

通解为:  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-2x},$

$x = 0$  时,  $y = -1, y' = 4,$

于是  $c_1 = -1, c_2 = 2$

故特解为:  $y = (2x - 1) e^{-2x}$

## 习题三十七

一、 1  $x(ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d);$

2  $e^{3x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x);$

3  $x(ax + b) + cxe^{-x}$

二  
1

$$r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0, r_1 = -1, r_2 = 3$$

$$\text{令 } y^* = x(ax + b)e^{3x},$$

$$\text{可解得 } a = \frac{1}{8}, b = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{3x} + \left(\frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{16}x\right)e^{3x}$$

2

$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0, r_1 = 3, r_2 = 3$$

$$\text{令 } y^* = ax^2 e^{3x}, \text{ 得 } a = 3$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{3x} + 3x^2 e^{3x}$$

3 、

$$r^2 + 4 = 0,$$

$$r_1 = 2i, r_2 = -2i$$

$$\text{令 } y^* = x(a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x),$$

$$\text{可解得 } a = -\frac{1}{8}, b = 0$$

$$y = (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{8}x \cos 2x$$

4

$$\varphi'(x) = e^x + x\varphi(x) - \int_0^x \varphi(t)dt - x\varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi''(x) = e^x - \varphi(x), \varphi(0) = 1, \varphi'(0) = 1$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0, r_1 = i, r_2 = -i$$

$$\text{令 } y^* = c_1 e^x, \text{ 可解得 } c_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x) = c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

$$\text{又由于 } \varphi(0) = 1, \varphi'(0) = 1, \text{ 可得}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, c_3 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

## 第七章复习题

一、判断题 (1)  $\times$ ; (2)  $\checkmark$

二

C; A; C

三

$$1 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}c_1x^2 + c_2x - e^{-x} + c_3;$$

$$2 \quad y^* = x(ax+b) + cxe^{-4x}$$

四

1

$$\frac{1}{1+y^2}dy = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx, \arctan y = \ln(1+x^2) + c$$

$$y=0, x=1, c=-\ln 2$$

$$\text{特解: } \arctan y = \ln \frac{1+x^2}{2}$$

2

$$y=ux, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + 3 \tan u, \cot u du = \frac{3}{x} dx$$

$$\ln |\sin u| = \ln |x^3| + \ln c$$

$$\sin u = cx^3,$$

$$\text{通解为: } \sin \frac{y}{x} = cx^3$$

3

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

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

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - 2xz = -2x$$

$$z = e^{\int 2xdx} \left( \int -2xe^{-\int 2xdx} dx + c \right) = e^{x^2} \left( \int -2xe^{-x^2} dx + c \right) = 1 + ce^{x^2}$$

$$\text{通解为: } y = \frac{1}{1+ce^{x^2}}$$



$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0, r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$$

$$y^* = e^x(a_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos x), a_1 = -1, a_2 = -1$$

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