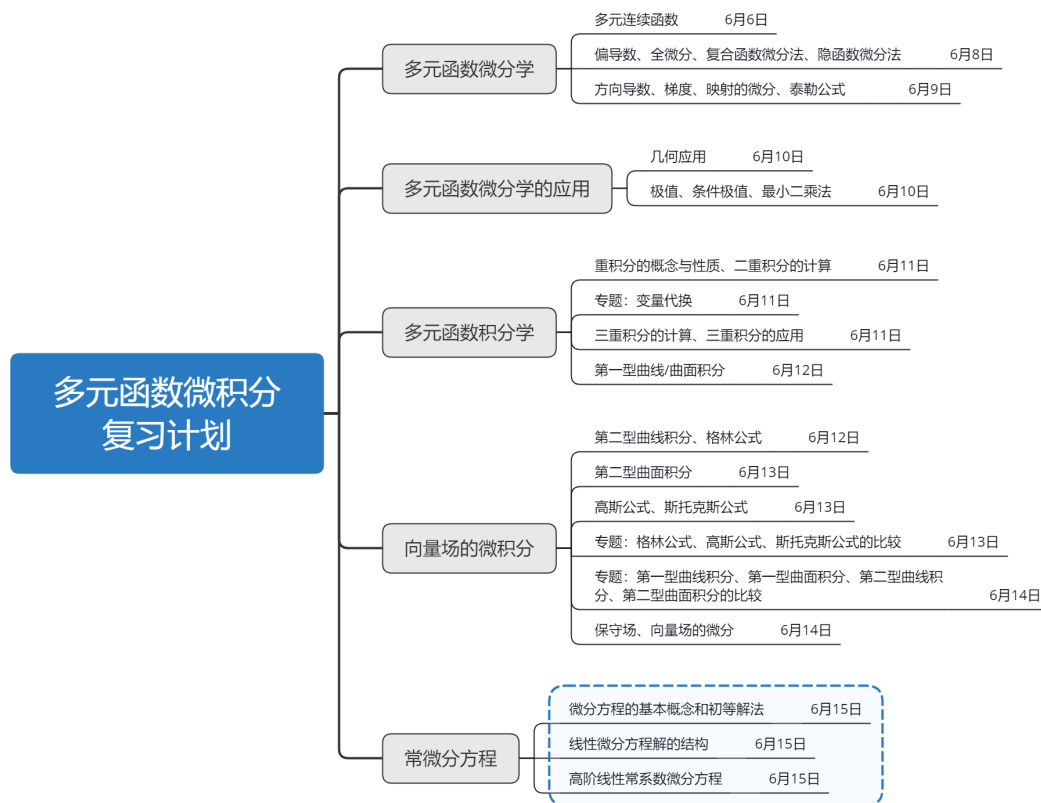
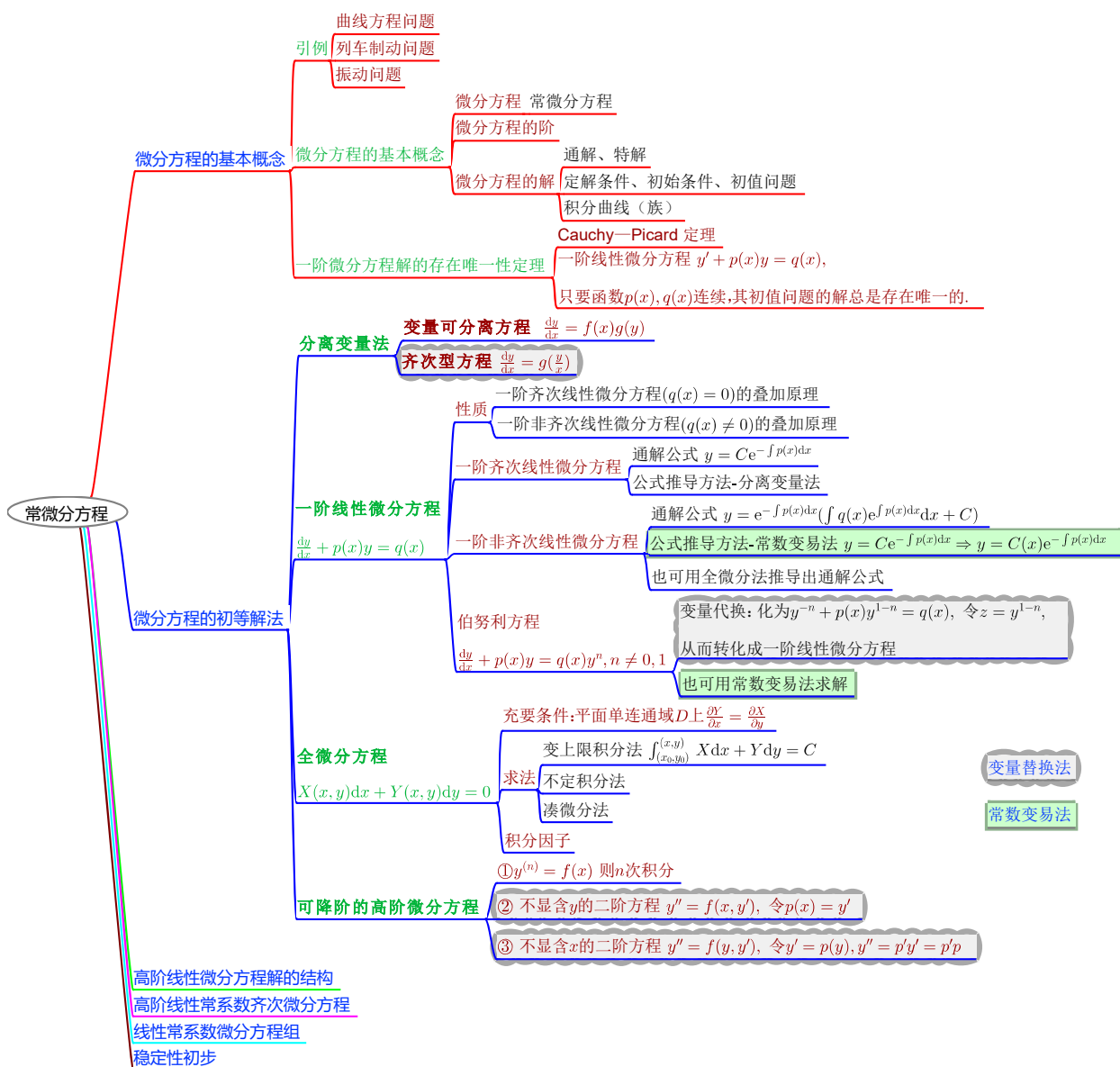


16 常微分方程的基本概念和初等解法

16.1 复习计划

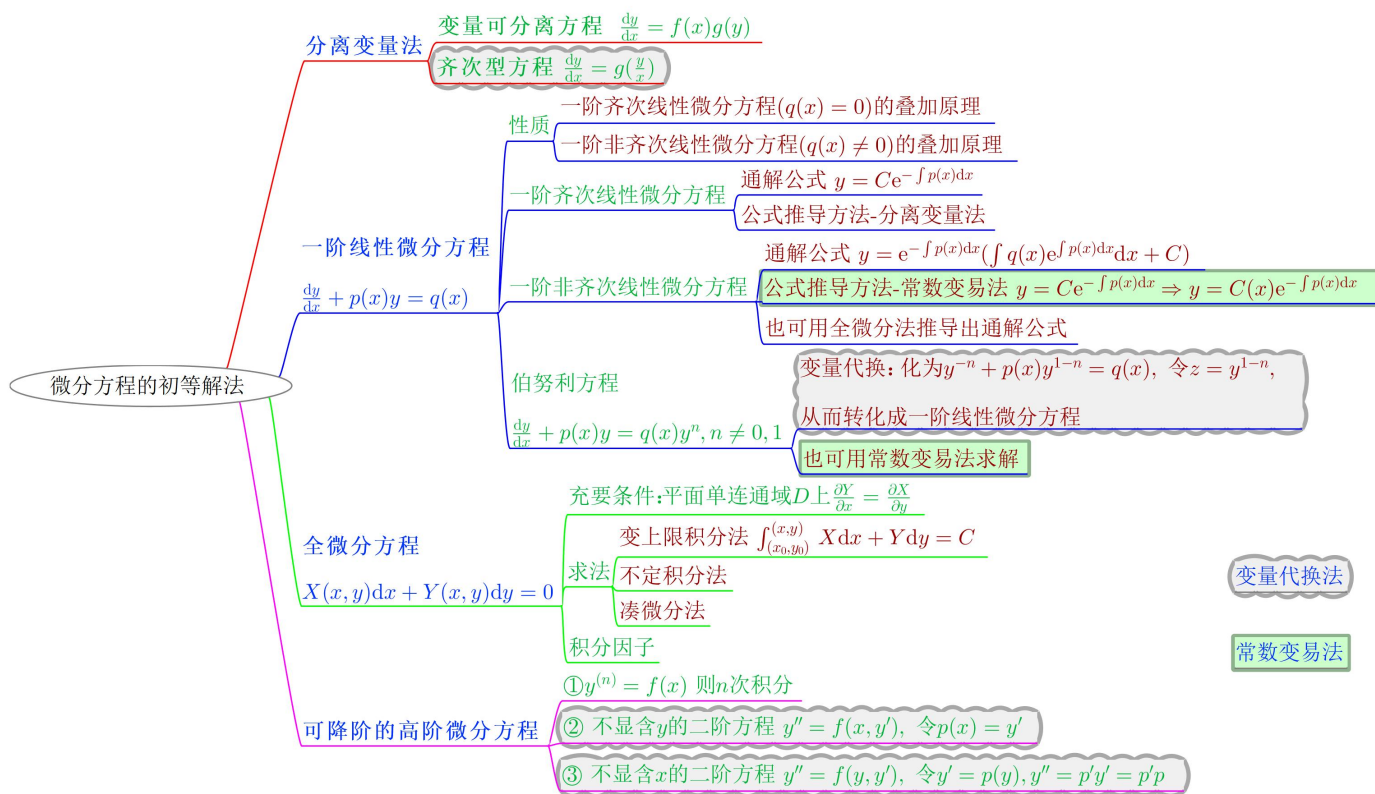


16.2 知识结构



16.3 常微分方程的初等解法

1. 常微分方程的初等解法:



注意:

- 对于一阶非齐次线性微分方程可直接代入通解公式进行求解, 不需先求对应齐次方程的通解再用常数变易法, 即不需自行推导该通解公式.
- 变量代换法是求解常微分方程的常用方法.
- 常数变易法(变动任意常数法)也是求解常微分方程的常用方法.

16.4 习题分类与解题思路

- 分离变量法. 分离变量法是十分基本和常用的方法.

【习题14.2中的1.(1)/(2)/(3)/(4)/(5)/(6).】

- 齐次方程.

【习题14.2中的2.(1)/(2)/(3)/(4)/(5)/(6).】

对称形式的微分方程 $Xdx + Ydy = 0$ 经过变形、可降阶的高阶微分方程经过降阶也可能得到齐次方程，可用齐次方程变量代换的方法求解.

【如习题14.2中的5.(4), 7.(3)/(4).】

3. 一阶线性非齐次方程. 一阶线性非齐次方程求解的最好方法就是代入通解公式求解.

【习题14.2中的3.(1)/(2)/(3)/(4)/(5)/(6)/(7)/(8)/(9)/(10).】

一阶线性非齐次微分方程通解公式的积分号中可能会出现绝对值，此时可只考虑 $x > 0$ 或 $x < 0$ 的情况，或者根据初始条件取 $x > 0$ 或 $x < 0$ ，把绝对值去掉，在结果中标明 $x > 0$ 或 $x < 0$ 即可.

【如习题14.2中的3.(3)/(6)/(7), 4.(2), 7.(1).】

4. 伯努利方程. 伯努利方程的形式大家要记住，处理的方法是变量代换化成一阶线性非齐次微分方程，然后用一阶线性非齐次微分方程的通解公式进行求解.

【如习题14.2中的4.(1)/(2), 6.(1)/(2)/(3).】

5. 全微分方程. 遇到了对称形式的微分方程 $Xdx + Ydy = 0$ ，求解思路如下：

第一步 首先尝试凑微分法，如能利用凑微分法得到原函数，则可直接求解；

【如习题14.2中的5.(2)/(3), 9.】

第二步 如不能利用凑微分法得到原函数，则判断 $Xdx + Ydy = 0$ 是否为全微分方程. 若定义域为平面单连通域且 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ ，则 $Xdx + Ydy = 0$ 是全微分方程，可应用曲线积分法或不定积分法求原函数.

【如习题14.2中的5.(1).】

第三步 如定义域为平面单连通域且 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ ，则 $Xdx + Ydy = 0$ 不是全微分方程，这时可尝试其他方法，如转化成非对称形式，以应用分离变量法等.

【如习题14.2中的5.(4).】

积分因子不太好找，除非很明显的情况下，不建议使用积分因子. 与积分因子有关的题目为：

【习题14.2中的9.】

6. 可降阶的二阶方程. 可降阶的二阶方程我们只介绍了三种形式，大家要熟记这三种形式，遇到了三种形式之一，直接用对应的方法求解即可. 以下四个题目用三种基本的方法，结合分离变量、齐次方程的变量代换等方法即可求解.

【习题14.2中的7.】

7. 应用题. 三个应用题大家可以做一个积累. 注意8.(3)题列微分方程的两种思路, 一个是积分的思路, 一个是微分的思路.

【习题14.2中的8.(1)/(2)/(3).】

16.5 习题14.1解答

1. 检验下列函数是否为所给微分方程的解, 若是, 请给出当 $t = 0$ 时它们满足的初值条件:

(1) $y = \sin kt$ 与 $y = \cos kt, y'' + k^2y = 0$;

(2) $y = e^{\cos t}(\frac{1}{e} + t), y' + y \sin t = e^{\cos t}$;

(3) $x = \ln(e^t + e - 1), x' = e^{t-x}$;

(4) $y = ce^{-t} + t - 1, y' - t + y = 0$.

解: (1) $y = \sin kt, y' = k \cos kt, y'' = -k^2 \sin kt$ 满足 $y'' + k^2y = 0$,

故 $y = \sin kt$ 是方程 $y'' + k^2y = 0$ 的解, 初始条件为 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = k$.

$y = \cos kt, y' = -k \sin kt, y'' = -k^2 \cos kt,$

故 $y = \cos kt$ 是方程 $y'' + k^2y = 0$ 的解, 初始条件为 $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$.

(2) $y = e^{\cos t}(\frac{1}{e} + t), y' = e^{\cos t}(-\sin t)(\frac{1}{e} + t) + e^{\cos t}$ 满足方程 $y' + y \sin t = e^{\cos t}$,

故 $y = e^{\cos t}(\frac{1}{e} + t)$ 是方程 $y' + y \sin t = e^{\cos t}$ 的解, 初始条件为 $y(0) = 1$.

(3) $x = \ln(e^t + e - 1), x' = \frac{e^t}{e^t + e - 1}$ 满足方程 $x' = e^{t-x}$,

故 $x = \ln(e^t + e - 1)$ 是方程 $x' = e^{t-x}$ 的解, 初始条件为 $x(0) = 1$.

(4) $y = ce^{-t} + t - 1, y' = -ce^{-t} + 1$ 满足方程 $y' - t + y = 0$,

故 $y = ce^{-t} + t - 1$ 是方程 $y' - t + y = 0$ 的解, 初始条件为 $y(0) = c - 1$.

2. 设弹簧上端固定, 下端挂有一个质量为 m 的小球. 若弹簧的弹性系数等于 k , 且小球在运动过程中受到的空气阻力与其运动速度成正比, 比例系数为 μ . 试列出小球运动的微分方程.

解: 设 t 时刻小球离开平衡位置的位移为 $x(t)$, 向上为正,

根据牛顿第二定律, $mx''(t) = -kx(t) - mg - \mu x'(t)$,

即 $x''(t) + \frac{\mu}{m}x'(t) + \frac{k}{m}x(t) = -g$.

3. 列出下列曲线 $y = f(x)$ 满足的微分方程:

(1) 通过点 $(2, 3)$, 在曲线上任意一点 $P(x, y)$ 的法线与 x 轴的交点为 Q , 线段 PQ 恰好被 y 轴平分;

(2) 有一条连接点 $A(0, 1)$ 和 $B(1, 0)$ 的下凸曲线, 在其上任取一点 $P(x, y)$, 则该曲线与弦 AP 之间的面积等于 x^3 .

解: (1) 曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 处的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (-y', 1)$,

设曲线上点 $P(x, y)$ 处的法线上的任意一点为 (X, Y) ,

则法线方程为 $\frac{X-x}{-y'} = \frac{Y-y}{1}$,

令 $Y = 0$ 得 $X = x + y'y$,

根据题意 $x + x + y'y = 0$,

则 $y = f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $yy' + 2x = 0, y(2) = 3$.

(2) 设 (X, Y) 为弦 AP 上的任意一点, 弦 AP 的方程为 $\frac{Y-1}{X-0} = \frac{y-1}{x-0}$, 即 $Y = 1 + \frac{y-1}{x}X$,

根据题意 $\int_0^x [1 + \frac{y-1}{x}X - y(X)]dX = x^3$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{即 } \int_0^x (1 + \frac{y-1}{x}X)dX - \int_0^x y(X)dX = (X + \frac{y-1}{x}\frac{1}{2}X^2)|_0^x - \int_0^x y(X)dX \\ & = x + \frac{y-1}{x}\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \int_0^x y(X)dX = x + \frac{1}{2}x(y-1) - \int_0^x y(X)dX = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}xy - \int_0^x y(X)dX = x^3, \end{aligned}$$

两边关于 x 求导得 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}xy' - y(x) = 3x^2$,

即 $y = f(x)$ 满足的微分方程为 $xy' - y - 6x^2 + 1 = 0, y(1) = 0$.

【注:】上述微分方程的边界条件 $y(0) = 1$ 是自然满足的(当 $x = 0$ 时 $0y' - y - 0 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1$), 为了确定微分方程的特解, 应选取 $y(1) = 0$ 作为边界条件.

$$xy' - y - 6x^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow xdy - ydx - (6x^2 - 1)dx = 0,$$

$$\text{方程两边乘以 } \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ 得 } \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} - (6 - \frac{1}{x^2})dx = 0,$$

$$\therefore d(\frac{y}{x}) - d(6x + \frac{1}{x}) = d(\frac{y}{x} - 6x - \frac{1}{x}) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{方程的解为 } \frac{y}{x} - 6x - \frac{1}{x} = C, \text{ 即 } y = 6x^2 + Cx + 1,$$

$$y(0) = 1 \text{ 恒满足上式, 由 } y(1) = 6 + C + 1 = 0 \text{ 得 } C = -7,$$

$$\text{故 } y = 6x^2 - 7x + 1.$$

16.6 习题14.2解答

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

$$(1) y' = \frac{x^3}{(1+y^2)(1+x^4)};$$

$$(2) x^2 y' + y = 0;$$

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

$$(4) \frac{x}{y}dy - \frac{1}{y}dx = \frac{2+y}{1-y-y^2}dx;$$

$$(5) y' \cot x + y = -3;$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{1-x^2}{xy}.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) y' = \frac{x^3}{(1+y^2)(1+x^4)} \Rightarrow (1+y^2)dy = \frac{x^3}{1+x^4}dx \Rightarrow y + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = \frac{1}{4}\ln(1+x^4) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{y} dy = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx,$$

$$\therefore \ln |y| = \frac{1}{x} + C, \quad y = \pm e^C e^{\frac{1}{x}},$$

$\therefore y \equiv 0$ 也满足原方程,

$$\therefore y = Ce^{\frac{1}{x}}, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+y^2) = \ln|x| - \ln|1+x| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x}{1+x}\right| + C \Rightarrow 1+y^2 = \pm e^C \frac{x}{1+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+y^2 = C \frac{x}{1+x}, C \neq 0.$$

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

$$\text{当 } y+1 \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{1-y-y^2}{y+1} dy = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\therefore (-y + \frac{1}{1+y}) dy = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}y^2 + \ln|1+y| = \ln|x| + C,$$

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

$\therefore y \equiv -1$ 也是原方程的解,

$$\therefore (1+y)e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} = Cx, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 当 } y+3 \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{dy}{3+y} = -\tan x dx,$$

$$\therefore \ln|y+3| = \ln|\cos x| + C,$$

$$\therefore y+3 = \pm e^C \cos x,$$

$\therefore y \equiv -3$ 也是原方程的解,

$$\therefore y = -3 + C \cos x, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(6) y' = \frac{1-x^2}{xy} \Rightarrow y dy = \frac{1-x^2}{x} dx = \left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right) dx,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2. 求下列微分方程的通解或特解:

$$(1) x \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{\frac{y}{x}} + y;$$

$$(2) xy' - y = x \tan \frac{y}{x};$$

$$(3) x \frac{dy}{dx} = y(\ln y - \ln x);$$

$$(4) y' = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}, y(1) = 2;$$

$$(5) y' + 2x = \sqrt{y+x^2};$$

$$(6) (x + y \cos \frac{y}{x}) dx - x \cos \frac{y}{x} dy = 0, y(1) = 0.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) x \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{\frac{y}{x}} + y \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, y = xu, y' = u + xu',$$

$$\text{则 } u + xu' = e^u + u,$$

$$\therefore xu' = e^u,$$

$$\therefore e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\therefore -e^{-u} = \ln|x| + C,$$

$$\text{即 } -e^{-\frac{y}{x}} = \ln|x| + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) xy' - y = x \tan \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' - \frac{y}{x} = \tan \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, y = xu, y' = u + xu',$$

$$\text{则 } u + xu' - u = \tan u,$$

$$\therefore xu' = \tan u,$$

$$\text{当 } \tan u = \tan \frac{y}{x} \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \cot u du = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\therefore \ln|\sin u| = \ln|x| + C, \sin u = \pm e^C x,$$

$$\therefore \tan u = \tan \frac{y}{x} \equiv 0 \text{ 即 } y \equiv \text{const} \text{ 也是原方程的解,}$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{y}{x} = Cx, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(3) x \frac{dy}{dx} = y(\ln y - \ln x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u > 0, y = xu, y' = u + xu',$$

$$\text{则 } u + xu' = u \ln u, xu' = u \ln u - u = u(\ln u - 1),$$

$$\text{当 } \ln u - 1 \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{u(\ln u - 1)} du = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\therefore \ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln x + C,$$

$$\therefore \ln u - 1 = \pm e^C x,$$

$$\therefore \ln u - 1 \equiv 0 \text{ 即 } u = \frac{y}{x} \equiv e \text{ 也是原方程的解,}$$

$$\therefore \ln \frac{y}{x} - 1 = Cx, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(4) \text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, y = ux, y' = u + xu',$$

$$\text{则 } u + xu' = \frac{1}{u} + u, xu' = \frac{1}{u},$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln|x| + C,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \ln|x| + C,$$

$$\therefore y(1) = 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \frac{2^2}{1^2} = \ln 1 + C, C = 2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \ln x + 2.$$

$$(5)y' + 2x = \sqrt{y + x^2} \Rightarrow (y + x^2)' = \sqrt{y + x^2},$$

$$\text{令 } y + x^2 = u, \text{ 则 } u' = \sqrt{u},$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = dx,$$

$$\therefore 2\sqrt{u} = x + C, \text{ 即 } 2\sqrt{y + x^2} = x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(6)(x + y \cos \frac{y}{x})dx - x \cos \frac{y}{x}dy = 0 \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}) = \cos \frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, y = xu, y' = u + xu', \text{ 则 } (1 + u \cos u) = (u + xu') \cos u,$$

$$\therefore xu' \cos u = 1, \cos u du = \frac{1}{x} dx,$$

$$\therefore \sin u = \ln |x| + C,$$

$$\therefore y(1) = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{y(1)}{1} = \ln 1 + C, C = 0,$$

$$\therefore \sin \frac{y}{x} = \ln x.$$

3. 求解下列微分方程:

$$(1)y' + 2xy = 2xe^{-x^2};$$

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

$$(3)xy' + y = \cos x;$$

$$(4)\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \cos y + \sin 2y};$$

$$(5)dx + (xy - e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2})dy = 0;$$

$$(6)y' - \frac{y}{x} - x^2 = 0;$$

$$(7)ydx - xdy + x^3e^{-x^2}dx = 0;$$

$$(8)x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin x, y(\pi) = 1;$$

$$(9)y' + y \cos x = \sin x \cos x, y(0) = 1;$$

$$(10)xy' + (1 - x)y = e^{2x} (0 < x < +\infty), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y(x) = 1.$$

$$\text{解: } (1)y = e^{-\int 2xdx} (\int 2xe^{-x^2} e^{\int 2xdx} dx + C) = e^{-x^2} (\int 2xe^{-x^2} e^{x^2} dx + C) \\ = e^{-x^2} (x^2 + C), C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2)xy' + 2y = e^x \Rightarrow y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{1}{x}e^x,$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x}dx} (\int \frac{1}{x}e^x e^{\int \frac{2}{x}dx} dx + C) = e^{-2\ln|x|} (\int \frac{1}{x}e^x e^{2\ln|x|} dx + C) = \frac{1}{x^2} (\int \frac{1}{x}e^x x^2 dx + C) \\ = \frac{1}{x^2} (\int xe^x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x^2} (xe^x - e^x + C), C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(3)xy' + y = \cos x \Rightarrow y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{1}{x} \cos x,$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} (\int \frac{1}{x} \cos x e^{\int \frac{1}{x}dx} dx + C) = e^{-\ln|x|} (\int \frac{1}{x} \cos x e^{\ln|x|} dx + C) \\ = \frac{1}{|x|} (\int \frac{1}{x} |\cos x| dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\int \cos x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\sin x + C), x > 0, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(4)\frac{dx}{dy} = x \cos y + \sin 2y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - (\cos y)x = \sin 2y,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore x &= e^{-\int (-\cos y) dy} [\int \sin 2y e^{\int (-\cos y) dy} dy + C] = e^{\sin y} (\int \sin 2y e^{-\sin y} dy + C) \\
&= e^{\sin y} (\int 2 \sin y \cos y e^{-\sin y} dy + C) = e^{\sin y} (2 \int \sin y e^{-\sin y} d \sin y + C) \\
&= e^{\sin y} (-2 \int \sin y d e^{-\sin y} + C) = e^{\sin y} (-2 \sin y e^{-\sin y} + 2 \int e^{-\sin y} d \sin y + C) \\
&= e^{\sin y} (-2 \sin y e^{-\sin y} - 2 e^{-\sin y} + C) = -2 \sin y - 2 + C e^{\sin y}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) dx + (xy - e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2}) dy = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} + xy = e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2},$$

$$\therefore x = e^{-\int y dy} (\int e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} e^{\int y dy} dy + C) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} (\int e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy + C) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} (y + C), \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(6) \because y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore y &= e^{-\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} [\int x^2 e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} dx + C] = e^{\ln |x|} (\int x^2 e^{-\ln |x|} dx + C) = |x| (\int x^2 \frac{1}{|x|} dx + C) \\
&= |x| (\int x^2 \frac{1}{|x|} dx + C) = |x| (\int |x| dx + C) = x (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + Cx, \quad x > 0, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(7) y dx - x dy + x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = 0 \Rightarrow y - x \frac{dy}{dx} + x^3 e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = x^2 e^{-x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore y &= e^{-\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} (\int x^2 e^{-x^2} e^{\int (-\frac{1}{x}) dx} dx + C) = e^{\ln |x|} (\int x^2 e^{-x^2} e^{-\ln |x|} dx + C) \\
&= |x| (\int x^2 e^{-x^2} \frac{1}{|x|} dx + C) = x (\int x e^{-x^2} dx + C) = x [-\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) + C] \\
&= x (-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C) = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-x^2} + Cx, \quad x > 0, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(8) x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin x \Rightarrow y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{1}{x} \sin x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore y &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (\int \frac{1}{x} \sin x e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C) = e^{-\ln |x|} (\int \frac{1}{x} \sin x e^{\ln |x|} dx + C) \\
&= \frac{1}{|x|} (\int \frac{1}{x} \sin x |x| dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\int \sin x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (-\cos x + C), \quad x > 0, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi} (-\cos \pi + C) = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 + C) = 1,$$

$$\therefore C = \pi - 1,$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{x} \cos x + \frac{\pi-1}{x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) y &= e^{-\int \cos x dx} (\int \sin x \cos x e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + C) = e^{-\sin x} (\int \sin x \cos x e^{\sin x} dx + C) \\
&= e^{-\sin x} (\int \sin x e^{\sin x} d \sin x + C) = e^{-\sin x} (\int \sin x d e^{\sin x} + C) \\
&= e^{-\sin x} (e^{\sin x} \sin x - \int e^{\sin x} d \sin x + C) = e^{-\sin x} (e^{\sin x} \sin x - e^{\sin x} + C) \\
&= \sin x - 1 + C e^{-\sin x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 0 - 1 + C = 1,$$

$$\therefore C = 2,$$

$$\therefore y = \sin x - 1 + 2e^{-\sin x}.$$

$$(10) xy' + (1-x)y = e^{2x} \Rightarrow y' + \frac{1-x}{x}y = \frac{1}{x}e^{2x},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore y &= e^{-\int (\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} [\int \frac{1}{x} e^{2x} e^{\int (\frac{1}{x}-1) dx} dx + C] = e^{-(\ln x - x)} (\int \frac{1}{x} e^{2x} e^{\ln x - x} dx + C) \\
&= \frac{e^x}{x} (\int \frac{1}{x} e^{2x} \frac{x}{e^x} dx + C) = \frac{e^x}{x} (\int e^x dx + C) = \frac{e^x(e^x + C)}{x} = \frac{e^{2x} + C e^x}{x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} + C e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{2x} + C e^x}{1} = 2 + C = 1,$$

$$\therefore C = -1,$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{e^{2x}-e^x}{x}.$$

4. 求解下列微分方程:

$$(1) 2yy' + 2xy^2 = xe^{-x^2}, y(0) = 1;$$

$$(2) y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -\frac{\cos x}{x}y^2, y(\pi) = 1.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) 2yy' + 2xy^2 = xe^{-x^2} \Rightarrow y' + xy = \frac{x}{2}e^{-x^2}y^{-1},$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-(-1)} = y^2, z' = 2yy', \text{ 则 } z' + 2xz = xe^{-x^2},$$

$$\therefore z = e^{-\int 2xdx} (\int xe^{-x^2} e^{\int 2xdx} dx + C) = e^{-x^2} (\int xe^{-x^2} e^{x^2} dx + C) = e^{-x^2} (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C),$$

$$\therefore y^2 = e^{-x^2} (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C), C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\therefore y(0) = C = 1,$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 令 } z = y^{1-2} = \frac{1}{y}, z' = -\frac{y'}{y^2},$$

$$\therefore y' - \frac{1}{x}y = -\frac{\cos x}{x}y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{\cos x}{x},$$

$$\therefore -z' - \frac{1}{x}z = -\frac{\cos x}{x}, \text{ 即 } z' + \frac{1}{x}z = \frac{\cos x}{x},$$

$$\therefore z = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} (\int \frac{\cos x}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x}dx} dx + C) = e^{-\ln|x|} (\int \frac{\cos x}{x} e^{\ln|x|} dx + C) = \frac{1}{|x|} (\int \frac{\cos x}{x} |x| dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\int \cos x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (\sin x + C), x > 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} (\sin x + C), x > 0, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\therefore y(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi} (0 + C) = 1, C = \pi,$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{x}{\pi + \sin x}.$$

5. 求解下列微分方程:

$$(1) (1+x)dy + (y+x^2+x^3)dx = 0;$$

$$(2) (x \cos y + \cos x) \frac{dy}{dx} - y \sin x + \sin y = 0;$$

$$(3) (\ln y - \frac{y}{x})dx + (\frac{x}{y} - \ln x)dy = 0;$$

$$(4) (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy = 0;$$

(5) 已知连续可微函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$, 并能使积分 $\int_L [e^{-x} + f(x)] y dx - f(x) dy$ 与路径无关, 试求出函数 $f(x)$, 并计算 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} [e^{-x} + f(x)] y dx - f(x) dy$.

$$\text{解: } (1) \text{ 方法1(曲线积分法): 令 } X(x, y) = y + x^2 + x^3, Y(x, y) = 1 + x,$$

$$\therefore X, Y \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1,$$

$$\therefore (1+x)dy + (y+x^2+x^3)dx = 0 \text{ 是全微分方程,}$$

$$\therefore \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (1+x)dy + (y+x^2+x^3)dx = \int_0^x (x^2+x^3)dx + \int_0^y (1+x)dy = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + (1+x)y,$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程的解为 } \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + (1+x)y = C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

方法2(不定积分法): 令 $X(x, y) = y + x^2 + x^3, Y(x, y) = 1 + x$,

$\therefore X, Y \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 且 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1$,

$\therefore (1+x)dy + (y+x^2+x^3)dx = 0$ 是全微分方程,

设 $(1+x)dy + (y+x^2+x^3)dx$ 的原函数为 $\varphi(x, y)$,

$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi(x, y)}{\partial x} = X = y + x^2 + x^3$,

$\therefore \varphi(x, y) = yx + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C(y)$,

$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi(x, y)}{\partial y} = x + C'(y)$,

又 $\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi(x, y)}{\partial y} = Y = 1 + x$,

$\therefore C'(y) = 1, C(y) = y$,

$\therefore \varphi = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + (1+x)y$,

\therefore 原方程的解为 $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + (1+x)y = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$.

(2) $(x \cos y + \cos x) \frac{dy}{dx} - y \sin x + \sin y = 0 \Rightarrow (x \cos y + \cos x)dy + (-y \sin x + \sin y)dx = 0$,

$\therefore d(x \sin y + y \cos x) = (x \cos y + \cos x)dy + (-y \sin x + \sin y)dx$,

\therefore 原方程的解为 $x \sin y + y \cos x = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$.

【注:】 这里用了凑微分法, 凑原函数的思路是:

由 $(x \cos y + \cos x)dy + (-y \sin x + \sin y)dx = 0$,

将 $x \cos y + \cos x$ 对 y 求积分得 $x \sin y + y \cos x$,

将 $(-y \sin x + \sin y)$ 对 x 求积分得 $y \cos x + x \sin y$,

两个原函数相同,

故 $x \sin y + y \cos x$ 是原微分式的原函数, 可直接写出微分方程的解.

(3) $\therefore d(x \ln y - y \ln x) = (\ln y - \frac{y}{x})dx + (\frac{x}{y} - \ln x)dy$,

\therefore 原方程的解为 $x \ln y - y \ln x = C, C \in \mathbb{R}$.

【注:】 这里仍然使用了凑微分法, 凑原函数的思路是:

由 $(\ln y - \frac{y}{x})dx + (\frac{x}{y} - \ln x)dy = 0$,

将 $\ln y - \frac{y}{x}$ 对 x 求积分得 $x \ln y - y \ln x$,

将 $\frac{x}{y} - \ln x$ 对 y 求积分得 $x \ln y - y \ln x$,

两式相同,

故 $x \ln y - y \ln x$ 是原微分式的原函数, 可直接写出微分方程的解.

(4) $(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{y}{x} + (\frac{y}{x} - 1)y' = 0$,

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}, y = xu, y' = u + xu'$, 则 $1 + u + (u-1)(u+xu') = 1 + u^2 + x(u-1)u' = 0$,

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) - \arctan u = -\ln|x| + C, \text{ 即 } \ln(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}) - 2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} = -\ln x^2 + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(5) \therefore \int_L [e^{-x} + f(x)]y dx - f(x)dy \text{ 与路径无关},$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial [e^{-x} + f(x)]y}{\partial x} = e^{-x} + f(x) = \frac{\partial [-f(x)]}{\partial y} = -f'(x), \text{ 即 } f'(x) + f(x) = -e^{-x},$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-\int dx} [\int (-e^{-x}) e^{\int dx} dx + C] = e^{-x} (-\int e^{-x} e^x dx + C) = e^{-x} (-\int dx + C) \\ = e^{-x} (-x + C), C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0 + C = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-x} (-x - \frac{1}{2}).$$

$$\therefore \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} [e^{-x} + f(x)]y dx - f(x)dy = \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_0^1 [-f(1)]dy = 0 - f(1) = \frac{3}{2}e^{-1}.$$

6. 求解下列伯努利方程:

$$(1) xy' + y = xy^3;$$

$$(2) xy' - 4y = x^2 \sqrt{y};$$

$$(3) xy' - y = y^2 \ln x.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) xy' + y = xy^3 \Rightarrow y' + \frac{1}{x}y = y^3 \Rightarrow y'y^{-3} + \frac{1}{x}y^{-2} = 1,$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-3} = y^{-2}, z' = -2y^{-3}y', \text{ 则 } -\frac{1}{2}z' + \frac{1}{x}z = 1, \text{ 即 } z' - \frac{2}{x}z = -2,$$

$$\therefore z = e^{-\int (-\frac{2}{x})dx} [\int (-2)e^{\int (-\frac{2}{x})dx} dx + C] = e^{2\ln|x|} (-\int 2e^{-2\ln|x|} dx + C) \\ = x^2 (-\int 2\frac{1}{x^2} dx + C) = x^2 (\frac{2}{x} + C) = 2x + Cx^2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y^2} = 2x + Cx^2, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) xy' - 4y = x^2 \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow y' - \frac{4}{x}y = x\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{4}{x}\sqrt{y} = x,$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{y}, z' = \frac{y'}{2\sqrt{y}},$$

$$\therefore 2z' - \frac{4}{x}z = x, \text{ 即 } z' - \frac{2}{x}z = \frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$\therefore z = e^{-\int (-\frac{2}{x})dx} [\int \frac{x}{2} e^{\int (-\frac{2}{x})dx} dx + C] = e^{2\ln|x|} (\int \frac{x}{2} e^{-2\ln|x|} dx + C) = x^2 (\int \frac{x}{2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx + C) \\ = x^2 (\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C),$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{y} = x^2 (\frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + C), C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(3) xy' - y = y^2 \ln x \Rightarrow y' - \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{\ln x}{x} y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\ln x}{x},$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{1-2} = \frac{1}{y}, z' = -\frac{y'}{y^2}, \text{ 则 } -z' - \frac{1}{x}z = \frac{\ln x}{x}, z + \frac{1}{x}z = -\frac{\ln x}{x},$$

$$\therefore z = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} [\int (-\frac{\ln x}{x}) e^{\int \frac{1}{x}dx} dx + C] = e^{-\ln x} (-\int \frac{\ln x}{x} e^{\ln x} dx + C) \\ = \frac{1}{x} (-\int \frac{\ln x}{x} x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (-\int \ln x dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (-x \ln x + \int x d \ln x + C) \\ = \frac{1}{x} (-x \ln x + \int x \frac{1}{x} dx + C) = \frac{1}{x} (-x \ln x + x + C),$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{x}{-x \ln x + x + C}, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

7. 求解下列二阶方程:

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

$$(2)y'' = 2yy', y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2;$$

$$(3)2yy'' = (y')^2 + y^2, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1;$$

$$(4)xy'' - y' \ln y' + y' \ln x = 0, y(1) = 2, y'(1) = e^2.$$

解: (1) 令 $p(x) = y'$, 则 $p'(x) = y''$, $(1-x^2)p' - xp = 0$,

$$\text{当 } p \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{x dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx,$$

$$\therefore \ln |p| = \frac{1}{2} (-\ln |1-x| - \ln |1+x|) + C = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |1-x^2| + C,$$

$$\therefore p = \pm e^C \frac{1}{|1-x^2|},$$

$$\therefore y'(0) = p(0) = \pm e^C = 1,$$

$$\therefore y' = p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$\therefore y = \arcsin x + C,$$

$$\therefore y(0) = C = 0,$$

$$\therefore y = \arcsin x.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } y' = p(y), \text{ 则 } y'' = p'(y)y' = pp',$$

$$\therefore pp' = 2yp,$$

$$\therefore y'(0) = 2 \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore y' = p \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore p' = 2y, p = y^2 + C,$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2,$$

$$\therefore p(1) = y'(0) = 2, \text{ 即 } 2 = 1^2 + C,$$

$$\therefore C = 1,$$

$$\therefore p = y^2 + 1 = y', \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = dx,$$

$$\therefore \arctan y = x + C, y = \tan(x + C),$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = \tan C = 1 \text{ 得 } C = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\therefore y = \tan(x + \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } y' = p(y), \text{ 则 } y'' = p'(y)y' = p'p,$$

$$\therefore 2ypp' = p^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow 2\frac{y}{p}p' = \left(\frac{p}{y}\right)^2 + 1,$$

$$\text{令 } u(y) = \frac{p(y)}{y}, \text{ 则 } p(y) = u(y)y, p'(y) = u'y + u,$$

$$\therefore 2up' = 2u(u'y + u) = u^2 + 1 \Rightarrow 2uu'y = 1 - u^2,$$

$$\text{当 } 1 - u^2 \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{2u}{1-u^2} du = \frac{dy}{y},$$

$$\therefore -\ln |1 - u^2| = \ln |y| + C,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-u^2} = \pm e^C y(*),$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1,$$

$$\therefore u(1) = \frac{p(1)}{1} = \frac{y'(0)}{y(0)} = -1, \text{ 不满足 } (*) \text{ 式,}$$

$$\therefore 1 - u^2 \equiv 0, u \equiv -1,$$

$$\therefore \frac{p}{y} = \frac{y'}{y} = -1,$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{dy}{y} = -dx,$$

$$\therefore \ln |y| = -x + C_1, y = \pm e^{C_1} e^{-x},$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 1 = \pm e^{C_1},$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-x}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } p(x) = y', \text{ 则 } p'(x) = y'',$$

$$\therefore xp' - p \ln p + p \ln x = 0, p' = \frac{p}{x} \ln \frac{p}{x},$$

$$\text{令 } u(x) = \frac{p(x)}{x} > 0, \text{ 则 } p = ux, p' = u + xu',$$

$$\therefore u + xu' = u \ln u, xu' = u \ln u - u(*),$$

$$\text{当 } \ln u - 1 \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x},$$

$$\therefore \ln |\ln u - 1| = \ln |x| + C,$$

$$\therefore \ln u - 1 = \pm e^C x,$$

$$\therefore \ln u - 1 \equiv 0 \text{ 即 } u \equiv e \text{ 也满足 } (*),$$

$$\therefore \ln u - 1 = Cx, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\therefore y(1) = 2, y'(1) = e^2,$$

$$\therefore u(1) = \frac{y'(1)}{1} = e^2,$$

$$\therefore \ln e^2 - 1 = C = 1,$$

$$\therefore \ln u - 1 = x, u = e^{1+x} = \frac{y'}{x},$$

$$\therefore y' = xe^{1+x},$$

$$\therefore y = \int xe^{1+x} dx = xe^{1+x} - \int e^{1+x} dx = xe^{1+x} - e^{1+x} + C,$$

$$\therefore y(1) = e^2 - e^2 + C = C = 2,$$

$$\therefore y = xe^{1+x} - e^{1+x} + 2.$$

8. 应用题:

(1) 已知曲线上任意一点横坐标与该点处法线同 x 轴交点横坐标之乘积等于该点纵坐标的平方, 求此曲线的方程;

(2) 若以初速度 v_0 竖直向上抛出质量等于 m 的物体, 假定空气对物体的阻力与速度成正比, 比例系数为 k , 求物体到达最高点所需的时间;

(3) 现有0.3kg/L的食盐水溶液, 以2L/min的速度将其连续注入盛有10L纯水的容器中, 溶液在容器中经过稀释后又以同样的速度流出. 问经过5min后, 容器中有多少食盐.

解: (1) 设此曲线的方程为 $y = f(x)$, 法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (-f'(x), 1)$,

设法线上任意一点的坐标为 (X, Y) , 则曲线 $y = f(x)$ 上任意一点 (x, y) 处的法线方程为 $\frac{X-x}{-f'(x)} = \frac{Y-y}{1}$,

令 $Y = 0$ 得 $\frac{X-x}{-f'(x)} = -y$, 即 $X = x + f'(x)y$,

根据题意 $x[x + f'(x)y] = y^2$, 即 $x^2 + xy \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$,

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{y}{x}y' = \frac{y^2}{x^2},$$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $y' = u + xu'$, $1 + u(u + xu') = u^2$,

$$\therefore 1 + xuu' = 0, udu = -\frac{dx}{x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}u^2 = -\ln|x| + C,$$

$$\therefore \text{曲线方程为 } \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \ln(x^2) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(2) 考虑物体从抛出直到上升到最高点的阶段,

设物体的位移与时间的关系为 $y = y(t)$, 初始速度 $y'(0) = v_0$, 向上为正,

根据牛顿第二定律

$$my''(t) = -mg - ky'(t), \text{ 即 } y'' + \frac{k}{m}y' = -g,$$

令 $p(t) = y'$, 则 $y'' = p'$,

$$\therefore p' + \frac{k}{m}p = -g,$$

$$\therefore p = e^{-\int \frac{k}{m} dt} [\int (-g)e^{\int \frac{k}{m} dt} dt + C] = e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} (-g \int e^{\frac{k}{m}t} dt + C) = e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} (-g \frac{m}{k} e^{\frac{k}{m}t} + C),$$

$$\therefore y'(0) = -g \frac{m}{k} + C = v_0,$$

$$\therefore C = v_0 + \frac{mg}{k},$$

$$\therefore v(t) = e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} (-g \frac{m}{k} e^{\frac{k}{m}t} + v_0 + \frac{mg}{k}) = (v_0 + \frac{mg}{k}) e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} - \frac{mg}{k},$$

$$\text{令 } v(t) = 0 \text{ 得 } e^{\frac{k}{m}t} = \frac{v_0 + \frac{mg}{k}}{\frac{mg}{k}}, t = \frac{m}{k} \ln(1 + \frac{kv_0}{mg}),$$

$$\therefore \text{物体到达最高点所需的时间为 } \frac{m}{k} \ln(1 + \frac{kv_0}{mg}).$$

(3)方法1(积分的思路): 假设注入容器后, 食盐水溶液与容器中的溶液经过极短的时间即均匀混合, 即混合的时间可忽略,

设 t 时刻容器中的食盐质量为 $m(t)$ (kg), 则 $m(0) = 0$,

容器中补充食盐的速度为 $0.3(\text{kg/L}) \times 2(\text{L/min}) = 0.6(\text{kg/min})$,

从初始直到时刻 t , 注入容器的食盐总质量为 $0.6t$ (kg),

时刻 t , 容器中食盐的浓度为 $\frac{m(t)}{10}(\text{kg/L})$,

时刻 t , 容器中食盐流出的速度为 $\frac{m(t)}{10} \times 2 = \frac{m(t)}{5}(\text{kg/min})$,

从初始直到时刻 t , 流出容器的食盐总质量为 $\int_0^t \frac{m(s)}{5} ds$ (kg),

根据质量守恒

$$0.6t - \int_0^t \frac{m(s)}{5} ds = m(t),$$

两边求关于 t 的导数得

$$0.6 - \frac{1}{5}m(t) = m'(t), \text{ 即 } m' + 0.2m = 0.6,$$

$$\therefore m = e^{-\int 0.2dt} \left(\int 0.6e^{\int 0.2dt} dt + C \right) = e^{-0.2t} (0.6 \int e^{0.2t} dt + C) = e^{-0.2t} (3e^{0.2t} + C),$$

$$\therefore m(0) = 3 + C = 0,$$

$$\therefore C = -3,$$

$$\therefore m(t) = e^{-0.2t} (3e^{0.2t} - 3),$$

经过5min后, 容器中的食盐量 $m(5) = e^{-1} (3e^1 - 3) = 3 - \frac{3}{e}(\text{kg})$.

方法2(微分的思路): 假设注入容器后, 食盐水溶液与容器中的溶液经过极短的时间即均匀混合, 即混合的时间可忽略,

设 t 时刻容器中的食盐质量为 $m(t)$ (kg), 则 $m(0) = 0$,

容器中补充食盐的速度为 $0.3(\text{kg/L}) \times 2(\text{L/min}) = 0.6(\text{kg/min})$,

时刻 t , 容器中食盐的浓度为 $\frac{m(t)}{10}(\text{kg/L})$,

时刻 t , 容器中食盐流出的速度为 $\frac{m(t)}{10} \times 2 = \frac{m(t)}{5}(\text{kg/min})$,

容器中补充食盐的速度减去流出食盐的速度应等于容器中食盐质量的变化率, 即

$$0.6 - \frac{1}{5}m(t) = m'(t), \text{ 即 } m' + 0.2m = 0.6,$$

$$\therefore m = e^{-\int 0.2dt} \left(\int 0.6e^{\int 0.2dt} dt + C \right) = e^{-0.2t} (0.6 \int e^{0.2t} dt + C) = e^{-0.2t} (3e^{0.2t} + C),$$

$$\therefore m(0) = 3 + C = 0,$$

$$\therefore C = -3,$$

$$\therefore m(t) = e^{-0.2t}(3e^{0.2t} - 3),$$

经过5min后, 容器中的食盐量 $m(5) = e^{-1}(3e^1 - 3) = 3 - \frac{3}{e}(\text{kg})$.

9. 求证: $\mu(x) = \exp(\int_{x_0}^x p(x)dx)$ 是一阶线性方程 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ 的一个积分因子.

证明: $y' + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow dy + [p(x)y - q(x)]dx = 0,$

$$\therefore \mu'(x) = \exp(\int_{x_0}^x p(x)dx)p(x) = \mu(x)p(x),$$

$$\therefore d[\mu(x)y - \int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx] = \mu(x)dy + [\mu(x)p(x)y - \mu(x)q(x)]dx,$$

$\therefore \mu(x)dy + [\mu(x)p(x)y - \mu(x)q(x)]dx = 0$ 是一个全微分方程, $\mu(x)$ 是微分方程 $dy + [p(x)y - q(x)]dx = 0$ 的一个积分因子,

$\therefore \mu(x) = \exp(\int_{x_0}^x p(x)dx)$ 是一阶线性方程 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ 的一个积分因子.

【注:】

(a) 原函数可由凑微分法得到, 具体做法是:

将 $\mu(x)dy + [\mu(x)p(x) - \mu(x)q(x)]dx$ 中的 $\mu(x)p(x) - \mu(x)q(x)$ 对 x 求积分得 $\mu(x)y - \int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx,$

将 $\mu(x)$ 对 y 求积分得 $\mu(x)y$, 因 $\int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx$ 与 y 无关, 故对 y 求积分得到的原函数也可取为 $\mu(x)y - \int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx.$

两个原函数相同, 因此该微分形式是全微分式, $\mu(x)y - \int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx$ 是它的一个原函数.

(b) 原方程的解为 $\mu(x)y - \int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx = C$, 即

$$y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \left[\int_{x_0}^x \mu(x)q(x)dx + C \right] = e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(x)dx} \left[\int_{x_0}^x q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(x)dx}dx + C \right]$$

此即一阶线性微分方程的通解公式.

(c) 题目中应给定 $p(x), q(x)$ 连续的条件.