

28C 第14章补充题

28C.1 第14章补充题解答

1. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b$. 求证:

(1) 若 $a > 0$, 则方程 $y' + ay = f(x)$ 的每个解 $y(x)$ 都满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \frac{b}{a}$;

(2) 若 $a < 0$, 则方程 $y' + ay = f(x)$ 只有一个解 $y_0(x)$ 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y_0(x) = \frac{b}{a}$.

证明: $y' + ay = f(x)$ 的解为

$$y = e^{-\int_0^x a dt} [\int_0^x f(t) e^{\int_0^t a du} dt + C] = e^{-ax} [\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C] = \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C}{e^{ax}},$$

(1) 当 $a > 0$ 时

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) e^{ax}}{a e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{a} = \frac{b}{a}.$$

(2) 当 $a < 0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{ax} = 0$, 要使极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C}{e^{ax}}$ 存在, 则

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C] = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } C = -\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{at} dx,$$

此时

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C}{e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) e^{ax}}{a e^{ax}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{a} = \frac{b}{a}.$$

故只有一个解 $y_0(x) = e^{-ax} [\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{at} dx]$ 满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y_0(x) = \frac{b}{a}$.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 连续.

(1) 求方程 $y' + ay = f(x)$ 满足 $y|_{x=0} = 0$ 的解 $y(x)$ ($a > 0$);

(2) 若 $|f(x)| \leq k$, 求证当 $x \geq 0$ 时, 有 $|y(x)| \leq \frac{k}{a}(1 - e^{-ax})$.

解: (1) 一阶线性非齐次微分方程 $y' + ay = f(x)$ 的解为

$$y = e^{-\int_0^x a dt} [\int_0^x f(t) e^{\int_0^t a du} dt + C] = e^{-ax} [\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C] = \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx + C}{e^{ax}},$$

$$\because y|_{x=0} = \frac{C}{1} = C = 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{满足 } y|_{x=0} = 0 \text{ 的解 } y(x) = \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx}{e^{ax}}.$$

(2) $\because |f(x)| \leq k$,

\therefore 当 $x \geq 0$ 时

$$|y(x)| = \left| \frac{\int_0^x f(t) e^{at} dx}{e^{ax}} \right| \leq \frac{\int_0^x |f(t)| e^{at} dt}{e^{ax}} \leq \frac{\int_0^x k e^{at} dt}{e^{ax}} = \frac{k \int_0^x e^{at} dt}{e^{ax}} = \frac{k e^{ax}}{e^{ax}} \Big|_0^x = \frac{k(e^{ax} - 1)}{e^{ax}} = \frac{k}{a}(1 - e^{-ax}).$$

3. 设 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是方程 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 的两个解, 并且函数 $f(x) = \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1(x)}$ 在某个点 x_0 处取得极值. 问 $y_1(x)$ 和 $y_2(x)$ 能否构成该方程的一个基本解组?

解: $\because f(x) = \frac{y_2(x)}{y_1(x)}$ 在点 x_0 处取得极值,

$$\therefore f'(x_0) = \frac{y_2'(x_0)y_1(x_0) - y_1'(x_0)y_2(x_0)}{[y_1(x_0)]^2} = 0, \text{ 即 } y_2'(x_0)y_1(x_0) - y_1'(x_0)y_2(x_0) = 0,$$

$$\therefore W[y_1, y_2](x_0) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x_0) & y_2(x_0) \\ y_1'(x_0) & y_2'(x_0) \end{vmatrix} = y_2'(x_0)y_1(x_0) - y_1'(x_0)y_2(x_0) = 0,$$

$\therefore y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 线性相关, 故 $y_1(x)$ 和 $y_2(x)$ 不能构成该方程的一个基本解组.

4. 已知 $f(x)$ 二阶连续可导, 并且对于 xOy 平面上每一条逐段光滑的有向曲线 L 都有

$$\oint_L [f'(x) + 6f(x) + 4e^{-x}]ydx + f'(x)dy = 0.$$

试求 $f(x)$.

解: $\because f(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$,

$$\therefore [f'(x) + 6f(x) + 4e^{-x}]y, f'(x) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^2),$$

\therefore 对于 xOy 平面上每一条逐段光滑的有向曲线 L 都有

$$\oint_L [f'(x) + 6f(x) + 4e^{-x}]ydx + f'(x)dy = 0,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f'(x) + 6f(x) + 4e^{-x}]y = f'(x) + 6f(x) + 4e^{-x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f'(x) = f''(x),$$

$$\text{即 } f''(x) - f'(x) - 6f(x) = 4e^{-x},$$

该二阶常系数线性非齐次微分方程的齐次方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2) = 0$, 特征根 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -2$, 故齐次方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$.

非齐次方程的自由项 $4e^{-x}$ 中的 $\lambda = -1$, 不是特征方程的解, 故可设非齐次方程的特解为 $y = ae^{-x}$, 代入原非齐次方程得 $ae^{-x} + ae^{-x} - 6ae^{-x} = -4ae^{-x} = 4e^{-x}$,

$$\therefore a = -1,$$

$$\therefore f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - e^{-x}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

5. 假定对于半空间 $x > 0$ 的任意光滑封闭曲面 S , 有

$$\oiint_S xf(x)dy \wedge dz - xyf(x)dz \wedge dx + e^{2x}zdx \wedge dy = 0,$$

其中 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 有连续导数, 且满足 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = 1$. 求 $f(x)$.

解: $\because f(x) \in C^1(0, +\infty)$,

$$\therefore xf(x), -xyf(x), e^{2x}z \in C^1((0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty)),$$

$\forall (x, y, z) \in (0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty)$, 设 S 为包围该点的任意光滑封闭曲面, 记 S 围成的区域为 Ω , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_S xf(x)dy \wedge dz - xyf(x)dz \wedge dx + e^{2x}zdx \wedge dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[xf(x)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[-xyf(x)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(e^{2x}z) \right\} dV \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} [f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) + e^{2x}] dV = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) + e^{2x}$ 连续,

\therefore 根据积分中值定理 $\exists (\xi, \eta, \zeta) \in \Omega$, 使得

$$\iiint_{\Omega} [f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) + e^{2x}] dV = [f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) - \xi f(\xi) + e^{2\xi}] V(\Omega) = 0,$$

其中 $V(\Omega)$ 表示区域 Ω 的体积,

\therefore

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) + e^{2x} &= \lim_{(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \rightarrow (x, y, z)} [f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) - \xi f(\xi) + e^{2\xi}] \\ &= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow (x, y, z)} \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} [f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) + e^{2x}] dV}{V(\Omega)} \\ &= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow (x, y, z)} \frac{0}{V(\Omega)} \\ &= 0, (x, y, z) \in (0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty), \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) + \frac{1-x}{x}f(x) = -\frac{1}{x}e^{2x}, x > 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(x) &= e^{-\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} \left[\int \left(-\frac{1}{x}e^{2x}\right) e^{\int \frac{1-x}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = e^{x-\ln x} \left[\int \left(-\frac{1}{x}e^{2x}\right) e^{\ln x-x} dx + C \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x}e^x \left[\int \left(-\frac{1}{x}e^{2x}\right) \frac{x}{e^x} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x}e^x \left[\int (-e^x) dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x}e^x (-e^x + C) = \frac{1}{x}(Ce^x - 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{Ce^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{Ce^x}{1} = C = 1,$$

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

6. 设 $f(x)$ 有二阶连续导数, 并满足方程 $f(x) = \int_0^x f(1-t)dt + 1$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{解: } \therefore f(x) = \int_0^x f(1-t)dt + 1,$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = f(1-x)(*),$$

$$\therefore f'(1-x) = f(x),$$

$$\therefore (*) \text{式两边求导得 } f''(x) = -f'(1-x) = -f(x),$$

即 $f''(x) + f(x) = 0$, 该齐次线性微分方程的特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ 的根为 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$, 通解为 $f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$,

$$\therefore f(0) = 1, \text{ 由(*)式得 } f'(0) = f(1),$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 1, C_2 = C_1 \cos 1 + C_2 \sin 1,$$

$$\therefore C_2 = \frac{\cos 1}{1 - \sin 1},$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \cos x + \frac{\cos 1}{1 - \sin 1} \sin x.$$

7. 求级数 $x + \frac{1}{1 \times 3} x^3 + \frac{1}{1 \times 3 \times 5} x^5 + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} + \cdots$ 的收敛域以及和函数.

解: 原级数可以记为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$,

$$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(2n+3)!!} |x|^{2n+3}}{\frac{1}{(2n+1)!!} |x|^{2n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+3} |x|^2 = 0,$$

\therefore 由比值判别法可知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 对所有 x 都绝对收敛. 故收敛域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

记和函数为 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} S'(x) &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} \right]' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n+1)!!} x^{2n+1} \right]' \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!!} = 1 + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!!} = 1 + xS(x), \end{aligned}$$

即 $S(x)$ 应满足一阶线性非齐次微分方程

$$S'(x) - xS(x) = 1,$$

其通解为 $S(x) = e^{-\int_0^x (-x) dx} \left[\int_0^x 1 e^{\int_0^t (-u) du} dt + C \right] = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left[\int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt + C \right],$

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

$$\therefore S(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt.$$

8. 求方程 $y'' \cos x - 2y' \sin x + 3y \cos x = e^x$ 的通解.

解: 令 $u(x) = y \cos x$, 则 $u' = y' \cos x - y \sin x$, $u'' = y'' \cos x - y' \sin x - y' \sin x - y \cos x = y'' \cos x - 2y' \sin x - y \cos x$,

$\therefore u'' + 4u = e^x$ (*), 该非齐次线性微分方程对应的齐次方程的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$, 特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2i$, 齐次方程的通解为 $u = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$,

非齐次方程(*)的自由项 e^x 中的 $\lambda = 1$ 不是特征方程的根, 故可设非齐次方程的特解为 $u^* = ae^x$, 代入该非齐次方程得 $ae^x + 4ae^x = 5ae^x = e^x$, $a = \frac{1}{5}$,

\therefore 非齐次方程(*)的通解为 $u = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{5}e^x$,

\therefore 原方程的通解为 $y = u \cos x = \cos x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{5}e^x)$.

9. 设 $f(x)$ 是定解问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + y^2, \\ y(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

的解. 试研究函数 $f(x)$ 的增减性和凸凹性, 并求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3}$.

解: $\because f(x)$ 是定解问题 $\begin{cases} y' = x^2 + y^2, \\ y(0) = 0, \end{cases}$ 的解,

$\therefore f'(x) = x^2 + [f(x)]^2 \geq 0$, 且当 $x \neq 0$ 时 $f'(x) > 0$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是单调增加的函数.

$\because f(0) = 0$,

\therefore 当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) > 0$, 当 $x < 0$ 时 $f(x) < 0$,

$\because f''(x) = 2x + 2f(x)f'(x)$,

又 $\because f'(x) > 0, x \neq 0$,

\therefore 当 $x > 0$ 时 $f''(x) > 0$, 当 $x < 0$ 时 $f''(x) < 0$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是下凸函数, 在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上是上凸函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'''(x)}{6} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + 2[f'(x)]^2 + 2f(x)f''(x)}{6} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + 2\{x^2 + [f(x)]^2\}^2 + 2f(x)f''(x)}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$