



①、作业题讲解

②、补充练习



①、作业题讲解

②、补充练习



反常积分的计算

介绍一个很常用的函数：伽玛 (Gamma) 函数

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx \quad (s > 0)$$

掌握以下4个重要公式：

① 递推公式

$$\Gamma(s+1) = s\Gamma(s) \quad (\text{用一次分部积分})$$

② 计算公式

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! \quad (\text{利用递推公式})$$

③ 余元公式

$$\Gamma(1-s)\Gamma(s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s} \quad (0 < s < 1)$$

④ 概率公式

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad (\text{利用余元公式})$$



$$(9) \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$(11) \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-x^2} dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } x^2 = t, \quad x = \sqrt{t}, \quad 2x dx = dt \\ I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^n e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(n+1) = \frac{n!}{2} \end{aligned}$$



练习7.7 T1(10)

$$(10) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

① $a = 0$ 时, 0 为瑕点, 因此先分段后积分:

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{2n}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2n}} dx$$

前者发散, 后者收敛, 所以该广义积分发散

② $a \neq 0$ 时, 考虑用分部积分来进行递推:

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx = \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 + a^2 - a^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &= 2n \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} dx - 2na^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} dx = 2nI_n - 2na^2 I_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot I_n$$



练习7.7 T1(10)

$$(10) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

$$\therefore I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot I_n$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{1}{a^{2n-2}} \cdot \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \cdot \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$



练习7.7 T1(12)

$$(12) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx.$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\arctan +\infty - \arctan -\infty) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$



2. 设函数 f 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续且 $f \geq 0$. 如果 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 0$, 求证: $f = 0$.

只要在某点 $x_0 > 0$ 处, 有 $f(x_0) > 0$, 则:

$$\int_{x_0-\delta}^{x_0+\delta} f(x) dx > 0$$

从而:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx > 0, \text{ 矛盾}$$

$$\therefore f = 0$$



练习7.7 T3(5)

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx;$$

$$\because \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin t}{t \sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \arcsin^2 \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\therefore I = \arcsin^2 \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$



$$(6) \int_0^1 \ln^n x \, dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

$$I_n = [x \ln^n x] \Big|_0^1 - n \int_0^1 \ln^{n-1} x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= (-n) I_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} (n)(n-1) \cdots 2 I_1 \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n! \cdot I_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = [x \ln x - x] \Big|_0^1 = -1$$

$$\therefore I_n = (-1)^n n!$$



练习7.7 T3(7)

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^n}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*).$$

$$I_n = \int_0^1 (1-x)^n d(2\sqrt{x}) = 0 + 2n \int_0^1 \sqrt{x}(1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$I_n = 2n \int_0^1 \frac{(x - 1 + 1)(1-x)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

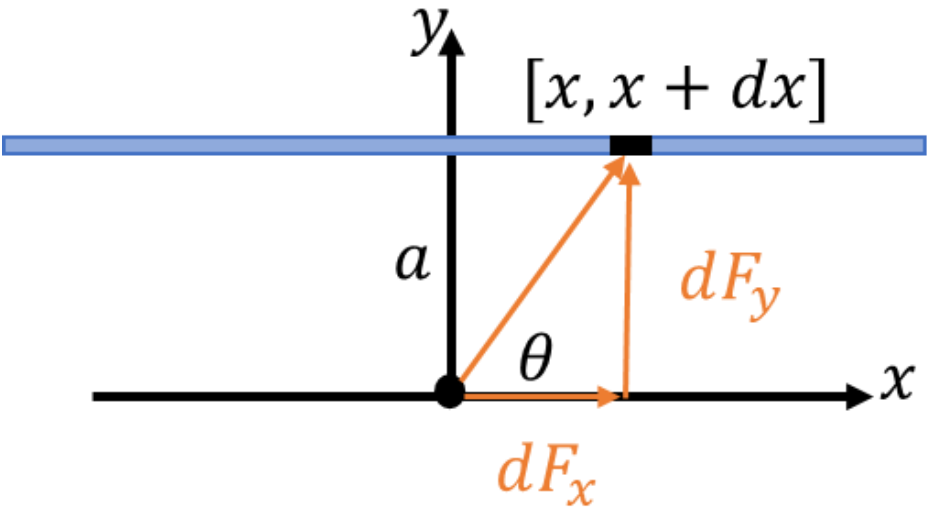
$$I_n = -2nI_n + 2nI_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1} \qquad I_1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} * 2$$

练习7.7 T7

有一无限长的均匀细棒，密度为 ρ ，在距棒 a 处放置一单位质量的质点，计算棒对质点的引力。



$$dF_y = dF \cdot \sin\theta = \frac{G\rho dx}{x^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$\therefore F = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{Gapdx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2G\rho}{a} \quad (\text{令 } x = a \tan t)$$



练习7.7

有一直径为 1m、高为 2m 的直立圆柱桶盛满了水. 桶底有一个直径为 1cm 的小孔. 水从小孔流出的速度为 $v = 0.6\sqrt{2gh}$, 其中 h 是瞬时水深, g 为重力加速度. 问水全部流完需多长时间?

$$r = 0.5\text{cm}, \quad R = 0.5\text{m}$$
$$\pi r^2 v dt = -\pi R^2 dh$$

$$dt = -\frac{5R^2}{3r^2} \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}}$$

$$\therefore T = -\int_2^0 \frac{5R^2}{3r^2} \frac{dh}{\sqrt{2gh}} = \frac{5 * 10^4 * 2}{3\sqrt{g}} \approx 10649\text{s} = 2.96\text{h}$$



习题 2.1.1 求解下列微分方程:

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

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

可分离变量

$$(1) \quad ydy = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int ydy = \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y^2 = x - \arctan x + C$$

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

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

$$\arctan y = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$



习题 2.1.2 求下列微分方程满足初始条件的解, 并确定解的存在区间:

(1) $y^2 dx + (x+1)dy = 0, \quad y(0) = 1;$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x}{1+2y}, \quad y(2) = 0;$

可分离变量

(1)

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

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

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

$$C = 1$$

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

(2)

$$(1+2y)dy = 2x dx$$

$$\int (1+2y)dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$y + y^2 = x^2 + C$$

$$C = -4$$

$$y + y^2 = x^2 - 4$$



习题 2.3.2 求下列初值问题的解:

$$(1) y' = y - 5, \quad y(0) = 1;$$

$$(2) xy' + 2y = \sin x, \quad y(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi};$$

一阶线性

$$(1) \quad P(x) = -1, \quad Q(x) = -5$$
$$\int P(x)dx = -x$$

$$y = e^x \left(C + \int -5 e^{-x} dx \right) = C e^x + 5$$

$$y(0) = C + 5 = 1, \quad C = -4$$

$$\therefore y(x) = 5 - 4e^x$$

$$(2) \quad P(x) = \frac{2}{x}, \quad Q(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
$$\int P(x)dx = \ln x^2$$

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

$$y(\pi) = \frac{\pi + C}{\pi^2} = \frac{1}{\pi}, \quad C = 0$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^2}$$



习题 2.4.1 1. 求解微分方程:

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x^3 y^3;$$

伯努利方程

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

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d(y^{-2})}{dx} + x \cdot y^{-2} = x^3 \quad \text{令 } u = y^{-2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 2xu = -2x^3 \quad \int P(x)dx = \int -2xdx = -x^2$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y^2} = e^{x^2} \left(C - \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right)$$



习题 2.2.1 求解微分方程:

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

$$(2) (y^2 - 2xy)dx + x^2 dy = 0;$$

齐次型

$$(2) \quad y = ux, \quad y' = u'x + u$$

$$x(u'x + u) = ux + \sqrt{x^2(1 - u^2)}$$

$$x^2 u' = |x| \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} = \frac{|x|}{x^2} dx$$

① $x > 0$ 时

$$\arcsin \frac{y}{x} = \ln|x| + C_1$$

② $x < 0$ 时

$$\arcsin \frac{y}{x} = -\ln|x| + C_1$$



习题 2.2.1 求解微分方程:

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

$$(2) (y^2 - 2xy)dx + x^2 dy = 0;$$

齐次型

(2)

$$y = ux, \quad dy = xdu + udx$$

$$(u^2 x^2 - 2x^2 u)dx + x^2(xdu + udx) = 0$$

$$\frac{du}{u - u^2} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u}{1-u} \right| = \ln|x| + C \quad \therefore \ln \left| \frac{y}{x-y} \right| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{y}{x-y} \right| = e^C |x| \quad \therefore \frac{y}{x-y} = C_1 x$$



①、作业题讲解

②、补充练习



关于微分方程中的绝对值问题

绝大多数情况都是可以不用考虑绝对值的

有一种特殊的情况需要小心一些：

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

$$\int P(x)dx = \ln|x|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \qquad y = \sqrt{|x|} \left(C + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x|}} dx \right)$$

$$x > 0: \\ y = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + C\sqrt{x}$$

$$x < 0: \\ y = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + C\sqrt{-x}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + C\sqrt{|x|}$$

总结：积分时存在偶次根号的情况，需要考虑绝对值
其他情况，绝对值的 ± 1 可以被常数 C 合并

微分方程知识点总结



类型	形式	方法
1 可分离变量型	$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$	等号两边分别积分
2 齐次型	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$	$y = ux$ $y' = xu' + u$
	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{ax + by + c}{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}\right)$	化为齐次 $x = X + h$ $y = Y + k$
3 一阶线性	$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$	常数变易法 $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[C + \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx \right]$
	伯努利方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n (n \neq 0, 1)$	令 $z = y^{1-n}$ 转换为一阶线性

类型	形式	方法
4 可降阶型	$y^{(n)} = f(x)$	连积n次, 得通解
	不显含y型 $y'' = f(x, y')$	令 $y' = P(x), y'' = P'$ $P' = f(x, P)$
	不显含x型 $y'' = f(y, y')$	令 $y' = P(x), y'' = P \frac{dP}{dy}$ $P \frac{dP}{dy} = f(y, P)$

类型	形式	通解形式
5 二阶常系数 线性齐次方程	$y'' + py' + qy = 0$	① 特征方程有 两异 实根 $r_1 \neq r_2$: $Y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$
		② 特征方程有 两同 实根 $r_1 = r_2 = r$: $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{rx}$
		③ 特征方程有一对 共轭复根 $r_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$: $Y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

类型	形式	通解形式
6 二阶常系数 线性非齐次 方程	$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$ $P_m(x) \text{ 为 } m \text{ 次多项式}$	$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} Q_m(x)$ $k \text{ 为 } \lambda \text{ 的重数 } (k = 0, 1, 2)$
	$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos \omega x + P_n(x) \sin \omega x]$	$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} [R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos \omega x + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin \omega x]$ $m = \max\{l, n\}$ $k = \begin{cases} 0, & \lambda \pm i\omega \text{ 不是特征根} \\ 1, & \lambda \pm i\omega \text{ 是特征根} \end{cases}$

$$x^2 y' = x^2 + 3xy + y^2;$$

$$y' = 1 + 3\frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2, \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \quad y = xu \text{ 有 } y' = u + xu'$$

$$\therefore u + xu' = 1 + 3u + u^2, \quad \therefore \int \frac{du}{(1+u)^2} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{1+u} = \ln|x| + c_1, \quad \therefore (cx)^{\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)} = e^{-1}$$



$$y' = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 1;$$

$$y' = (x - y)^2 + 1, \text{ 令 } u = x - y \quad \text{有 } u' = 1 - y' \text{ 代入上式有}$$

$$1 - u' = u^2 + 1 \quad \therefore u' = -u^2 \quad \div \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \int dx \quad \text{即 } \frac{-1}{u} = x + c$$

$$\therefore (x - y)(x + c) = 1$$



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

$$(y \ln x)' = x^3 (y \ln x)^2, \quad \text{令 } u = y \ln x \quad \therefore u' = x^3 u^2,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \int x^3 dx$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{u} = \frac{x^4}{4} + c_1$$

$$\text{即: } (x^4 + c) \cdot y \ln x = -4$$

可以看出这是一个伯努利方程，可以化为一阶线性求解

$f \in C_{[0,+\infty)}$ $|f(x)| \leq m$ 证明 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + ay = f(x) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad a > 0$ 的解满足 $|y(x)| \leq \frac{m}{a}(1 - e^{-ax})$

证明: $y(x) = e^{-\int^x a dx} \left[\int f(x) e^{\int^x a dx} dx + c \right] = e^{-ax} \left[\int f(x) e^{ax} dx + c \right]$

$\because y(0) = 0,$ $\therefore y(x) = e^{-ax} \int_0^x f(x) e^{ax} dx$

$|f(x)| \leq m,$ $\therefore |y(x)| \leq e^{-ax} \int_0^x |f(x)| e^{ax} dx \leq e^{-ax} \int_0^x m e^{ax} dx = \frac{m}{a}(1 - e^{-ax})$





求 $y'' - 2y' + y = xe^{ax}$ 通解 (a 为常数)

$$(1) \quad \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore y'' - 2y' + y = 0 \text{ 通解为 } y_1(x) = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x$$

(2) 当 $a \neq 1$ 时:

$y^* = (A + Bx)e^{ax}$ 代入原方程可得

$$(2a - 2)B + (a^2 - 2a + 1)(A + Bx) = x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a^2 B = 1 \\ (2a - 2)B + (a^2 - 2a + 1)A = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{1}{a^2}, \quad A = -\frac{2a - 2}{a^2 - 2a + 1} = \frac{2}{1 - a}$$

$$\therefore y^* = \left(\frac{2}{1 - a} + \frac{1}{a^2}x \right) e^{ax}$$

$$\text{通解为: } y(x) = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x + \left(\frac{2}{1 - a} + \frac{1}{a^2}x \right) e^{ax}$$



求 $y'' - 2y' + y = xe^{ax}$ 通解 (a 为常数)

(1) $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore y'' - 2y' + y = 0$ 通解为 $y_1(x) = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x$

(3) 当 $a = 1$ 时

$y^* = x^2(A + Bx)e^x$ 代入原方程可得

$$2A + 6Bx = x \quad \therefore \begin{cases} 6B = 1 \\ 2A = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ B = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } y(x) = (c_1 + c_2x)e^x + \frac{1}{6}x^3e^x$$



写出下列二阶线性非齐次方程特解形式

$$(1) \quad y'' - 2y' - 3y = e^{-x}(x-1) + e^{2x};$$

$$\text{解 (1) } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad \lambda = 3, -1$$

$$\therefore y'' - 2y' - 3y = e^{-x}(x-1) \text{ 特解为}$$

$$y_1^* = x(A + Bx)e^{-x}$$

$$y'' - 2y' - 3y = e^{2x} \text{ 特解为 } y_2^* = ce^{2x}$$

$$\text{故原方程特解为 } y_{(x)}^* = x(A + Bx)e^{-x} + ce^{2x}$$



写出下列二阶线性非齐次方程特解形式

$$(2) \quad y'' + 4y = x \cos 2x + \sin x .$$

\therefore 原方程特解为 $y^* = x[(A_1 + B_1x) \cos 2x + (A_2 + B_2x) \sin 2x] + A \cos x + B \sin x$



设 $f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt$, 其中 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 求 $f(x)$.

解: $f'(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t)dt, f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x)$ 即
$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + f(x) = -\sin x \\ f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

对应齐次方程通解为 $Y(x) = c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x$, 设特解 $y_{(x)}^* = x(a \sin x + b \cos x)$,

代入方程可得 $a = 0, b = \frac{1}{2}$, 故方程通解为:

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

代入初始条件得 $c_1 = \frac{1}{2}, c_2 = 0$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \cos x$

同学们辛苦了！
祝：
新年快乐 期末顺利
谢谢！

