

Ex 6.1 3 Sol. 前一部分证明过程参见第40讲 (E)(1). Page 1

(1) 仿照上述证明思路, 可化作 $\frac{dv}{du} = -\frac{v+u}{v-u}$ (令 $u=x+2, v=y+1$), 由

e.g. 6.1.3 结论得通解为 $\sqrt{u^2+v^2} = Ce^{\arctan \frac{v}{u}}$ ($C>0$), 代回得原方程

通解为 $\sqrt{(x+2)^2+(y+1)^2} = Ce^{\arctan \frac{y+1}{x+2}}$ ($C>0$).

(2) 仿照上述证明思路, 令 $z=x+2y$, 可化为 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{5z+7}{z+1}$. $z=-\frac{7}{5}$ 成立,

即特解 $x+2y+\frac{7}{5}=0$. 而 $5z+7 \neq 0$ 时, 有 $\frac{z+1}{5z+7} dz = dx$. 两边同时积

分得 $\frac{1}{5}z - \frac{2}{25} \ln|5z+7| = x + C_1$, 化简得 $5y - 10x - \ln|5x+10y+7| = C$

($C_2 = 5C_1$). 因此通解为 $5y - 10x - \ln|5x+10y+7| = C$, 特解为 $5x+10y+7=0$. #

4. Sol. (5) 该题为 $n=2$ 的伯努利方程. (特解 $y=0$;) 原式化作 $y^{-2} \frac{dy}{dx} - y^{-1} \tan x = \cos x$,

令 $z=y^{-1}$ 得 $-\frac{dz}{dx} + z \tan x = -\cos x$, 由一阶线性方程通解公式, 得 $z =$

$$e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left(\int \cos x \cdot e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right) = e^{\ln|\cos x|} \left(C + \int \cos x \cdot e^{-\ln|\cos x|} dx \right)$$

$\cos x > 0$ 时, $z = (C+x)\cos x$; $\cos x < 0$ 时 $z = (C-x)\cos x$.

综上, 通解为 $z = (C-x)\cos x \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{(C-x)\cos x}$; 特解 $y=0$.

(6) 该题为 $n=2$ 的伯努利方程. 特解为 $y=0$; $y \neq 0$ 时原式化作

$$y^{-2} \frac{dy}{dx} - y^{-1} \sec x = \sin x - 1. \text{ 令 } z=y^{-1}, \text{ 则有 } \frac{dz}{dx} + z \sec x = 1 - \sin x.$$

由一阶线性方程通解公式, $z = e^{-\int \sec x dx} \left(\int (1 - \sin x) e^{\int \sec x dx} dx + C \right)$ Page 2

$$= \frac{1}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot \left[\int \left(\sec x - \frac{\sin' x}{\cos x} \right) dx + C \right] = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + 1} (\sin x + C),$$

因此 $y = \frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos x (\sin x + C)}$ 为通解; 特解 $y = 0$. #

8. Sol. 设曲线方程为 $y = y(x)$. 由题意, $y(2) = 3$. 对曲线任一点 (x_0, y_0) ,

(切线与x轴交点的横坐标恰为切点横坐标的2倍)

切线方程为 $y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0)$. 令 $y = 0$, $x_0 - \frac{y_0}{y'(x_0)} = x = 2x_0, \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$,

因此 $y = y(x)$ 满足方程 $\frac{y}{y'} = -x$, 即 $\int_3^y \frac{dy}{y} = -\int_2^x \frac{dx}{x}$, 因此

$$\ln \frac{y}{3} = -\ln \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{6}{x}. \quad \#$$

9. Sol. 由于 $f(x)$ 连续, 故 $f(x)$ 有原函数 $F(x)$, s.t. $F'(x) = f(x)$. 并且由

Newton-Leibniz 公式, $\int_0^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(0)$. 由于 $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$,

故 $F'(x) = F(x) - F(0) \Leftrightarrow F'(x) - F(x) = -F(0)$. 由一阶线性方程通解

公式, $F(x) = e^{-\int -1 dx} \cdot \left(\int -F(0) \cdot e^{\int -1 dx} dx + C \right) = Ce^x - F(0)$. 因此

$$f(x) = F'(x) = Ce^x, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \#$$

10. Sol. Note: 规定 $k > 0$. 由已知量, $\begin{cases} x'(t) = -kx(t) \\ x(0) = a \end{cases}$. 分离

变量, $\frac{dx}{x} = -k dt$, 积分得 $\int_a^x \frac{dx}{x} = -k \int_0^t dt \Rightarrow \ln \frac{x}{a} = -kt \Rightarrow x(t) = ae^{-kt}$. #

12. Sol. (2) $y'' = \frac{y'}{x} + x \Leftrightarrow y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' = x$. 由一阶微分方程 Page 3

程通解, 得 $y' = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} [\int x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C] = x(x + C_1)$. 故 $y =$

$\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}C_1x^2 + C_2$, 即 $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + Cx^2 + C_2$, C, C_2 无关, 为任意常数.

(3) $y'' = y' + x \Leftrightarrow y'' - y' = x$. 代入公式得 $y' = e^{\int -1 dx} [\int x e^{\int -1 dx} dx + C]$

$= Ce^x - x - 1$, 故 $y = Ce^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_1$, C, C_1 无关, 为任意常数.

(4) 记 $y' = u$, 则 $y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{du}{dy}$. 于是原方程化作

$u \frac{du}{dy} + u^2 = 2e^{-y}$. $u=0$ 不成立; $u \neq 0$ 时即为 $\frac{du}{dy} + u = 2e^{-y} \cdot u^{-1}$.

为 u 关于 y 的 $n=-1$ 的伯努利方程. 令 $z = u^2$, 则方程化为

$\frac{dz}{dy} + 2z = 4e^{-y}$, 故 $z = 4e^{-y} + Ce^{-2y}$; 因此 $u = \pm \sqrt{4e^{-y} + Ce^{-2y}}$,

再由 $u = y'$, 得 $\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{4e^{-y} + Ce^{-2y}}} = \pm \int dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4e^y + C_1} = \pm (x + C_2)$,

故 $y = \ln(x^2 + C_1'x + C_2')$, C_1', C_2' 为任意常数.

另解一: 由观察可得 $(e^y)'' = [y'' + (y')^2] e^y$, 因此原方程即为

$(e^y)'' = 2 \Rightarrow y = \ln(x^2 + C_1x + C_2)$.

另解二: 设 $u = e^y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{u} u'$, $y'' = -\frac{(u')^2}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} u''$, 代入原方程得

$u''=2$, 以下与另解一类似.

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13. Sol. (2) 令 $u=y'$, 仿照 (2) 思路可得 $u' = u \frac{du}{dy}$, 故 $y^3 \cdot u \frac{du}{dy} = -1$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{1}{y^3 u} \Rightarrow \int_0^u u du = -\int_1^y \frac{dy}{y^3}, \text{ 因此 } \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \left(\frac{y^{-2}}{-2} \right)' \Rightarrow$$

$$u^2 = y^{-2} - 1 \Leftrightarrow (y')^2 = \frac{1-y^2}{y^2}. \text{ 故 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y} \Rightarrow \int_1^y \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \pm \int_1^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm (x-1) \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{2x-x^2}. \text{ 又由于 } y(1)=1, \text{ 故 } y = -\sqrt{2x-x^2}$$

舍去, 而对 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$, $y(1)=1, y'(1)=0$. 故特解为 $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$. #

Ex 6.2 1 Sol. (1) 由 Liouville 公式, 在有一特解 $y_1(x)$ 情况下, 另一特解

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{1}{y_1^2(x)} e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} dx.$$

$$(1) y_1 = \frac{\sin x}{x}, y_2 = \frac{\sin x}{x} \int \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} \int \csc^2 x dx =$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot (-\cot x) = -\frac{\cos x}{x}. \text{ 故通解为 } y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 \frac{\sin x}{x} +$$

$$C_2 \frac{\cos x}{x}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

12) $y'' \sin^2 x = 2y \Leftrightarrow y'' - \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} y = 0$. $y_1 = \cot x$, $y_2 = \cot x \cdot \int \tan^2 x dx =$ Page 5

$1 - x \cot x$, 故通解为 $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 \cot x + C_2 (1 - x \cot x)$, $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

13) $(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y'' - \frac{2x}{1-x^2} y' + \frac{2}{1-x^2} y = 0$. $y_1 = x$, $y_2 =$

$x \cdot \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{2x}{1-x^2} dx} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - 1$. 故通解为 $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 =$

$C_1 x + C_2 (x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - 2)$, $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

2. Sol. (1) $y_1 = x$ 为一特解. 则化简原方程, 得 $y'' - \frac{2}{x} y' + \frac{2}{x^2} y = 0$, $y_2 =$

$x \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx = x^2$, 故通解为 $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 (x \neq 0)$,

$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. (PS: $y_2 = x^2$ 亦可观察得出, 但本题要求“观-求通”)

(2) $y_1 = x+1$ 为一特解. 化简原方程, 得 $y'' - \frac{x+1}{x} y' + \frac{1}{x} y = 0$, $y_2 = (x+1) \cdot$

$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} e^{-\int \frac{x+1}{x} dx} dx = (x+1) \cdot \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx = e^x$, 故通解为 $y =$

$C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 (x+1) + C_2 e^x$, $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. (与上题类似)

3. Sol. 方法一: 直接化作一阶线性微分方程.

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记 $y' = u$, 则 $y'' = u'$, 原方程化作 $u' + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} u = \frac{6x^2+2}{1+x^2}$, 因此

$$u = e^{-\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} \left[\int \frac{6x^2+2}{1+x^2} e^{\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx + C \right] = \frac{1}{x^2+1} [\int (6x^2+2) dx + C]$$

$$= 2x + \frac{C_1}{x^2+1}. \text{ 从而得 } y = \int (2x + \frac{C_1}{x^2+1}) dx = x^2 + C_1 \arctan x + C_2,$$

为方程通解. 将 $y(1)=0, u(1)=y'(1)=0$ 代入, 得
$$\begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ -2 + \frac{C_1}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 4 \\ C_2 = \pi - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{特解为 } y = x^2 + 4 \arctan x + \pi - 1.$$

方法二: 非齐次通解 = 齐次通解 + 非齐次特解

解方程 $(1+x^2)y'' + 2xy' = 0$, 得 $y_h = C_1 \arctan x + C_2$. 故原方程

的通解 $y = y_h + y_1 = C_1 \arctan x + C_2 + x^2$, 以下与法一(类似). #

4. Sol. (1) 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1 = 0$, 解 $\lambda_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}, \lambda_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2}$.

故通解为 $y = C_1 e^{(1+\sqrt{2})x} + C_2 e^{(1-\sqrt{2})x}$.

(2) 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$, 解为 $\lambda_1 = -1 + i, \lambda_2 = -1 - i$; 故通解

为 $y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$.

(3) 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0$, 解为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -3$, 故通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$. #

5. Sol. (1) 特解 $y = \frac{8}{3} \sin \frac{x}{2}$.

(2) 特解 $y = (x+3)e^{2x}$.

(详见附图)

9. Sol. (1) 特征方程为 $\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda = -1$ (三重), 因此通解为 $x = (C_0 + C_1 t + C_2 t^2) e^{-t}$.

(2) 特征方程为 $\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = -i$, 因此通解为 $x = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 \cos t + C_3 \sin t$.

(3) 特征方程为 $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = i, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -i$, 因此通解为 $x = (C_1 + C_2 t) \cos t + (C_3 + C_4 t) \sin t = C_1 \cos t + C_3 \sin t + C_2 t \cos t + C_4 t \sin t$. (参考 lect 40 Page 9, (五) (2))

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