

7.2.1, (10)

由 $y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ 可解得.

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

因为 $y(1)=1$, 所以 $C = \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1+e)$.

$$\text{所以 } y = \sqrt{2 \ln \frac{1+e^x}{1+e}} + 1$$

7.2.2.

(4) 先解齐次方程 $y' + xy = 0$.

$$\text{可得 } y = ce^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

令 $C = u(x)$, 代入原方程有

$$u' e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = x^3.$$

$$\text{所以 } u = \int x^3 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx = x^2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + C, \\ C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

因为 $y(0) = 0$, 所以 $C = 2$.

所以 $y = x^2 - 2 + \frac{2}{e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}}$.

7.2.3

(1) 令 $u = -x + y$, 则 $y = u + x$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + 1.$$

所以原方程可改写为:

$$\frac{du}{dx} + 1 = (2 + u)^2.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{du}{dx} = (u+1)(u+3) \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

易知 $u = -1$ 和 $u = -3$ 是 (1) 的特解.

所以 $y = x - 1$ 和 $y = x - 3$ 是原方程特解.

当 u 不恒为 -1 或 -3 时. 解①可得,

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u+3} \right| = x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \left| \frac{u+1}{u+3} \right| = e^{2C} e^{2x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{-x+y+1}{-x+y+3} = C e^{2x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

综上: $y = x+1$ 或 $y = x-3$ 或

$$\frac{-x+y+1}{-x+y+3} = C e^{2x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } ydx - xdy + \ln x dx = 0.$$

所以 $x > 0$.

$$\text{所以 } \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = 0.$$

$$\text{所以 } d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{y}{x} = \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \\ = -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{所以 } y = -\ln x - 1 + Cx, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} x + u.$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2}{2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u = \frac{1 + u^2}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = \frac{(u-1)^2}{2} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

易知 $u=1$ 是 (1) 的特解.

$$\text{当 } u \neq 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{du}{(u-1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{可得 } -\frac{1}{(u-1)} = \ln|x| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{即 } -\frac{1}{\frac{y}{x} - 1} = \ln|x| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

即: $y = x - \frac{2x}{\ln|x|+C}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

综上: $y = x - \frac{2x}{\ln|x|+C}$ 或 $y = x$.

(12) 因为 $(x^2+y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0$.

所以 $x^2dx + y^2dx + xdy^2 = 0$.

所以 $x^2dx + d(xy^2) = 0$.

所以 $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + xy^2 = C$, $C \in \mathbb{R}$.

(13). 当 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $y = -\frac{5}{4}$.

当 $x \neq \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y+1}{2x-3}$

令 $u = x - \frac{3}{2}$, $v = y + \frac{5}{4}$.

则 $\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{1 + \frac{2u}{v}}{2}$

$$\text{令 } w = \frac{u}{v}, \quad \text{则} \quad u = wv.$$

$$\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{dw}{dv} v + w.$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \frac{dw}{dv} v + w = \frac{1+w}{2}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{dw}{dv} v = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad w = \frac{1}{2} \ln |v| + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{所以} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) \ln \left|x - \frac{3}{2}\right| + C \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{5}{4}.$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}.$

$$\text{易知 } x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \text{ 时, } y \rightarrow -\frac{5}{4}.$$

但是 y 在 $x = \frac{3}{2}$ 处, 没有导数.

$$\text{综上} \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) \ln \left|x - \frac{3}{2}\right| + C \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{5}{4}.$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \neq \frac{3}{2}.$$

(14) 方法一:

易知 $y \equiv 0$ 是一个特解.

$$\text{当 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{2x}{y} = 2x^3$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(\frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{2x}{y} \right) e^{-x^2} = 2x^3 e^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(-\frac{1}{y} e^{-x^2} \right)' = 2x^3 e^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } -\frac{1}{y} e^{-x^2} = -(x^2 + 1) e^{-x^2} + C$$

$$C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{所以 } y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1 + C e^{x^2}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{综上: } y \equiv 0 \text{ 或 } y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1 + C e^{x^2}}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

方法二:

易知 $y \equiv 0$ 为特解.

$$\text{当 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{2x}{y-1} = 2x^3$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{-1}, \text{ 则有 } z' - 2xz = -2x^3.$$

解 $z' - 2xz = 0$ 可分离. $z = ce^{x^2}$. $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

令 $z = c(x)e^{x^2}$, 代入 $z' - 2xz = -2x^3$.

可得: $c'(x) = -2x^3 e^{-x^2}$.

所以 $c(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{e^{x^2}} + c$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

所以 $y = \frac{1}{x^2+1+ce^{x^2}}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

综上 $y \equiv 0$ 或 $y = \frac{1}{x^2+1+ce^{x^2}}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

7.3

(2) 令 $p = y'$. 则 $y'' = p'$.

所以 $\frac{dp}{dx} x = p - p^2$ ①

易知 ① 有特解 $p=0$ 和 $p=1$, 但均不满足 $y'(1) = p(1) = \frac{1}{2}$. 舍去.

当 $p \neq 0$ 或 1 时, 可解①得:

$$\frac{p}{1-p} = C_1 x, \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C_1 \neq 0.$$

所以 $p = \frac{C_1 x}{1 + C_1 x}$, 即 $y' = \frac{C_1 x}{1 + C_1 x}$.

$$\text{所以 } y = x - \frac{\ln|1 + C_1 x|}{C_1} + C_2$$

$$C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad C_1 \neq 0, \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

由 $p(1) = y'(1) = \frac{1}{2}$, 可得 $C_1 = 1$

再由 $y(1) = 1 - \ln 2$, 可得 $C_2 = 0$.

所以 $y = x - \ln(1+x)$, $x > -1$.

(3) 令 $y'(x) = p(y(x))$,

则 $y''(x) = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

于是原方程可改写为:

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} = 3\sqrt{y}.$$

可解得: $\frac{1}{2}p^2 = 2y^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1$

即 $y'(x) = 4y^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1$

由 $y'(0) = 2$ 与 $y(0) = 1$ 可解得.

$$C_1 = 0.$$

所以 $y'(x) = 4y^{\frac{3}{2}}$

所以 $y'(x) = \pm 2y^{\frac{3}{4}}$.

可解得: $y(x) = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2}x + C_1)^4, & y \geq 0 \text{ 时}, C_1 \in \mathbb{R}. \\ (-\frac{1}{2}x + C_2)^4, & y \leq 0 \text{ 时}, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$

所以 $y(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x + C_3)^4 \quad C_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$

由 $y(0) = 1$, 可得 $C_3 = 1$.

所以 $y(x) = (1 + \frac{1}{2}x)^4$.

(6). 令 $p = y'$, 则有 $(p')^2 + p^2 = 1$. -- ①

$p \equiv \pm 1$ 是 ① 的特解.

当 p 不恒为 ± 1 时.

$$p' = \pm \sqrt{1-p^2}.$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(x + \tilde{C}_1), & p \geq 0 \text{ 时}, \tilde{C}_1 \in \mathbb{R} \\ -\sin(x + \tilde{C}_2), & p \leq 0 \text{ 时}, \tilde{C}_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

所以 $p(x) = \sin(x + C_1)$, $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$.

综上: 特解 $p \equiv \pm 1$, 即 $y''(x) = \pm 1$,
 $y(x) = \pm \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1x + C_2$, $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

通解: $p(x) = \sin(x + C_1)$. 即 $y''(x) = \sin(x + C_1)$

$$y(x) = -\sin(x + C_1) + C_2x + C_3,$$
$$C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(9). 令 $p = y'$, 则 $(p')^2 - p = 0$.
有特解 $p \equiv 0$.

当 $p \neq 0$ 时, $p' = \pm \sqrt{p}$.
解之得: $p = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2}x + C_1)^2, & p \geq 0 \text{ 时.} \\ (-\frac{1}{2}x + C_2)^2, & p \leq 0 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$

其中 $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{所以 } p(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x + \tilde{C})^2 \\ = \frac{1}{4}(x + C)^2,$$

$$\tilde{C} \in \mathbb{R}, C = 2\tilde{C} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{即 } y'(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x + C)^2.$$

所以原方程通解为

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{12}(x + C)^3 + C_0, \quad C, C_0 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{特解为 } y(x) = C_3, \quad C_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□