





工科数学分析进阶课程

任课老师: 苑 佳

数学科学学院

微分方程的综合应用

- 一、求解函数表达式问题
- 二、微分方程求级数和
- 三、微分方程的几何应用和建模

例1 设f(x)在R上可微,且对 \forall 实数x, y, f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) + xy(x + y), $f(1) = \frac{2}{3}$,求f(x).

$$\mathbf{f}'(x) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(x+y) - f(x)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \left[\frac{f(y)}{y} + x(x+y) \right]$$

取
$$x = y = 0$$
代入原式得 $f(0) = 0 = \lim_{y \to 0} \left[\frac{f(y) - f(0)}{y} + x(x + y) \right]$
$$= f'(0) + x^2$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f'(0)x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

将
$$x = x, y = -x$$
代入原式得

$$0 = f(0) = f(x + (-x)) = f(x) + f(-x) = 2C$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f'(0)x + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

将
$$y = 1$$
代入原式得

$$f'(0) + \frac{1}{3} + x^2 + x = f(x+1) - f(x) = f(1) + x + x^2 = \frac{2}{3} + x + x^2$$

$$\therefore f'(0) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{解得} f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x}{3}$$

例2 设
$$f(0) = 1$$
, $f'(x) = 1 + \int_0^x [6\sin^2 t - f(t)]dt$, 求 $f(x)$.

等式两边求导得 $f''(x) = 6\sin^2 x - f(x)$,

$$y'' + y = 6\sin^2 x = 3 - 3\cos 2x$$
. 二阶常系数非齐次线性方程

对应的齐次常系数方程通解为 $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$

设
$$y'' + y = 3$$
的特解为 $y_1^* = A$ 代入此方程得 $A = 3$

设
$$y'' + y = -3\cos 2x$$
的特解为 $y_2^* = B\cos 2x + C\sin 2x$

代入此方程得
$$B = \frac{3}{4}, C = 0$$

故
$$f(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{3}{4} \cos 2x + 3$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{11}{4}$$

$$f'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 = 1$$

例3 设f(x)为连续函数, Ω 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与z = t(t > 0)所围成的 立体, L为两曲面交线. 已知 $\forall t > 0$,都有

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(z)dV = \pi f(t) + \oint_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} ds,$$
求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.

解
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(z)dV = \int_{0}^{t} f(z)dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le z} dxdy = \int_{0}^{t} \pi z f(z)dz$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} f(z)dV = \int_0^t f(z)dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le z} dxdy = \int_0^t \pi z f(z)dz$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = z \\ z = t \end{cases} \Rightarrow L: \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{t} \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{t} \sin \theta \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$$\oint_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} t^{2} d\theta = 2\pi t^{2}$$

例4 设u = f(xyz),其中f具有三阶连续导数,且f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 1, $u_{xyz} = x^2y^2z^2f'''(xyz)$,求f(x)的表达式.

解 令
$$t = xyz$$
,则 $u_x = yzf'(t)$,
$$u_{xy} = zf'(t) + xyz^2 f''(t),$$

$$u_{xyz} = f'(t) + 3xyzf''(t) + x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t).$$

$$f'(t) + 3xyzf''(t) = f'(t) + 3tf''(t) = 0.$$

可降阶的二阶线性方程

例5
设
$$f(x,y)$$
可微,且 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = -f(x,y), f(0,\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1, \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{f(0,y+\frac{1}{n})}{f(0,y)} \right|^n = e^{-\cot y},$

求f(x,y).

$$\mathbf{m} \left| \frac{f(0, y + \frac{1}{n})}{f(0, y)} \right| = e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} n \ln \frac{f(0, y + \frac{1}{n})}{f(0, y)}}$$

$$\mathbf{P} \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{f(0, y + \frac{1}{n})}{f(0, y)} \right]^{n} = e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} n \ln \frac{f(0, y + \frac{1}{n})}{f(0, y)}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(0, y + \frac{1}{n}) - f(0, y)}{\frac{1}{n} f(0, y)}} = e^{\frac{\partial f(0, y)}{\partial y}} \qquad \therefore \frac{\partial f(0, y)}{\partial y} = \cot y$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = -f(x,y) \Rightarrow f(x,y) = C(y)e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(0,y)}{\partial y} = f(0,y)\cot y \Rightarrow \frac{C'(y)}{C(y)} = \cot y \Rightarrow C(y) = C\sin y$$

$$f(0,\frac{\pi}{2})=1 \implies C=1$$

$$f(x,y) = \sin y \cdot e^{-x}$$

例6 设曲线积分 $\int_L (f(x) - e^x) \sin y dx - f(x) \cos y dy$ 与路径无关,f(x)有一阶连续导数,f(0) = 0,求f(x).

解 积分与路径无关
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[(f(x)-e^x)\sin y] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[-f(x)\cos y]$$

 $\therefore f'(x)+f(x)=e^x$ 一阶线性微分方程
 $\Rightarrow f(x)=e^{-x}(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}+C),$
由 $f(0)=0$ 可得 $C=-\frac{1}{2}$,
故 $f(x)=\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}$.

例7 已知曲线积分 $\int_L F(x,y)(y\sin xdx - \cos xdy)$ 与路径无关, 其中 $F \in C^1$, F(0,1) = 0, 求由F(x,y) = 0所确定的隐函数y = f(x).

解
$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-F(x,y)\cos x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (F(x,y)y\sin x)$$

$$\therefore -F_x \cos x = F_y y \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow y \tan x = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = y'$$
 隐函数求导公式

$$F(0,1) = 0 \Rightarrow y(0) = 1$$

解得 $y = \sec x$

定义 若有全微分形式 du(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy 则 P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0称为全微分方程或恰当 方程.

全微分方程
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
.

解法 设P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0为全微分方程,

 $\therefore 存在u(x,y), 有du(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$

原方程变为 du(x,y) = 0

通解为u(x,y)=C.

例8 求方程 $(x^3-3xy^2)dx+(y^3-3x^2y)dy=0$ 的通解.

解
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^3 - 3xy^2) = -6xy = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^3 - 3x^2y)$$
 全微分方程

⇒ 其通解为
$$u(x, y) = C$$

其中u(x,y)是 $(x^3-3xy^2)dx+(y^3-3x^2y)dy$ 的原函数

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^3 - 3xy^2 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^2y^2}{2} + \varphi(y).$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3x^2y + \varphi'(y) = y^3 - 3x^2y \Rightarrow \varphi(y) = \frac{y^4}{4}$$

方程的通解为 $\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{4} = C$.

例9 已知 $f(0) = \Phi(0)$,试确定函数f(x), $\Phi(x)$,使得曲线积分

$$\int_{L} \left[\frac{\Phi(x)}{2} y^{2} + (x^{2} - f(x))y \right] dx + \left[f(x)y + \Phi(x) \right] dy + z dz$$
与路径无关.

解
$$P = \frac{\Phi(x)}{2}y^2 + (x^2 - f(x))y, Q = f(x)y + \Phi(x), R = z$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x)y + \Phi'(x) = \Phi(x)y + x^2 - f(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(x) = \Phi(x) \\ \Phi'(x) = x^2 - f(x) \end{cases} \therefore f''(x) + f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(x) = c_1 \sin x - c_2 \cos x + x^2 - 2$$

$$\Phi(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + 2x$$

$$f(0) = \Phi(0) \Rightarrow -c_2 - 2 = c_1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = -c_2(\sin x + \cos x) - 2\sin x + x^2 - 2$$

$$\Phi(x) = -c_2(\cos x - \sin x) - 2\cos x + 2x$$

二、微分方程求级数和

例10 求幂级数
$$x + \frac{x^3}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^3}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \frac{x^4}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} + \cdots$$
的和函数.

解 幂级数的收敛区间为 $(-\infty,\infty)$

设和函数为
$$s(x)$$

$$s'(x) = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^6}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \dots = 1 + xs(x)$$

$$s'(x) - xs(x) = 1,$$

$$s(0) = 0$$

通解为
$$s(x) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left[\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C \right]$$

$$s(0) = 0 \Rightarrow s(x) = e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

二、微分方程求级数和

例11 求
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$
的值.

解1 易知所给级数的收敛区 间为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$,

曲于
$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \dots$$

$$\therefore \frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad (-\infty, +\infty).$$

二、微分方程求级数和

例12如图所示, 平行于 y轴的动直线被曲线 y = f(x) 与 $y = x^3$ ($x \ge 0$)截下的线段 PQ之长数值上等于阴影部分的面积, 求曲线 f(x).

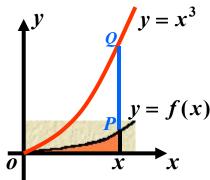
解
$$\int_0^x y(t)dt = x^3 - y,$$

两边求导得 $y' + y = 3x^2$,

$$y = e^{-\int dx} \left[C + \int 3x^2 e^{\int dx} dx \right] = Ce^{-x} + 3x^2 - 6x + 6,$$

由 $y|_{x=0} = 0$,得 $C = -6$,

$$y = 3(-2e^{-x} + x^2 - 2x + 2).$$



例13 设降落伞系统的质量为m, 受空气阻力与速度成正比, 并设降落 伞离开飞机时的速度为零. 求降落伞降落的速度.

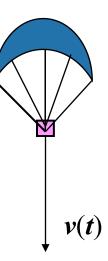
解 建立坐标系如图. 所受的力F = mg - kv

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}v = g$$

$$v(t) = \frac{mg}{k} + Ce^{-\frac{k}{m}t}.$$

$$v(0) = 0 \Rightarrow v(t) = \frac{mg}{k}(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}).$$

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} v(t) = \frac{mg}{k}.$$



例14 某车间体积为12000立方米,开始时空气中含有0.1%的CO₂,为了降低车间内空气中CO₂的含量,用一台风量为每分2000立方米的鼓风机通入含0.03%的CO₂的新鲜空气,同时以同样的风量将混合均匀的空气排出,问鼓风机开动6分钟后,车间内CO₂的百分比降低到多少?

设鼓风机开动后t 时刻的 CO_2 含量为x(t)% 在[t, t+dt]内 CO_2 的通入量=2000·dt·0.03 CO_2 的排出量=2000·dt·x(t)

 CO_2 的改变量 = 通入量 – 排出量

解

 $12000dx = 2000 \cdot dt \cdot 0.03 - 2000 \cdot dt \cdot x(t),$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{6}(x - 0.03), \implies x = 0.03 + Ce^{-\frac{1}{6}t},$$

$$|x|_{t=0}=0.1,$$

$$\therefore C = 0.07, \implies x = 0.03 + 0.07e^{-\frac{1}{6}t},$$

$$x|_{t=6} = 0.03 + 0.07e^{-1} \approx 0.056,$$

即鼓风机开动6分钟后,车间内 CO_2 的百分比降低到0.056%

例15 设一条质量均匀、柔软的绳索,两端被固定,在重力的作用 下处于平衡状态.求绳索对应的方程.

解 如图建立坐标系,设曲线方程 y = y(x),

$$T \sin \theta = \rho g s$$
, $T \cos \theta = H$, $s \to M D M$ 的长度 $\tan \theta = \frac{\rho g}{H} s = \frac{s}{a}$ $y' = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} dx$ $y'' = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2}$ mg $y'' = p$, $p' = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1 + p^2} \ln(p + \sqrt{1 + p^2}) = \frac{x}{a} + C_1$, $y'(0) = 0$, $\ln(p + \sqrt{1 + p^2}) = \frac{x}{a}$,

$$p = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}} - e^{-\frac{x}{a}}}{2}, \quad y = a \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}}{2} + C_2,$$

岩
$$y(0) = a$$
, $y = a \frac{e^{a} + e^{-a}}{2} = ach \frac{x}{a}$.

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



悬链线问题

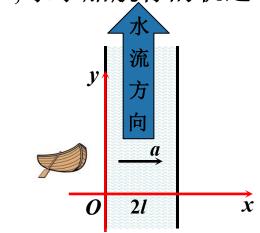
例16有一艘小船从岸边某点出发驶向对岸,假设河流两岸是互相平行的直线,设船速为a,方向始终垂直于对岸又设河宽为l,河面上任一点处的水速与该点到两岸距离之积成正比,比例系数为k,求小船航行的轨迹方程.

解 建立如图所示的坐标系 在任意时刻,船所在位置为(x, y).

船的水平方向速度
$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = a$$

船的垂直方向速度
$$v_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = kx(2l - x)$$

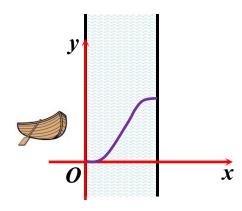
$$\therefore \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{k}{a}x(2l-x).$$
 变量可分离方程



解得
$$y = C + \frac{k}{3a}(3lx^2 - x^3)$$

$$x = 0$$
时, $y = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$

∴ 小船的运动轨迹为
$$y = \frac{k}{3a}(3lx^2 - x^3), 0 \le x \le 2l$$
.





本讲课程结束

北京航空航天大学数学科学学院