

§11.1 微分方程的基本概念 一阶微分方程

一、求以 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - x$ 为通解的微分方程 (C_1, C_2 为任意常数)。

$$\begin{aligned} (y+x)e^x &= c_1 e^{2x} + c_2, \\ \text{两边求导得 } (y'+1)e^x + (y+x)e^x &= 2c_1 e^{2x} \\ \text{即 } (y'+y+x+1)e^x &= 2c_1 \\ \text{两边再求导得 } (y''+y'+1-y'-y-x-1)e^x &= 0 \\ \therefore y''-y-x &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

二、求下列微分方程的通解。

$$\begin{aligned} 1. y' &= \frac{y(1-x)}{x}; & \frac{dy}{y} &= \frac{1-x}{x} dx \\ \int \frac{dy}{y} &= \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) dx \\ \ln|y| &= \ln|x| - x + c, \therefore \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| = -x + c \therefore y = cx e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. ydx + (x^2 - 4x)dy = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{y} &= \frac{dx}{4x-x^2}, \quad \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4-x}\right) dx \\ \ln|y| &= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|4-x| + c, \therefore y^4 = \frac{cx}{4-x} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2e^{-y} - 1, \quad \int \frac{e^y dy}{2 - e^y} = \int \frac{dx}{x+1} \\ -\ln|2 - e^y| &= \ln|x+1| + c, \\ \therefore (2 - e^y)(x+1) &= c. \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \sec^2 x \tan y dx + \sec^2 y \tan x dy = 0;$$

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y} dy = - \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} dx, \quad \ln |\tan y| = -\ln |\tan x| + C$$

$$\therefore \tan x \cdot \tan y = C$$

三、求下列微分方程的特解.

$$1. (1+x^2)y' = \arctan x, y|_{x=0} = 0;$$

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

$$\because y|_{x=0} = 0, \quad \therefore C = 0, \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{2}(\arctan x)^2$$

$$2. xy' + y = 0, y(1) = 1.$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \quad \ln |y| = -\ln |x| + C \quad \therefore xy = C, \quad \because y(1) = 1$$

$$\therefore C = 1, \quad \therefore xy = 1$$

四、若连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足关系式 $f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\text{令 } f(x) = y, \quad \text{则 } y' = f(x) \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} y' = 2y \\ y(0) = \ln 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 2 dx \quad \ln |y| = 2x + C, \quad y = C e^{2x}$$

$$\because y(0) = \ln 2, \quad \therefore \ln 2 = C, \quad \therefore y = \ln 2 \cdot e^{2x}$$

五、求下列微分方程的通解.

1. $(3x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy)dy = 0;$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{3x^2 + 2xy - y^2}{x^2 - 2xy} = - \frac{3 + 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x} - (\frac{y}{x})^2}{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}$$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = - \frac{3 + 2u - u^2}{1 - 2u}, \quad \text{即} \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3u^2 - 3u - 3}{1 - 2u}, \quad -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-2u-1}{u^2-u-1} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{3} \ln|u^2-u-1| = \ln|x| + \ln C, \quad \therefore u^2-u-1 = Cx^3$$

2. $xy' = xe^x + y;$

$$y' = e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \frac{y}{x} \quad (\text{齐次})$$

$$\therefore xy^2 - x^2y - x^3 = C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

令 $\frac{y}{x} = u$, 则 $y = xu$, $y' = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = e^u + u$

$$\therefore e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \int e^{-u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad -e^{-u} = \ln|x| + C,$$

$$\therefore -e^{-\frac{y}{x}} = \ln Cx \quad (C \neq 0)$$

3. $(y^2 - 3x^2)dy + 2xydx = 0.$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{3x^2 - y^2}, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3x^2 - y^2}{2xy} = \frac{3(\frac{x}{y})^2 - 1}{2 \frac{x}{y}},$$

令 $\frac{x}{y} = u$, 则 $x = uy$, $\frac{dx}{dy} = u + y \frac{du}{dy}$,

$$u + y \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{3u^2 - 1}{2u}, \quad \therefore \int \frac{2u}{u^2 - 1} du = \int \frac{1}{y} dy, \quad \ln|u^2 - 1| = \ln|y| + C,$$

$$\therefore u^2 - 1 = Cy, \quad \text{即} \quad (\frac{x}{y})^2 - 1 = Cy, \quad \underline{x^2 - y^2 = Cy^3} \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

六、求微分方程的特解: $xy \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + y^2, y|_{x=e} = 2e.$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2}{\frac{y}{x}}, \quad \text{令} \quad y = ux, \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx},$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{u}, \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{u},$$

$$\therefore \int u du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad \frac{1}{2} u^2 = \ln|x| + C.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\frac{y}{x})^2 = \ln|x| + C, \quad \therefore y^2 = 2x^2(\ln|x| + C)$$

由 $y|_{x=e} = 2e$ 得 $C=1$ \therefore 特解为 $\underline{y^2 = 2x^2(\ln|x| + 1)}$

七、求下列微分方程的通解.

1. $(y+x^2e^{-x})dx - xdy = 0;$

$$y' - \frac{1}{x}y = xe^{-x}$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int xe^{-x} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\ln x} \left[\int xe^{-x} \cdot e^{-\ln x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= x \left[\int e^{-x} dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = xe^{-x} + Cx \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

2. $y' + y \tan x = \cos x;$

$$y = e^{-\int \tan x dx} \left[\int \cos x \cdot e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\ln \cos x} \left[\int \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = \cos x (x + C) \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

八、求微分方程的特解: $(y+x^3)dx - 2xdy = 0, y|_{x=1} = \frac{6}{5}.$

$$y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left[\int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

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

$$= \sqrt{x} \left[\int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \right)$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{5} x^3 + C\sqrt{x}$$

$$\because y|_{x=1} = \frac{6}{5}, \therefore C = 1$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{5} x^3 + \sqrt{x}.$$

自测题六 (常微分方程)

一、选择题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. $y = C - x$ (C 为任意常数) 是微分方程 $xy'' + y' = -1$ 的 (D)

(A) 通解; (B) 特解; (C) 不是解; (D) 解, 既非通解也非特解

2. 微分方程 $ydx + (y^2x - e^y)dy = 0$ 是 (B) $\frac{dx}{dy} + yx = \frac{e^y}{y}$

(A) 全微分方程; (B) 一阶线性方程; (C) 可分离变量方程; (D) 齐次方程

3. 一曲线上任一点的切线的斜率为 $-\frac{2x}{y}$, 则此曲线是 (C)

(A) 直线 (B) 抛物线 (C) 椭圆 (D) 圆

4. 由 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = C$ 确定的隐函数的微分方程是 (A)

(A) $(x-2y)y' = 2x-y$ (B) $(x-2y)y' = 2x$ (C) $xy' = 2x-y$ (D) $-2yy' = 2x-y$

5. 满足方程 $\int_0^1 f(tx)dt = nf(x)$ (n 为大于 1 的自然数) 的可导函数 $f(x)$ 为 (A)

(A) $Cx^{\frac{1-n}{n}}$ (B) Cx (C) $C \sin nx$ (D) $C \cos nx$

二、填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. $xy''' + 2y'' + x^2y = 0$ 是 3 阶微分方程.

2. 微分方程 $F(x, y^4, y', (y'')^2) = 0$ 的通解中所含任意常数的个数是 2.

3. 以 $y = Ce^{x^2}$ (C 为任意常数) 为通解的微分方程是 $y e^{-x^2} = C \Rightarrow y' = 2xy$ ✓

4. 已知函数 $y = y(x)$ 在任意点 x 处的增量 $\Delta y = \frac{y \Delta x}{1+x^2} + \alpha$, 且当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时, α 是 Δx 的高

阶无穷小, $y(0) = \pi$, 则 $y(1) = \underline{\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$ ✓

5. 函数 $y = 3 \sin x - 4 \cos x$ 是否为方程 $y'' + y = 0$ 的解 不是

三、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 40 分)

1. 求微分方程的通解: $(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0$.

$$e^x(e^y - 1)dx = -e^y(e^x + 1)dy, \quad \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^y}{e^y - 1} dy$$

$$\ln(e^x + 1) = -\ln|e^y - 1| + \ln C$$

$$\therefore (e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$$

$$\therefore (e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$$

2. 求微分方程的通解: $(x^2-1)dy + (2xy - \cos x)dx = 0$;

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

$$\therefore y = e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx} \left[\int \frac{\cos x}{x^2-1} \cdot e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx} dx + C \right]$$

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

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x^2-1} (\sin x + C)$$

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

3. 求微分方程的特解: $x^2 y' + xy = y^2, y(1)=1$;

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - xy}{x^2} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u, \text{ 则 } y = xu, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$$

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

$$\int \frac{du}{u(u-2)} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-2}{u} \right| = \ln C + \ln |x|$$

$$\therefore \frac{u-2}{u} = Cx^2$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{y-2x}{y} = Cx^2$$

$$\text{由 } y(1)=1 \text{ 得 } C=-1, \text{ 故得 } \frac{y-2x}{y} = -x^2$$

$$\text{即 } y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

4. 求微分方程的特解: $xy' + y - e^x = 0, y|_{x=1} = e$.

$$y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\ln x} \left[\int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\ln x} dx + C \right]$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x} (e^x + C)$$

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

$$\therefore \text{特解为 } y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

四、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上连续, 若由曲线 $y = f(x)$, 直线 $x = 1, x = t (t > 1)$ 与 X 轴所围成的平面图形绕 X 轴旋转一周所成的旋转体体积为 $V(t) = \frac{\pi}{3} [t^2 f(t) - f(1)]$. 试求 $y = f(x)$ 所满足的微分方程, 并求该微分方程满足条件 $y|_{x=2} = \frac{2}{9}$ 的解.

$$V(t) = \pi \int_1^t f^2(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{3} [t^2 f(t) - f(1)].$$

两边对 t 求导得 $3f^2(t) = 2tf(t) + t^2 f'(t)$, 设 $y = f(x)$ 满足

$x^2 y' = 3y^2 - 2xy$, 这是一个一阶齐次方程. 令 $y = xu$, 则有

$$y' = u + xu', \quad x \frac{du}{dx} = 3u(u-1), \quad \frac{u-1}{u} = cx^3.$$

$$\text{即 } y = cx^3 y + x. \text{ 由条件 } y|_{x=2} = \frac{2}{9} \text{ 知 } c = -1$$

$$\therefore y = -x^3 y + x \quad \text{即 } y = \frac{x}{1+x^3}$$

- 2、求微分方程 $xdy + (x-2y)dx = 0$ 的一个解 $y = y(x)$, 使得由曲线 $y = y(x)$ 与直线 $x=1, x=2$ 以及 X 轴所围成的平面图形绕 X 轴旋转一周的旋转体体积最小.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x} = -1 \Rightarrow y = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left[\int (-1) \cdot e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = x^2 \left(\int -\frac{1}{x^3} dx + C \right)$$

$$\therefore y = x + Cx^2.$$

$$V(C) = \int_1^2 \pi (x + Cx^2)^2 dx = \pi \left(\frac{2}{5} C^2 + \frac{15}{2} C + \frac{7}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } V'(C) = \pi \left(\frac{6}{5} C + \frac{15}{2} \right) = 0, \quad \text{得 } C = -\frac{75}{124}$$

$$\text{此时 } V''(C) = \frac{6}{5} \pi > 0$$

$\therefore C = -\frac{75}{124}$ 为唯一极值点, 也是最小值点.

$$\text{于是 } y = y(x) = x - \frac{75}{124} x^2$$

3. 设函数 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且满足 $f(t) = e^{\pi t^2} + \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d\sigma$, 其中

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}, \text{ 求 } f(t).$$

$$\text{由题 } f(0) = 1, \quad \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho d\rho.$$

$$\therefore f(t) = e^{\pi t^2} + 2\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho d\rho$$

$$f'(t) = 2\pi t e^{\pi t^2} + 2\pi t f(t)$$

$$f(t) = e^{\int 2\pi t dt} \left[\int 2\pi t e^{-\pi t^2} \cdot e^{\int 2\pi t dt} dt + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\pi t^2} \left[\int 2\pi t dt + C \right]$$

$$= (\pi t^2 + C) e^{\pi t^2}$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C = 1 \quad \therefore f(t) = (\pi t^2 + 1) e^{\pi t^2}.$$