

1. (2017 级) (10 分) 求微分方程初值问题 $\begin{cases} xy' + y = 4xe^{2x} \\ y(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \end{cases}$ 的解.

解 $y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 4e^{2x}$, (2 分)

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (\int 4e^{2x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c) \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} (\int 4xe^{2x} dx + c) = \frac{1}{x} (\int 2x de^{2x} + c) = \frac{1}{x} (2xe^{2x} - \int 2e^{2x} dx + c) = \frac{2xe^{2x} - e^{2x} + c}{x}$$

(9 分)

$$y(\frac{1}{2}) = 2, \quad c = 1, \quad y = \frac{2xe^{2x} - e^{2x} + 1}{x}. \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

2. (2020 级) (15 分) 求伯努利方程 $y' = \frac{y^2 + x^3}{2xy}$ ($x > 0$) 的通解.

解 $y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{x^2}{2}y^{-1}$, 变形 $yy' - \frac{1}{2x}y^2 = \frac{x^2}{2}$.

令 $z = y^2$, 则 $\frac{1}{2}z' - \frac{1}{2x}z = \frac{x^2}{2}$, 即 $z' - \frac{1}{x}z = x^2$.

$$z = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int x^2 e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right) = x \left(\int x^2 \frac{1}{x} dx + c \right) = \frac{x^3}{2} + cx.$$

原方程的通解为 $y^2 = \frac{x^3}{2} + cx$

3. $\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}z = e^x, \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad q(x) = e^x$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left(\int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + c \right) \\ &= e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} \left(\int e^x e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx + c_1 \right) \\ &= e^{-\ln|x|} \left(\int e^x e^{\ln|x|} dx + c_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{|x|} \left(\int e^x |x| dx + c_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pm x} (\pm \int e^x x dx + c_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} (\int e^x x dx \pm c_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} (\int e^x x dx + c) \end{aligned}$$

所以有的题解上来就没有绝对值

4. 若 $f(x) = e^x + \int_0^x f(t)dt$, $f(x)$ 连续, 求 $f(x)$.

解 $f'(x) = e^x + f(x), \quad \begin{cases} f'(x) - f(x) = e^x \\ f(0) = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } f(x) = e^x(x+c)$

由 $f(0)=1$, 得 $c=1$, 从而 $f(x) = e^x(x+1)$

5. 若 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $\int_0^1 f(xt)dt = \frac{1}{2}f(x)+1$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 令 $xt=u$, $\int_0^1 f(xt)dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u)du \quad (f(0)=2)$

$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u)du = \frac{1}{2}f(x)+1, \quad \int_0^x f(u)du = \frac{x}{2}f(x)+x$ 两端求导得

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}xf'(x) + 1, \quad f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = -\frac{2}{x}$$

从而 $f(x) = 2 + cx$.

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 可导, $f(1)=3$, 且

$$\int_1^{xy} f(t)dt = x \int_1^y f(t)dt + y \int_1^x f(t)dt, \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

解 两端对 y 求导得

$$xf(xy) = xf(y) + \int_1^x f(t)dt$$

取 $y=1$, 则

$$xf(x) = xf(1) + \int_1^x f(t)dt, \quad \text{即} \quad xf(x) = 3x + \int_1^x f(t)dt$$

两端对 x 求导得

$$f(x) + xf'(x) = 3 + f(x), \text{ 从而 } xf'(x) = 3, \text{ 得 } f(x) = 3\ln x + c$$

由 $f(1)=3$, 得 $c=3$, 从而 $f(x) = 3(\ln x + 1)$.