

上海财经大学《常微分方程》模拟试卷六答案

一、

1. 三阶；否

$$2. \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = \phi(x)$$

3. 无穷多

4. 连续，且关于 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件； $\min\{a, \frac{b}{M}\}$

5. $(-2, 0)$

$$6. y = c_1(x - \sin x) + c_2(x - \cos 2x) + x$$

$$7. y'' - (c \tan x)y' = 0$$

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4x^2 & -3 & -x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9. \Phi'(t)\Phi^{-1}(t)$$

$$10. \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

二、

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A

三、

1.

$$ydx - xdy - (1 + y^2e^y)dy = 0$$

$y = 0$ 是常数解;

$y \neq 0$,

$$\frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} - \frac{1 + y^2e^y}{y^2} dy = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - d\left(e^y - \frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{通解为 } \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y} - e^y = C$$

2.

$$(y' - xy)(y' + x^2y) = 0$$

当 $y' = xy$ 时, $y = 0$ 是常数解; $y \neq 0, \frac{1}{y} dy = x dx, y = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$;

当 $y' = -x^2y$ 时, $y = 0$ 是常数解; $y \neq 0, \frac{1}{y} dy = -x^2 dx, y = C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{3}x^3}$;

3. 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0, \lambda = \pm i$

齐次线性方程通解 $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$

常数变易法, 令 $y = c_1(x) \cos x + c_2(x) \sin x$, 则

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(x) \cos x + c_2'(x) \sin x = 0 \\ -c_1'(x) \sin x + c_2'(x) \cos x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{cases}$$

$$c_1'(x) = -\tan x, \quad c_2'(x) = 1$$

$$c_1(x) = -\ln |\cos x| + r_1, \quad c_2(x) = x + r_2$$

原方程的通解为: $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \sin x$

4.

特征方程 $|\lambda E - A| = 0, \lambda = 3$ (二重)

方程组有解形如 $X(t) = (R_0 + R_1 t)e^{3t}$, 满足

$$\begin{cases} (A-3E)R_0 = R_1 \\ (A-3E)^2 R_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A-3E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (A-3E)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{取 } R_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1(t) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} t \right\} e^{3t}, \quad X_2(t) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t \right\} e^{3t}$$

$$\text{方程组的通解为 } X(t) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1-t & t \\ -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} \right\} e^{3t} C,$$

四、

1.

$$y'(x) = \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \cdots \quad \frac{x^{4n-1}}{(4n-1)!} \quad \cdots$$

$$y''(x) = \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \cdots \quad \frac{x^{4n-2}}{(4n-2)!} \quad \cdots$$

$$y'''(x) = x + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \cdots \quad \frac{x^{4n-3}}{(4n-3)!} \quad \cdots$$

显然满足 $y''' + y'' + y' + y = e^x$, 及初始条件 $y(0)=1, y'(0)=y''(0)=0$ 。

2. 对应齐次方程为 $\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0, \lambda = -1, \lambda = \pm i$

特解为 $y^* = Ae^x, A = \frac{1}{4}$

方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x + \frac{1}{4} e^x$

由初始条件， $c_1 = \frac{1}{4}, c_2 = \frac{1}{2}, c_3 = 0$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} = \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} e^x$$