

浙江大学 2006-2007 学年 秋 季学期

《常微分方程》课程期末考试试卷参考答案

一、求下述一阶方程的通解或特解（写出求解过程，40 分）

1. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{2}, y(0) = 0;$

解：方程的通积分为

$$\int \frac{2dy}{y^2 - 1} = \int dx,$$

即

$$\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| = x + C_1,$$

因此

$$\frac{y-1}{y+1} = Ce^x, (C \neq 0).$$

解出通解为

$$y = \frac{1 + Ce^x}{1 - Ce^x}.$$

由于 $y(0) = 0$, 代入即得 $C = -1$. 因此定解问题有解为 $y = \frac{1 - e^x}{1 + e^x}$.

2. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2xe^{-x} + x^2;$

解：通解为 $y = Ce^{-x} + x^2e^{-x} + x^2 - 2x + 2$.

3. $(y \ln x - 2)ydx - xdy = 0;$

解：方程变形为 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{\ln x}{x}y^2$; (伯努利方程)

可令 $z = \frac{1}{y}, (y \neq 0)$, 则有

$$z' - \frac{2}{x}z = -\frac{\ln x}{x}.$$

通积分为

$$\frac{z}{x^2} = -\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = \frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{4x^2}$$

从而可得原方程的通积分为

$$\frac{1}{y} = Cx^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 以及 } y = 0.$$

$$4. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y}x^3 + \frac{2}{x};$$

解: 令 $z = e^y$, 所以有 $z' = e^y y'$. 因此原方程变形为

$$z' - \frac{2}{x}z = x^3.$$

方程等价于

$$\left(\frac{z}{x^2}\right)' = x.$$

上述方程的通解为

$$z = Cx^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4$$

从而得到原方程的通积分为 $e^y = Cx^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4$.

$$5. \quad dx = (2xy - x^4y^2)dx + x^2dy.$$

解: 方程变形为

$$(1 + x^4y^2)dx = 2xydx + x^2dy = d(x^2y).$$

即得

$$dx = \frac{1}{1 + x^4y^2}d(x^2y).$$

方程的通积分为

$$\arctan(x^2y) = x + C.$$

二、求下述方程的通解或特解 (写出求解过程, 40 分)

$$1. \quad 2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 0;$$

解: 特征方程为 $2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 3 = 0$. 特征根为 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}i$.

因此方程的通解为

$$y = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x\right) + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}x\right)$$

$$2. \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = \sin^2(x + \frac{1}{2});$$

解: 令 $t = x + \frac{1}{2}$, 则原方程变形为

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = \sin^2 t = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t.$$

齐次方程的通解为

$$Y(t) = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t.$$

非齐次方程的特解为 $y_0(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cos 2t$. 因此原方程的通解为

$$y(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \cos(2x + 1).$$

$$3. \quad y \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = y \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1.$$

解: 令 $z = y^2$, 则原定解问题变形为

$$z'' - z' - 2z = 0, \quad z(0) = 1, z'(0) = 2y(0)y'(0) = 2.$$

该方程的通解为 $z = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$. 根据定解条件可以确定 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$.

因此原问题的解为 $y = e^x$.

$$4. \quad (x^2 - 1) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = (x^2 - 1)^2.$$

解: 齐次方程有两个线性无关的解 $y_1(x) = x, y_2(x) = x^2 + 1$. 因此设非齐次方程的特解为 $y_0(x) = u_1(x)x + u_2(x)(x^2 + 1)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} u_1'(x)x + u_2'(x)(x^2 + 1) = 0 \\ u_1'(x) + u_2'(x)(2x) = x^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

推出 $u_1'(x) = -(x^2 + 1), u_2'(x) = x$. 因此有特解 $y_0(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$. 从而可得通解为

$$y(x) = C_1 x + C_2 (x^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{6}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2.$$

三、 1. 求一阶微分方程组的通解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -4x - 2y + \frac{2}{e^t - 1} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 6x + 3y - \frac{3}{e^t - 1} \end{cases}$$

解: (1) $\times 3 +$ (2) $\times 2$, 得到

$$\frac{d}{dt}(3x + 2y) = 0.$$

得到

$$3x + 2y = C_1. \quad (1)$$

(1) $\times 2 +$ (2), 得到

$$\frac{d}{dt}(2x + y) = -2x - y + \frac{1}{e^t - 1}.$$

得到

$$2x + y = C_2 e^{-t} + e^{-t} \ln(e^t - 1). \quad (2)$$

联立 (1)(2), 即得

$$x = -C_1 + 2C_2 e^{-t} + 2e^{-t} \ln(e^t - 1)$$

$$y = 2C_1 - 3C_2 e^{-t} - 3e^{-t} \ln(e^t - 1).$$

2. 求微分方程组的通解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x + \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{2}{3}z \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{3}z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3}y + \frac{4}{3}z \end{cases}$$

解: 特征方程为

$$\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} - \lambda & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)^3 = 0$$

所以 $\lambda = 1$ 为三重特征根。又

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

由此推出三个线性无关的向量:

$$V_0^{(1)} = (1, 0, 0)^T, V_0^{(2)} = (0, 1, 0)^T, V_0^{(3)} = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

根据 $(A - E)V_0 = V_1, (A - E)V_1 = V_2$, 得到

$$V_1^{(1)} = (0, 0, 0)^T, V_1^{(2)} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, V_1^{(3)} = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T$$

$$V_2^{(1)} = (0, 0, 0)^T, V_2^{(2)} = (0, 0, 0)^T, V_2^{(3)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

再根据 $X(t) = e^t(V_0 + \frac{t}{1!}V_1 + \frac{t^2}{2!}V_2)$, 即得

$$X_1(t) = e^t(1, 0, 0)^T,$$

$$X_2(t) = e^t(V_0^{(2)} + tV_1^{(2)}) = e^t\left(\frac{2}{3}t, 1 - \frac{1}{3}t, -\frac{1}{3}t\right)^T$$

$$X_3(t) = e^t(V_0^{(3)} + tV_1^{(3)}) = e^t\left(-\frac{2}{3}t, \frac{1}{3}t, 1 + \frac{1}{3}t\right)^T$$

由此原方程组的通解为

$$X(t) = C_1X_1(t) + C_2X_2(t) + C_3X_3(t)$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C_1e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2e^t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3}t \\ 1 - \frac{1}{3}t \\ -\frac{1}{3}t \end{pmatrix} + C_3e^t \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}t \\ \frac{1}{3}t \\ 1 + \frac{1}{3}t \end{pmatrix}$$

也即

$$\begin{cases} x = e^t(C_1 + 2tC_2 - 2tC_3) = e^t[C_1 - 2C_4t] \\ y = e^t(C_2(3 - t) + C_3t) = e^t[C_5 + C_4t] \\ z = e^t(C_2(-t) + C_3(3 + t)) = e^t[C_5 + C_4(3 + t)] \end{cases}$$