

习题课讲义

1. 习题参考答案

Week 14

4. 求下列线性方程和贝努利方程的解.

(1) $(1+x^2)y' - 2xy = (1+x^2)^2$;

(3) $y' = \frac{y}{x+y^3}$;

(5) $y' = y \tan x + y^2 \cos x$;

$y' + p(x)y = q(x) \Rightarrow y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left(\int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C \right)$

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

$\int p(x)dx = \ln \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$\text{故 } y = (1+x^2) \left(\int (1+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + C \right) = (1+x^2)(x+C)$

(3) $y \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x+y^3}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}x = y^2$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}y^3 + Cy$

$y=0$ 特解

另解: $xy' + y^3y' - y = 0 \stackrel{y \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} \frac{xy' - y}{y^2} + yy' = 0$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{2}y^2\right)' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{x}{y} = C$

$y=0$ 特解

或看成 $\frac{xdy - ydx}{y^2} + ydy = 0 \Rightarrow d(-\frac{x}{y}) + d(\frac{1}{2}y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{相同结果.}$

不少人这么做是有前提的, 详见后面.

(5) [这是 Bernoulli 方程]

$-y^2y' = \frac{-1}{y} \tan x - \omega x \stackrel{z=\frac{1}{y}}{\Rightarrow} z' + (\tan x)z = -\omega x$

注: 用公式本质是用积分因子, 故用积分因子做也是一样的

$$\Rightarrow z = |\omega x| \cdot \left(\int \frac{-\cos x}{|\cos x|} dx + C \right) = -x \cos x + C \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{(C-x)\cos x} \quad \text{特解 } y=0$$

$$5.(2) y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x}, \quad y(\pi) = 1.$$

可以用公式法做, 但积分因子 $e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = |x|$ (特别取 x) 很简单

则可用积分因子直接做: $xy' + y = \sin x \Rightarrow (xy)' = \sin x \Rightarrow xy = -\cos x + C$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{x} \cos x + \frac{C}{x} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x-1-\cos x}{x}$$

$$\text{由 } y(\pi) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \pi - 1$$

6. 求解下列微分方程:

$$(1) y' + x = \sqrt{x^2 + y};$$

$$(3) y' - e^{x-y} + e^x = 0;$$

(1) Tips: 没有熟悉形式怎么办? 换元化到熟悉形式
这题你知道“根号”无法解决, 那不妨令 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y}$.

令 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y}$, 则 $y = z^2 - x^2$ 且 $y' = 2zz' - 2x$.

$$2zz' - 2x + x = z \Rightarrow z' = \frac{z+x}{2z} \quad (\text{注意: 这是齐次形式})$$

令 $w = \frac{z}{x}$, 则 $z' = xw' + w$

$$xw' + w = \frac{w+1}{2w} \Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dx} = \frac{-2w^2 + w + 1}{2w}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2w}{-2w^2 + w + 1} dw = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2w+1} + \frac{1}{w-1} \right) dw = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2w+1)(w-1)^2 = \frac{C}{x^3} \quad w = \sqrt{x^2+y}/x \Rightarrow (2\sqrt{x^2+y} + x)(\sqrt{x^2+y} - x)^2 = C$$

(化成 $4(x^2+y)^3 = (2x^3 + 3xy + C)^2$ 也对)

$$(3) y' = e^x(e^{-y}-1) \Rightarrow \frac{e^y}{1-e^y} dy = e^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln|1-e^y| = e^x + C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-e^y} = Ce^{-e^x} \Rightarrow y = \ln(1+Ce^{-e^x})$$

(其实上述推导中 C 为不等于 0 之常数, 但 $C=0$ 时, $y=0$ 是特解, 放上式一个就够了)

9. 设函数 $f(x)$ 处处连续, 且 $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ (对 $x \in R$), 求 $f(x)$.

$$\cancel{f \in C(R)} \Rightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt \in D(R) \xrightarrow{f = \int_0^x f(t) dt} f \in D(R) \text{ 从而 } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x) = f(x) \\ f'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = Ce^x \quad f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \quad \text{即 } f(x) \equiv 0$$

12. 求解下列二阶方程的解.

$$(1) xy'' = y';$$

$$(3) y'' = y' + x;$$

不显含 y , 故令 $Z = y'$

$$(1) Z = CX \text{ 或 } Z = 0 \Rightarrow y = C_1 X^2 + C_2 \text{ 或 } y = C \Rightarrow y = CX^2 + C_2 \\ (C \neq 0) \quad (C_1 \neq 0) \quad (\text{这是 } C_1 = 0 \text{ 情形})$$

你也可以一开始就把 $Z = 0$ 的特解归入 $Z = CX$ 中, 则直接得答案

$$(3) Z' - Z = x \Rightarrow Z = -x - 1 + Ce^x \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_1 e^x + C_2$$

13. 求下列二阶方程满足初始条件的特解.

$$(1) y'' = \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y'}, \quad y(1) = 1, \quad y'(1) = 0;$$

$$\text{令 } Z = y', \text{ 则 } Z' = \frac{Z^2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{Z} = \frac{Z^2 + x^3}{xz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\frac{1}{2}Z^2)}{dx} = \frac{Z^2}{x} + x^2 \xrightarrow{w = \frac{1}{2}Z^2} w' - \frac{2}{x}w = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}w' - \frac{2}{x^3}w = 1 \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{x^2}w)' = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}w = x + C \Rightarrow w = x^3 + CX^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \pm x\sqrt{2x+C} \xrightarrow{y'(1)=0} y' = \pm x\sqrt{2x-2} = \pm \sqrt{2} \cdot x\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x-1} dx &= \frac{2}{3} \int x d(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}x(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \int (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3}x(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } y = \pm \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}x(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \right)$$

$$\text{由 } y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } y &= \pm \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}x(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) + 1 \\ &= \pm 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

6. 验证函数组 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$ 在实轴上线性无关, 函数组 $1, \cos^2 x, \sin^2 x$ 在实轴上线性相关.

待定 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$,

线性无关证法: 设 $\alpha_1 e_1 + \alpha_2 e_2 + \dots + \alpha_n e_n = 0$, 证明 $\alpha_i = 0, \forall i$

线性相关证法: 直接找 α_i 不全为 0, 使 $\alpha_1 e_1 + \dots + \alpha_n e_n = 0$

(也可用空间维数来证, 这不作要求)

• 设 $p(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n = 0$ 则 $p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$\oplus p(0) = p'(0) = p''(0) = \dots = p^{(n)}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$ 故线性无关

• $(-1)x^1 + 1 \cdot \cos^2 x + 1 \cdot \sin^2 x = 0, -1, 1, 1$ 全不为 0 故线性相关.

8. 证明下列函数在区间 $(0, 2)$ 上是线性无关的, 但是它们的 Wronski 行列式却恒为零

$$y_1(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad y_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ (x-1)^2, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

设 $\alpha_1 y_1 + \alpha_2 y_2 = 0$, 即 $\forall x \in [0, 2], \alpha_1 y_1(x) + \alpha_2 y_2(x) = 0$

特别地, 取 $x=0, 2$, 得 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$ 故 y_1, y_2 线性无关

后半句显然.

1. 在下列方程中, 已知方程的一个特解 y_1 , 试求它们的通解.

$$(1) y'' + \frac{2}{x} y' + y = 0, \quad y_1 = \frac{\sin x}{x};$$

$$y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{1}{y_1^2(x)} e^{-\int P(x) dx} dx$$

$$y_2(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} \int \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{\sin x}{x} \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} dtan x = \frac{-\cos x}{x}$$

$$\text{故通解 } y = C_1 \frac{\sin x}{x} + C_2 \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

$$(3) (1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0, \quad y_1 = x.$$

$$y'' - \frac{2x}{1-x^2} y' + \frac{2}{1-x^2} y = 0$$

$$y_2(x) = x \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = x \int \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx \\ = \frac{x}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + 1$$

$$\text{故通解 } y = C_1 x + C_2 \left(x \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + 1 \right)$$

2. 先用观察法求下列齐次方程的一个非零特解, 然后求方程的通解.

$$(1) \quad x^2y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0, \quad x \neq 0;$$

观察得 $y=x$ 为一个非零特解 (观察出 $y=x^2$ 也可)

易算得另一个

$$\text{故通解 } y(x) = C_1x + C_2x^2$$

4. 求下列常系数齐次方程的通解.

$$(1) \quad y'' - 2y' - y = 0;$$

$$(3) \quad y'' + y' - 6y = 0.$$

$$\text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{故 } y = C_1 e^{(1+\sqrt{2})x} + C_2 e^{(1-\sqrt{2})x}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 / \lambda = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

9. 求下列方程的通解.

$$(1) \quad x''' + 3x'' + 3x' + x = 0;$$

$$\lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda+1)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \text{ 三重根}$$

$$\text{故 } X = (C_1 + C_2 t + C_3 t^2) e^{-t}$$

$$\checkmark (3) \quad x^{(4)} - 8x'' + 18x = 0;$$

$$\lambda^4 - 8\lambda^2 + 18 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 4 \pm \sqrt{2} i = 3\sqrt{2} e^{\pm i\theta}$$

$$\text{其中 } \tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{3\sqrt{2}} e^{\pm i\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{3\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \pm i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \Rightarrow \omega \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{6}} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{6}} \triangleq \pm a \pm ib$$

$$\text{故通解为 } X(t) = e^{at} (C_1 \cosh bt + C_2 \sinh bt)$$

$$+ e^{-at} (C_3 \cosh bt + C_4 \sinh bt)$$

习题7.1

$$1. (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} \right) = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) = 1$$

2. 正项级数最常用收敛判别法: (a1) Cauchy: $\sqrt[n]{a_n}$ (a2) D'Alembert: $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$
 (a3) $a_n \sim b_n / \frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow 0$, 而 $\sum b_n$ 收敛.

不以收敛判别: (b1) $a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^k}$ ($k \leq 1$) (b2) $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$(1) \sqrt[1000]{1} \rightarrow 1 \neq 0 \text{ 故 } (b2) (2) \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n-1}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \text{ 故 } (a3)$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \sim \frac{1}{n} \text{ 故 } (b1) (4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n \text{ 不存在 故 } (b2)$$

$$(5) 2^n \sin \frac{2}{3^n} \sim 2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \text{ 故 } (a3) (7) \sqrt[10]{(2+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < 1 \text{ 故 } (a1)$$

$$(9) \arctan \frac{\pi}{4n} \sim \frac{\pi}{4n} \text{ 故 } (b1) (11) \frac{[(n+1)!]^2 / (n!)^2}{(2n+2)! / (2n)!} = \frac{n+1}{4n+2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < 1 \text{ 故 } (a2)$$

$$(13) \text{法一: } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{5/4}} dx = 16 < +\infty \text{ 故 } (\text{单调递减连续函数, 则 } \int_1^{\infty} f_n dx \text{ 收敛性})$$

$$\text{法二: } \frac{\ln n}{n^{5/4}} / \frac{1}{n^{9/8}} = \frac{\ln n}{n^{1/8}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ 故. (a3)}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} f_n dx \text{ 收敛性})$$

9/8 确定方法: $\forall p > 0$, $\frac{\ln n}{n^p} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{设 } \frac{\ln n}{n^{5/4}} / \frac{1}{n^k} \rightarrow 0, \text{ 则 } \frac{\ln n}{n^{k-5/4}} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} - k > 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow 1 < k < \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{逐一其中值 } p. \end{array} \right]$$

又为了保证 $\frac{1}{n^k}$ 收敛, $k > 1$

$$(15) \sqrt[n]{(\cos \frac{1}{n})^{n^3}} = [1 + (\cos \frac{1}{n} - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{1}{n}-1}} \cdot \underbrace{n^2(\cos \frac{1}{n}-1)}_{\sim n^2(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n^2}) = -\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{e} < 1 \text{ 故 (a1)}$$

$$4. \sum b_n = a_n + a_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |b_n + \dots + b_{n+p}| &= |a_n + 2a_{n+1} + \dots + 2a_{n+p} + a_{n+p+1}| \\ &\leq |a_n + \dots + a_{n+p}| + |a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+p+1}| \\ &\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad (\text{HP}) \end{aligned}$$

由 Cauchy 一致收敛准则, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛.

· 逆命题不成立, 如 $a_n = (-1)^n$, 则 $|a_n + a_{n+1}| \equiv 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + a_{n+1}) = 0$ 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 不收敛.

· 若 $a_n > 0$, 则 $|a_n + \dots + a_{n+p}| = a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+p} < b_n + \dots + b_{n+p} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, HP

5. (1) 由条件可知 $a_n \sim \frac{1}{n}$ 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

(2) 否. 反例: $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & n = 2^k, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ $a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \ln 2 \right)$

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} n(a_n - a_{n+1}) + N a_N$ 右侧在 $N \rightarrow +\infty$ 时发散.

6. $|a_1^2 + \dots + a_{n+p}^2| \leq |a_1 + \dots + a_{n+p}|^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, 由 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛.

反之不成立. $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$

7. 假设 $T_n = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$, 则 $a_{n+1} < a_n + b_n \Rightarrow a_{n+1} - T_n < a_n - T_{n-1}$

$\Rightarrow b_n = a_{n+1} - T_n \downarrow$

又 $b_n \geq -T_n \geq -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 有下界 $\} \Rightarrow b_n$ 收敛, 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ 存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

10. 由 $a_n > 0$ 且 $a_n \downarrow$ 和 a_n 收敛, 设 $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛知 $a \neq 0$. 进一步, $a > 0$.

故 $\sqrt[n]{(\frac{1}{a_n+1})^n} = \frac{1}{a_n+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a+1} < 1$ 由 Cauchy 判别法, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a_n+1})^n$ 收敛.

11. 只需证 $b_n = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ 单调递减趋于 0.

• 递减: b_n 是 a_1 到 a_n 的平均数, 新加入更小的数来求平均当然会减小.

或严格写: $b_{n+1} - b_n = \dots < 0$ (过程略)

• 趋于 0: 由 Stolz 显然.

13. 讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的条件 / 已对收敛性

做题一般顺序: 先考虑 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 的收敛性, 若收敛, 则推出绝对收敛, 讨论完毕

若不然, 再考虑 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的收敛性, 若收敛, 则条件收敛, 否则不收敛.

(1) $\sqrt[n]{\left| (-1)^n \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1} \right)^n \right|} = \frac{2n+100}{3n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3} < 1$ 绝对收敛.

(3) $\left| (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+100} \right| \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 不绝对收敛.

$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+100}$ 在 n 充分大时单调递减且趋于 0 \Rightarrow 条件收敛.

(5) $\frac{\ln n}{n} > \frac{1}{n}$ ($n \geq 3$) 由比较判别法, 不绝对收敛.

$\frac{\ln n}{n}$ 单调递减趋于 0 \Rightarrow 条件收敛

$$(7) e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 > \frac{1}{n} \text{ 不绝对收敛}$$

$e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$ 单调递减趋于 0 \Rightarrow 条件收敛

$$(9) p=0 \text{ 时, 原级数} = 0 \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$p \neq 0 \text{ 时, } 1 - \cos \frac{p}{n} \sim \frac{p^2}{2n^2} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$16.(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin nx \text{ 有界} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Dirichlet} \\ \text{方单减趋于 0} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{一致收敛}$$

$$(3) \text{ 将 (1) 中方换为 } \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 取 } x=1 \text{ 可得} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ 收敛} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Abel} \\ (1+\frac{1}{n})^n \uparrow e \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{一致收敛}$$

2. 微分方程解法

(1) 一阶微分方程

方程类型	解法
$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$	一般直接有公式 $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$ 或左右同乘 $e^{\int P(x)dx}$ 转化到分离变量型
分离变量型	转化为 $f(y)dy = g(x)dx$, 两边积分
齐次方程 $fy' + \frac{y}{x} = 0$	$\Leftrightarrow u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y' = u + xu'$ 注意 $y' = \frac{ax+by+c}{dx+ey+f}$ 是可以化成齐次方程的.
Bernoulli 方程 $y' + P(x)y = y^n$	同除 y^n 后转化为 $\frac{1}{1-n} \frac{dy^{1-n}}{dx} + P(x)y^{1-n} = Q(x)$, $\Leftrightarrow z = y^{1-n}$ ③.
Riccati 方程 $y' = a(x) + b(x)y + c(x)y^2$	先已知一个解 $y = \varphi(x)$, 再令 $y(x) = \varphi(x) + z(x)$ 代入后可得 z 满足 $z' = [2c(x)\varphi(x) + b(x)]z + a(x)z^2$ 为 Bernoulli 方程.

注: 前四个重点掌握, 最后一个了解即可.

* 积分因子法.

先介绍恰当方程的概念:

考虑 $P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$, 如果存在一个可微函数 $\bar{P}(x,y)$,

使得 $d\Phi(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$, 则称其为恰当方程

注: 全微分 $d\Phi = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}dy$

· 恰当方程的一个通解是 $\Phi(x, y) = C$

例. $2xy^3dx + 3x^2y^2dy = 0 \Rightarrow d(x^2y^3) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2y^3 = C$

问题: 给一个 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$, 什么时候可以找到它呢?

定理: 设函数 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在区域 $R: \alpha < x < \beta, \gamma < y < \delta$ 上连续, 且有连续的一阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 则 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ 为恰当方程 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \forall (x, y) \in R$

另外, 此时方程通用解为 $\int_{x_0}^x P(x, y)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y)dy = C$ ((x_0, y_0) 是 R 中任意取定的点)

例. 回头验证上例: $\frac{\partial(2xy^3)}{\partial y} = 6xy^2, \frac{\partial(3x^2y^2)}{\partial x} = 6xy^2$ 确实相等

问题: 当 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 时, 该怎么解决?

例. $y' + a(x)y = 0$ ($a(x) \neq 0$) $\Leftrightarrow a(x)ydx + dy = 0$ 且 $P(x, y) = a(x)y, Q(x, y) = 1$

则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = a(x) \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$ 故不是恰当方程.

回忆课上解决办法, 左右同乘因子 $e^{\int_0^x a(s)ds}$ (我们不妨取 $e^{\int_0^x a(s)ds}$)

此时 $P_1(x, y) = a(x)e^{\int_0^x a(s)ds} \cdot y, Q_1(x, y) = e^{\int_0^x a(s)ds}$

则 $\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} = a(x)e^{\int_0^x a(s)ds}, \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} = a(x)e^{\int_0^x a(s)ds}$, 且 $\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x}$, 是恰当方程

从而通解为 $\int_0^x P_1(x, y)dx + \int_0^y Q_1(x, y)dy = C$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \int_0^x a(s)e^{\int_s^x a(s)ds} dx + y = C \Leftrightarrow y = C \cdot e^{-\int_0^x a(s)ds}$$

分析: 对于 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ (I)

如果(*)不为恰当方程, 则可同乘 $\mu(x, y)$, 使 $\frac{\partial(\mu P)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu Q)}{\partial x}$ (II)

这时, 函数 $\mu(x, y)$ 称为 积分因子.

问题: μ 存在么? μ 怎么找?

实际上, 求解 (II) 等价于求解 $P \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - Q \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y})\mu$

这种方法找 μ 一般不可取. 但对某些特殊情况, 这是可行的.

定理: (I) 有一个只依赖于 x 的积分因子 $\mu(x)$ 的充要条件是:

$\frac{1}{A}(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x})$ 只依赖于 x , 记为 $G(x)$.

此时 $\mu(x) = e^{\int A(x)dx}$

例. $y' + a(x)y = 0$ 的积分因子为 $e^{\int a(x)dx}$

例. $(3x^3+y)dx + (2x^2y-x)dy = 0$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2(1-2xy) \neq 0 \quad \text{不是恰当方程}$$

$$\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{2}{x} \text{ 只依赖于 } x \Rightarrow \text{积分因子 } \mu(x) = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

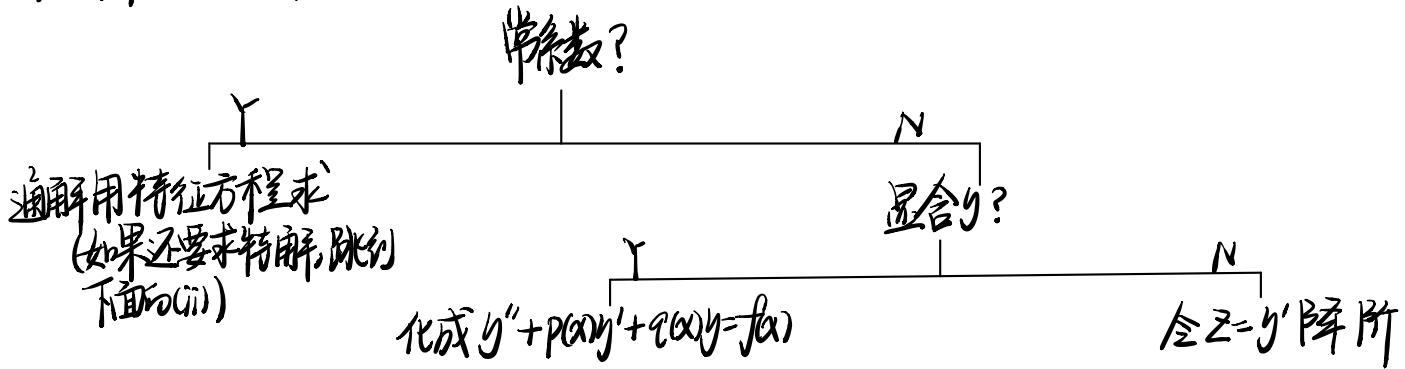
从而 $3x^2dx + 2ydy + \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} = 0$ 为恰当方程

$$\Rightarrow d(\frac{3}{2}x^2 + y^2 - \frac{y}{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x^2 + y^2 - \frac{y}{x} = C$$

注意补上特解 $x=0$.

例. 本讲义第一页 4.(3), 第三页 13

(2) 二阶微分方程



对于 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ (*)

(i) 先求 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$ 通解 (基本解组)

先观察出一个基本解 $y_1(x)$

再利用 $y_2(x) = y_1(x) \int \frac{1}{y_1^2(x)} e^{-\int p(x)dx} dx$ 求出另一个基本解

(ii) 求特解:

法一: 待定系数法: $f(x) = P_n(x) / e^{\alpha x} / \cos \beta x / \sin \beta x$ [只适用于常系数方程]

法二: 常数变易法: $\begin{cases} C'_1(x)y_1(x) + C'_2(x)y_2(x) = 0 \\ C'_1(x)y'_1(x) + C'_2(x)y'_2(x) = f(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C'_1(x) = \dots \\ C'_2(x) = \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(x) = \dots \\ C_2(x) = \dots \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow y^*(x) = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x)$ [这部分不推荐背公式]

(iii) 综合: $y(x) = C_1y_1(x) + C_2y_2(x) + y^*(x)$ (C_1, C_2 任意常数)

* 欧拉方程 $x^2y'' + px y' + qy = f(x)$

令 $x = e^t$, 可化为 $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + (p-1)\frac{dy}{dt} + y = f(e^t) \rightarrow$ 常系数方程

3. 级数收敛性判别

(1) 正项级数: 见习题 7.1 的 2 (实际判别法更多, 但 2 中所列基本可用)

(2) 交错项级数: Leibniz 判别法 ($a_n > 0$ 且 $a_n \downarrow 0$)

(3) 一般级数: Dirichlet (单调趋于 0 + 部分和有界)

Abel (单调有界 + 收敛)

* 一定要在考前背下 $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos(n+\frac{1}{2})x}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}}$, $\sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x - \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}}$

(实在怕记错就用积化和差公式或复数方法推)

(4) 余项级数与绝对收敛: 见习题 7.1 的 13 红字部分

4. 补充习题

4.1 求 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^x \sin x + (x+1)e^{2x}$ 的通解

对应齐次方程 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3$ (二重根) \Rightarrow 基本解组 $[e^{3x}, xe^{3x}]$

下求非齐次特解:

由叠加原理, 只需分别求 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^x \sin x$ 和 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{2x}$ 特解

对 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^x \sin x$, 设 $y_1^* = e^x (a \cos x + b \sin x)$

则 $(y_1^*)' = e^x [(a+b)\cos x + (b-a)\sin x]$, $(y_1^*)'' = e^x (2b\cos x - 2a\sin x)$

$$\begin{cases} 2b - 6(a+b) + 9a = 0 \\ -2a - 6(b-a) + 9b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{4}{25} \\ b = \frac{3}{25} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_1^* = \frac{e^x}{25} (4 \cos x + 3 \sin x)$$

对 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{2x}$, 设 $y_2^* = (c + dx)e^{2x}$

则 $(y_2^*)' = (2c + d + 2dx)e^{2x}$, $(y_2^*)'' = (4c + 4d + 4dx)e^{2x}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4c+4d-6(2c+d)+9c=1 \\ 4d-12d+9d=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c=3 \\ d=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_2^* = (3+x)e^{2x}$$

综上, $y(x) = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{3x} + (3+x)e^{2x} + \frac{e^x}{25}(4\cos x + 3\sin x)$

4.2 设 $y_1(x) = xe^x + e^{2x}$, $y_2(x) = xe^x + e^{-x}$, $y_3 = xe^x + e^{2x} - e^{-x}$

是某二阶常系数非线性微分方程的3个解. 求此方程.

先找齐次方程解: $y_2(x) - y_1(x) = e^{-x} - e^{2x}$

$$y_1(x) - y_3(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$(y_1 - y_3) - (y_2 - y_1) = e^{2x} \text{ 仍为齐次方程的解}$$

故基解组 $\{e^{-x}, e^{2x}\}$ \Rightarrow 特征方程 $(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - y' - 2 = 0$$

下求非齐次方程, 设 $y'' - y' - 2 = f(x)$

任意代入 y_1, y_2, y_3 中一个, 即得 $f(x) = (1-2x)e^x$

故 $y'' - y' - 2 = (1-2x)e^x$

4.3 $y'' + 3y' + 2y = f(x)$, $f \in C[a, +\infty)$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

证明: 方程的任一解 $y(x)$ 均有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y(x) = 0$

齐次通解 $y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

设非齐次特解为 $y^*(x) = C_1(x)e^{-x} + C_2(x)e^{-2x}$

$$\begin{cases} C'_1(x)e^{-x} + C'_2(x)e^{-2x} = 0 \\ -C'_1(x)e^{-x} - 2C'_2(x)e^{-2x} = f(x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C'_1(x) = e^x f(x) \\ C'_2(x) = -e^{2x} f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(x) = \int_a^x e^t f(t) dt \\ C_2(x) = -\int_a^x e^{2t} f(t) dt \end{cases}$$

通解 $y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + e^{-x} \int_a^x e^t f(t) dt - e^{-2x} \int_a^x e^{2t} f(t) dt$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} \int_a^x e^t f(t) dt \stackrel{L'Hopital}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x f(x)}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

4.4 级数 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots$ 是发散的

(反证) 假设收敛, 则 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \dots$ 也收敛
 但 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}} - \frac{1}{2k+1} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}} - \frac{1}{2k} = \frac{\sqrt{2k}-1}{2k} > \frac{1}{k}$ ($k > 1$ 时)
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2k}} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right)$ 发散, 矛盾!

4.5 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是递减正数列, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)$ 发散.

(\Leftarrow) 由条件, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 记为 a . 则 $a \geq 0$

(反证) 假设 $a > 0$, 则 $1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{a_n - a}{a_n}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 - a_N) = a_1 - a$ 收敛

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)$ 收敛 (利用正项级数比较判别法) 矛盾!

(\Rightarrow) $\sum_{N=n}^{n+p} \left(1 - \frac{a_{N+1}}{a_N} \right) = \sum_{N=n}^{n+p} \frac{a_N - a_{N+1}}{a_N} \geq \frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{N=n}^{n+p} (a_N - a_{N+1}) = \frac{a_n - a_{n+p+1}}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{a_{n+p+1}}{a_n}$
 $\forall n$, 取 p 充分大, 使 $\frac{a_{n+p+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $\sum_{N=n}^{n+p} \left(1 - \frac{a_{N+1}}{a_N} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)$ 发散

(没太理解的写一下级数收敛的柯西准则, 再写出否定形式)

4.6 第一章综合习题第12.

[万一期末考这个概念, 可别再错了...]

$a_n \rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\{b_n\}$ 为正数列, $c_n = \frac{a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n}{b_1 + \dots + b_n}$, 求证 $\{c_n\}$ 收敛

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 则由 Stolz 定理, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n b_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{N=n}^{n+p} b_N \rightarrow 0$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$ (HP)

注意: $c_n = \frac{(a_1 - a)b_1 + \dots + (a_n - a)b_n}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} + a$

$$\text{故 } |c_n - c_{n+p}| = \left| \frac{(a_1 - a)b_1 + \dots + (a_n - a)b_n}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} - \frac{(a_1 - a)b_1 + \dots + (a_{n+p} - a)b_{n+p}}{b_1 + \dots + b_{n+p}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(a_1 - a)b_1 + \dots + (a_n - a)b_n - \frac{b_1 + \dots + b_n}{b_1 + \dots + b_{n+p}} [(a_1 - a)b_1 + \dots + (a_{n+p} - a)b_{n+p}]}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\frac{b_{n+1} + \dots + b_{n+p}}{b_1 + \dots + b_{n+p}} [(a_1 - a)b_1 + \dots + (a_n - a)b_n] - \frac{b_1 + \dots + b_n}{b_1 + \dots + b_{n+p}} [(a_{n+1} - a)b_{n+1} + \dots + (a_{n+p} - a)b_{n+p}]}{b_1 + \dots + b_n} \right|$$

注意: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \Rightarrow \exists M, \text{s.t. } |a_i - a| \leq M, \forall i$

$$\leq M \cdot \frac{b_{n+1} + \dots + b_{n+p}}{b_1 + \dots + b_{n+p}} + M \cdot \frac{b_{n+1} + \dots + b_{n+p}}{b_1 + \dots + b_{n+p}} \leq \frac{2M}{b_1} \cdot \sum_{N=n+1}^{n+p} b_N \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

4.6 写得太麻烦！

由分母收敛只需证分子收敛

而 $|a_n b_n + \dots + a_{n+p} b_{n+p}| \leq M |b_{n+1} + \dots + b_{n+p}| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ (AP)

直接得证！

(不好意思习题课讲得这么复杂了)

4.7 设 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$, 且对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, 级数 $S_k = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n$ 收敛.

若 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_k = l$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = l$.

只需证 $|\sum_{n=1}^k a_n - S_k| \rightarrow 0$, 即证 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists k, \forall k > K, |\sum_{n=1}^k a_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n| < \varepsilon$

为此, 我们利用三角不等式

$|\sum_{n=1}^k a_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n| \leq |\sum_{n=1}^k a_n - \sum_{n=1}^k e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n| + |\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n|$ 分别证.

(1) $\because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, |n a_n| < \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} |\sum_{n=1}^k a_n - \sum_{n=1}^k e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n| &= |\sum_{n=1}^k a_n (1 - e^{-\frac{n}{k}})| \\ &\leq |\sum_{n=1}^N a_n (1 - e^{-\frac{n}{k}})| + |\sum_{n=N+1}^k a_n (1 - e^{-\frac{n}{k}})| \end{aligned}$$

I: $\forall 1 \leq n \leq N, \exists K, \forall k > K, |1 - e^{-\frac{n}{k}}| < \varepsilon / |\sum_{n=1}^N a_n|$

$$\text{则 } I_1 \leq \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n| \cdot |1 - e^{-\frac{n}{k}}| \leq \sum_{n=1}^N (|a_n| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\sum_{n=1}^N |a_n|}) = \varepsilon$$

I₂: 注意到 $1 - e^{-\frac{n}{k}} \leq \frac{n}{k}$

$$\text{则 } I_2 \leq \sum_{n=N+1}^k |a_n| \frac{n}{k} \leq \varepsilon \cdot \frac{k-N}{k} < \varepsilon$$

$$(2) \left| \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{n}{k}} a_n \right| \leq \varepsilon \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n e^{\frac{n}{k}}} = \varepsilon \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \int_{n-1}^n \frac{dx}{x e^{\frac{x}{k}}} \leq \varepsilon \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \int_{n-1}^n \frac{dx}{x e^{x/k}}$$

$$\stackrel{t=x/k}{=} \varepsilon \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \int_{(n-1)/k}^{n/k} \frac{dt}{t e^t} = \varepsilon \int_{(k-1)/k}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t e^t} \leq \varepsilon \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t e^t} < A \cdot \varepsilon$$