

1. 微分方程 $ydx + xdy = 0$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 的特解为_____.

$$\Rightarrow xdy = -ydx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x} \quad y|_{x=1} = C = 1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{x}$$

2. 已知 $f(x)$ 为可导函数, 并且 $f'(x) > 0$, 满足方程 $f'(x) = 9 + \int_0^x \frac{f(t) \sin t}{1 + \cos t} dt$,

求 $f(x)$. $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \frac{-d(1 + \cos x)}{1 + \cos x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{f(x) \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \quad f(0) = 9$

$$\ln|y| = -\ln(1 + \cos x) + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{y \sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$y = \frac{C}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$y(0) = \frac{C}{2} = 9 \quad \therefore C = 18 \quad \text{故 } f(x) = \frac{18}{1 + \cos x}$$

3. 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$

① $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{2}{x+1} dx$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|y| = 2\ln|x+1| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C(x+1)^2$$

② 设 $y = C(x) \cdot (x+1)^2$ 为原方程的解, 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2y}{x+1} = C'(x)(x+1)^2 + 2C(x)(x+1) - 2C(x)(x+1) = C'(x)(x+1)^2 = (x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

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

$$\text{故 } y = \left(\frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C\right)(x+1)^2 = C(x+1)^2 + \frac{2}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

4. 解方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x+y}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = x+y \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} - x = y \Rightarrow x = e^{-\int dy} [C + \int y e^{-\int dy} dy]$$

$$= e^{-y} (C + \int y e^{-y} dy) = e^{-y} (C - y e^{-y} - e^{-y})$$

$$= C e^{-y} - y - 1$$

5. 求微分方程 $(1+x^2)y'' = 2xy'$, $y|_{x=0} = 1$, $y'|_{x=0} = 3$ 的特解.

令 $y' = p$ 则 $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 3(1+x^2)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{2xp}{1+x^2}$$

$$y = 3x + x^3 + C_2$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$y|_{x=0} = C_2 = 1$$

$$\ln|p| = \ln(1+x^2) + C_1$$

$$\text{故 } y = 3x + x^3 + 1.$$

$$p = C(1+x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C(1+x^2)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = C = 3$$

6. 解方程 $y'' - y'^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } y' = p \text{ 则 } y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p \\ y \cdot p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2 \Rightarrow y \frac{dp}{dy} = p \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{dy}{y} \\ \Rightarrow \ln|p| = \ln|y| + C \Rightarrow p = Cy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = Cy \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = C dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = Cx + C \\ \Rightarrow y = C_2 e^{Cx} \end{aligned}$$

7. 求微分方程 $y'' - y = 3e^{2x}$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 4$ 的特解.

① $y'' - y = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$

齐次方程通解 $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

② 设特解 $y^* = A e^{2x}$

$$y^{*''} - y^* = 4A e^{2x} - A e^{2x} = 3A e^{2x} = 3e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore A = 1 \quad y^* = e^{2x}$$

8. 求微分方程 $y'' - 4y = 4e^{2x} + 1$ 的通解.

① $y'' - 4y = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 2$

齐次方程通解 $Y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x}$

② 对 $f_1(x) = 4e^{2x}$ 设 $y_1^* = A x e^{2x}$

$$y_1^{*'} = (A + 2Ax) e^{2x}$$

$$y_1^{*''} = (2A + 2A + 4Ax) e^{2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1^{*''} - 4y_1^* &= (4A + 4Ax - 4Ax) e^{2x} \\ &= 4A e^{2x} = 4e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = 1 \quad y_1^* = x e^{2x}$$

9. 已知 $y=1, y=x, y=x^2$ 是某二阶非齐次线性微分方程的三个解, 则该方程的通解为_____.

$$y = C_1(x-1) + C_2(x^2-1) + 1$$

\therefore 原方程通解 $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x + e^{2x}$

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

$$y|_{x=0} = C_1 + C_2 + 1 = 1$$

$$y'|_{x=0} = -C_1 + C_2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 1, C_2 = 1$$

故 $y = -e^{-x} + e^x + e^{2x}$

对 $f_2(x) = 1$ 设 $y_2^* = A$

$$y_2^{*''} - 4y_2^* = -4A = -1$$

$$\therefore A = -\frac{1}{4} \quad y_2^* = -\frac{1}{4}$$

从而所求通解 $y = Y + y_1^* + y_2^*$

$$= C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} + x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

10. 对微分方程 $y'' - y' - 2y = xe^{-x}$, 利用待定系数法求其特解 y^* 时, 下列特解设法正确的是 ().

(A) $y^* = x(Ax + B)e^{-x}$

(B) $y^* = (Ax + B)e^{-x}$

(C) $y^* = Axe^{-x}$

(D) $y^* = x^2(Ax + B)e^{-x}$

11. 设非齐次线性微分方程 $y' - P(x)y = Q(x)$ 有两个不同的解 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$, C 为任意常数, 则该方程的通解为 ().

(A) $C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$

(B) $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$

(C) $C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$

(D) $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$

12. 具有特解 $y_1(x) = e^{-x}, y_2(x) = 2xe^{-x}, y_3(x) = 3e^x$ 的三阶常系数齐次线性微分方程是 (). $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 1$

(A) $y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0$

(B) $y''' + y'' - y' - y = 0$

(C) $y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0$

(D) $y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

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

13. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续且满足 $f(x) = x^3 + \int_0^x (t-x)f(t)dt$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$= x^3 + \int_0^x tf(t)dt - x \int_0^x f(t)dt \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x)$$

$$= 3x^2 - \int_0^x f(t)dt \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) + f(x) = 6x$$

齐次方程 $f'(x) + f(x) = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\therefore \lambda = \pm i$$

齐次方程通解 $Y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

设特解 $y^* = Ax + B$

则 $y^{*''} + y^* = Ax + B = 6x$

$$\therefore A = 6, B = 0 \quad y^* = 6x$$

从而方程通解 $y = Y + y^* = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + 6x$

$$y' = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + 6$$

$$y|_{x=0} = 0 = 0$$

$$y'|_{x=0} = 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 0$$

$$C_2 = -6$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = -6 \sin x + 6x$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y'} \quad \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = -\frac{y''}{y'^2}$$

14. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有二阶导数, 且 $y' \neq 0$, $x = x(y)$ 是 $y = y(x)$ 的反函数。

(1) 试将 $x = x(y)$ 所满足的微分方程 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} + (y + \sin x)\left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 = 0$ 变换为 $y = y(x)$ 满

足微分方程。 $\Rightarrow -\frac{y''}{y'^2} + (y + \sin x) \frac{1}{y'^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y'' - y = \sin x$

(2) 求变换后的微分方程满足初始条件 $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}$ 的解。

齐次方程 $y'' - y = 0$

特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$

齐次方程通解

$$Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

设特解 $y^* = A \cos x + B \sin x$

$$y^{*'} = -A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y^{*''} = -A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$y^{*''} - y^* = -2A \cos x - 2B \sin x = \sin x$$

$$\therefore A = 0 \quad B = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y^* = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

$$\text{从而通解 } y = Y + y^* = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

$$y' = C_1 e^x - C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

$$y|_{x=0} = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \quad y'|_{x=0} = C_1 - C_2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

15. 若二阶常系数线性齐次微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = 0$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x$, $\therefore C_1 = -1, C_2 = 1$!

则非齐次方程 $y'' + ay' + by = x$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0$ 的解为 $y = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \Rightarrow y = -e^{-x} + e^x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2 \quad b = 1$$

设 $y^* = Ax + B$

$$y^{*''} - 2y^{*'} + y^* = -2A + Ax + B = x$$

$$\therefore A = 1 \quad B = 2$$

$$y^* = x + 2$$

$$y = Y + y^* = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + x + 2$$

$$y|_{x=0} = C_1 + 2 = 2$$

$$y' = C_2 e^x + (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x + 1$$

$$y'|_{x=0} = C_2 + C_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 0 \quad C_2 = -1$$

$$\text{从而所求 } y = -xe^x + x + 2$$