

习题 5-2

1. (1) 由 $xy y' = 1 - x^2$ 得:

$$y dy = \frac{1-x^2}{x} dx, \text{ 两端积分}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} y^2 = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - \ln x^2 = C$$

(2) 由 $x\sqrt{1+y^2} dx + y\sqrt{1+x^2} dy = 0$ 得:

$$\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \quad \text{两端积分:}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+y^2)}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1+y^2} = C$$

(3) 由 $xy' - y \ln y = 0$ 得

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy \quad \text{两端积分}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|x| = \ln \ln y + C_1 = \ln \ln y + \ln|C| \quad (C \text{ 是任意的非零常数})$$

$$\Rightarrow Cx = \ln y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{Cx}$$

(4) 由 $\sqrt{1-x^2} y' = \sqrt{1-y^2}$ 得:

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \text{两端积分:}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin y = \arcsin x + C$$

又 $\begin{cases} y=1 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$ 也满足上述通解.

(5) 由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 10^{x+y}$ 得

$$\frac{dy}{10^y} = 10^x dx \quad \text{两端积分}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{10^y} dy = \int 10^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int 10^{-y} d(-y) = - \int 10^x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10^{-y}}{\ln 10} = -\frac{10^x}{\ln 10} + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 10^{-y} + 10^x = C$$

(6) 对 $(e^{xy} - e^x)dx + (e^{xy} + e^y)dy = 0$ 变形可得:

$$\frac{dy}{e^y - 1} = \frac{dx}{e^{-x} + 1} \quad \text{两端积分:}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^y - 1} dy = \int \frac{1}{e^{-x} + 1} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln|e^y - 1| - y = x + \ln|e^{-x} + 1| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^y - 1)e^y(e^{-x} + 1)e^x = C_2$$

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

(7) 由 $(y+1)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + x^3 = 0$ 得

$$(y+1)^2 dy = -x^3 dx \quad \text{两端积分:}$$

$$\int (y+1)^2 dy = \int -x^3 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}y^3 + y^2 + y = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^4 + 4(y+1)^3 = C$$

(8) 由 $-xy' = y^2$ 得: $-x \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2$, 即:

$$-\frac{1}{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{两端积分:}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \ln|x| + C$$

(9) 由 $\cos x \sin y dx + \sin x \cos y dy = 0$ 得:

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = -\frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy \text{ 两端积分:}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = -\int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \sin y = C.$$

(10) 对 $xy(y-xy') = x+yy'$ 两边同除 xy 得

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

$$\Rightarrow y - \frac{1}{y} = (x + \frac{1}{x}) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{y^2-1} dy = \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \text{ 两端积分得:}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |y^2-1| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln C$$

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

(11) 由 $y^2 dx + y dy = x^2 y dy - dx$ 得

$$\frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{y}{y^2+1} dy \text{ 两端积分}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |y^2+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln C$$

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

(12) 由 $y dx + \sqrt{x^2+1} dy = 0$ 得

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{y} dy \text{ 两端积分}$$

$$-\ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) = \ln |y| + \ln |C|$$

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

2. (1) 由 $(1+e^x)yy' = e^x$ 得:

$$ydy = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \quad \text{两端积分}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln(1+e^x) + C$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=1} = 1, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{2} = \ln(1+e) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1+e)$$

$$\text{则特解为 } \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln(1+e^x) + \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1+e)$$

(2) 由 $\frac{x}{1+y}dx - \frac{y}{1+x}dy = 0$ 得:

$$x(1+x)dx = y(1+y)dy \quad \text{两端积分}$$

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

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=0} = 1, \text{ 有 } 0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{则特解为 } \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{5}{6}$$

(3) 由 $y' \sin x = y \ln y$ 得:

$$\frac{1}{y \ln y} dy = \frac{1}{\sin x} dx \quad \text{两边积分:}$$

$$\ln |\ln y| = \ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| + |C| \Rightarrow \ln |y| = C \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = e \text{ 则 } 1 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\text{则特解为 } y = e^{\tan \frac{x}{2}}$$

(4) 由 $xy' + y = y^2$ 得:

$$\frac{1}{y^2-y} dy = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{两端积分得}$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y} \right| = \ln |x| + |C| \Rightarrow \frac{y-1}{y} = Cx$$

$$\text{又 } y(1) = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则: } -1 = C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$\text{则特解为 } y(1+x) = 1$$

(5) 由 $\cos y dx + (1+e^{-x})\sin y dy = 0$ 得:

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -\tan y dy \text{ 两边积分有:}$$

$$x + \ln|e^{-x}+1| = \ln|\cos y| + \ln|C|$$

$$\text{则: } 1+e^x = C|\cos y|$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 则 } 1+1 = C \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow C = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{则特解为: } (1+e^x)\sec y = 2\sqrt{2}$$

(6) 由 $\arctan y dy + (1+y^2)x dx = 0$ 得:

$$\frac{\arctan y}{1+y^2} dy = -x dx \text{ 两边积分有:}$$

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

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=0} = 1, \text{ 则 } \frac{\pi^2}{32} = C.$$

$$\text{则特解为: } x^2 + (\arctan y)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

3. (1) 由 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{1+\frac{y}{x}}{1-\frac{y}{x}}$, 由齐次方程方法:

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则:}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u}{1-u} - u = \frac{1+u^2}{1-u}$$

分离变量则:

$$\frac{1-u}{1+u^2} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 两边积分:}$$

$$\arctan u - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) = \ln|x| + C_1$$

代入 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 得:

$$\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) = C$$

(2) 两边同除 xy 可得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2 - 2}{3 \frac{y}{x}}, \text{ 这是齐次方程}$$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则:

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2 - 2}{3u} - u = \frac{-2u^2 - 2}{3u}$$

分离变量, 有:

$$\frac{3u}{-2u^2 - 2} du = \frac{dx}{x} \text{ 两边积分.}$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \ln(u^2 + 1) = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \ln|x| + 3 \ln(u^2 + 1) = 4C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln x^4 (u^2 + 1)^3 = \ln|C|$$

$$\Rightarrow x^4 (u^2 + 1)^3 = C_2$$

将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入, 有:

$$\frac{(y^2 + x^2)^3}{x^2} = C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解为: } 3 \ln(y^4 + x^2) = 2 \ln|x| + C_2 \text{ 即 } (x^2 + y^2)^3 = (x^2)$$

(3) 由 $xy' = y \ln \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$.

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 用齐次方程法:

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = u \ln u - u, \text{ 分离变量得:}$$

$$\frac{du}{u \ln u - u} = \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 两边积分.}$$

$$\ln|\ln u - 1| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln u - 1 = Cx$$

将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入:

$$\ln \frac{y}{x} - 1 = Cx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x e^{Cx+1}$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} (1 + \ln \frac{y}{x})$$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 用齐次方程法:

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = u(1 + \ln u) - u, \text{ 分离变量:}$$

$$\frac{1}{u \ln u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{两边积分:}$$

$$\ln |\ln u| = \ln |x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln |u| = C_2 |x| = C_2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow u = e^{C_2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x e^{C_2 x}$$

(5) 两边以 x 得:

$$1 - \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \cos \frac{y}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - 1}{\cos \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{\cos \frac{y}{x}}$$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则:

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = u - \frac{1}{\cos u} - u = -\frac{1}{\cos u}, \text{ 分离变量:}$$

$$\cos u du = -\frac{1}{x} dx, \text{ 两边积分:}$$

$$\sin u = -\ln |x| + C$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x} = \arcsin(C - \ln |x|)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x \arcsin(C - \ln |x|)$$

$$(6) \text{ 由 } x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2\sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} + 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 有:

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = -u + 2\sqrt{u} - u = -2u + 2\sqrt{u} \quad \text{分离变量:}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{u} - 2u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx. \text{ 两边积分:}$$

$$-\ln |1 - \sqrt{u}| = \ln |x| + \ln C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1(1 - \sqrt{u}) = 1.$$

$$\text{代入 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 得 } x - \sqrt{xy} = C_1 = C$$

(1) 由题可得: $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2e^{\frac{x}{y}}(\frac{x}{y}-1)}{1+2e^{\frac{x}{y}}}$

设 $\frac{x}{y} = u$. $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{du}{dy} \cdot y + u$, $\frac{du}{dy} \cdot y + u = \frac{2e^u(u-1)}{y[1+2e^u]}$

$\Rightarrow \ln|2e^u+u| = -\ln|y| + C_1$

则通解为 $2e^{\frac{x}{y}} + \frac{x}{y} = \frac{C}{y}$

即 $2ye^{\frac{x}{y}} + x = C$

4. (1) 由 $x(x+2y)y' - y^2 = 0$ 可得

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

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

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 有:

$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2}{1+2u} - u = \frac{-u^2-u}{1+2u}$

分离变量得:

$\frac{1+2u}{-u^2-u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ 两边积分

$-\ln|u(u+1)| = \ln|x| + C$

即 $\ln|\frac{x^2}{y^2+xy}| = \ln|x| + C$

因 $y|x=1=1$, 则: $-\ln 2 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = -\ln 2$

则特解为 $\frac{x^2}{y^2+xy} = \frac{x}{2}$

即: $y^2+xy=2x$

(2) 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$. 则 $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+u^2}{u} - u = \frac{1}{u}$, 分离变量:

$u du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ 两边积分得 $\frac{1}{2}u^2 = \ln|x| + C_1$

即 $\frac{y^2}{x^2} = 2\ln|x| + C$

又 $y|x=1=2$, 则 $\frac{4}{1} = 2 \times 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 4$

则通解为: $\frac{y^2}{x^2} = 2\ln|x| + 4$

(3) 两边同除以 x 后可得:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + 2\frac{y}{x} - (\frac{y}{x})^2}{1 - 2\frac{y}{x} - (\frac{y}{x})^2}, \text{ 这是齐次方程.}$$

设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则:

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u^2 - 2u - 1}{u^2 + 2u - 1} - u. \text{ 分离变量:}$$

$$\frac{(u^2 + 2u - 1)}{(u+1)(u-1)} du = -\frac{1}{x} dx \text{ 两边积分}$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{u^2 + 1}{u+1} \right| = -\ln|x| + \ln|C|$$

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

$$\text{即: } \frac{y^2 + x^2}{y+x} = C$$

$$\text{又 } y/x = 1, \text{ 则 } \frac{1+1}{1+1} = C, \Rightarrow C=1.$$

$$\therefore x+y = x^2 + y^2$$

$$5. (1) \text{ 解方程组 } \begin{cases} y+2=0 \\ x+y+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=3 \quad y=-2.$$

令 $u=x-3$ $v=y+2$, 则:

$$\frac{dv}{du} = 2 \left(\frac{v}{u+v} \right)^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u}{v} + 1 \right)^2$$

令 $z = \frac{u}{v}$, 则:

$$v \frac{dz}{dv} = \frac{1}{2} (z+1)^2 - z = \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

分离变量:

$$\frac{1}{z^2 + 1} dz = \frac{1}{2v} dv \text{ 两边积分:}$$

$$\arctan z = \frac{1}{2} \ln|v| + C$$

$$\text{即 } \arctan \frac{x-3}{y+2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|y+2| + C$$

(2) 令 $u = x - y + 1$. 两端对 x 求导得:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 则 } \frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \sin^2 u = \cos^2 u.$$

分离变量: $\frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du = dx.$

两边求积分: $\tan u = x + C$

即 $\tan(x - y + 1) = x + C$

(3) 令 $u = x + y$, 两端对 x 求导得:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + (x + y)^2 = 1 + u^2$$

分离变量: $\frac{1}{1+u^2} du = dx$

两边积分: $\arctan u = x + C$

即 $\arctan(x + y) = x + C$

(4) 由已知得: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - 5y + 3}{2x + 4y - 6}$

求解 $\begin{cases} 2x - 5y + 3 = 0 \\ 2x + 4y - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$

令 $\xi = x - 1$, $\eta = y - 1$ 则:

$$\frac{d\eta}{d\xi} = \frac{2\xi - 5\eta}{2\xi + 4\eta} = \frac{2 - 5\frac{\eta}{\xi}}{2 - 4\frac{\eta}{\xi}}$$

令 $u = \frac{\eta}{\xi}$, 则

$$\xi \frac{du}{d\xi} = \frac{2 - 5u}{2 - 4u} - u = \frac{4u^2 - 7u + 2}{2 - 4u}$$

两边分离变量: $\frac{2 - 4u}{4u^2 - 7u + 2} du = \frac{1}{\xi} d\xi.$

两边积分: $-\left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{u-2} + \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{4u+1}\right) du = \int \frac{1}{\xi} d\xi$

即: $-\frac{2}{3} \ln|u-2| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|4u+1| = \ln|\xi| + \ln|C|$

$\Rightarrow \xi^3 (u-2)^2 (4u+1) = C$

即 $(4y - x - 3)(y + 2x - 3)^2 = C$

(5) 令 $u = x+y$. 则 $du = dx+dy \Rightarrow dx = du-dy$ 代入原方程

$$u du - u dy + (3u-4) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u du + 2u dy - 4 dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = \frac{u du}{4-2u} \text{ 两边积分}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}u - \ln|u-2| + C_1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(x+y) - \ln|x+y-2| + C_1$$

$$\text{即 } x+3y+2\ln|x+y-2| = C$$

6. (1) 利用一阶线性微分方程通解公式有:

$$y = e^{-\int 1 dx} [C + \int \cos x e^{\int 1 dx} dx]$$

$$= e^{-x} [C + \int \cos x e^x dx]$$

$$= e^{-x} [C + \frac{e^x}{1+1} (\sin x + \cos x)]$$

$$= C e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)$$

(2). 该方程为一阶线性微分方程.

$$P(x) = 2x, \quad Q(x) = x e^{-x^2}$$

利用通解公式:

$$\text{其中 } \int P(x) dx = x^2$$

$$y = e^{-x^2} [C + \int x e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{x^2} dx]$$

$$= e^{-x^2} [C + \frac{1}{2} x^2]$$

$$= C e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} x^2$$

(3) 由 $(y^4+2x)y' = y$ 可得: $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{2}{y}x = y^3$. 这是一阶线性微分方程

$$P(y) = -\frac{2}{y}, \quad Q(y) = y^3$$

$$x = e^{-\int \frac{2}{y} dy} [C + \int y^3 e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} dy] = e^{-2\ln y} [C + \int y^3 \cdot e^{-2\ln y} dy]$$

$$= y^2 [C + \frac{1}{2} y^2] = \frac{1}{2} y^4 + C y^2$$

(4) $y' - \frac{2x}{1+x^2} y = 1+x^2$. 这是一阶线性微分方程.

$$P(x) = \frac{-2x}{1+x^2} \quad Q(x) = 1+x^2$$

$$\int P(x) dx = -\ln(1+x^2), \quad \therefore$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{\ln(1+x^2)} \left[C + \int (1+x^2) e^{-\ln(1+x^2)} dx \right]$$

$$= (1+x^2) [C + x]$$

(5) $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} y = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x}$, 这是一阶线性微分方程.

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \quad Q(x) = \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \tan x$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{-\tan x} \left[C + \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} e^{\tan x} dx \right]$$

$$\text{其中 } \int \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} e^{\tan x} dx = \int \tan x e^{\tan x} d(\tan x) = \tan x e^{\tan x} - e^{\tan x}$$

$$\text{则 } y = C e^{-\tan x} + \tan x - 1$$

(6) $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x \ln x} \cdot y = \frac{1}{x}$, 这是一阶线性微分方程

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x} \quad Q(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int P(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln |\ln x|$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{-\ln |\ln x|} \left[C + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^{\ln |\ln x|} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\ln x|} \left[C + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot |\ln x| dx \right] \quad (\text{不妨设 } x > 1)$$

$$= C \frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{\ln x} \left(\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{C}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

(7) $y' - \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{1}{\ln x}$ 这是一阶线性微分方程.

$$p(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \quad Q(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{x} dx = -\ln x$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{\ln x} \left[C + \int \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot e^{-\ln x} dx \right]$$

$$= x [C + \ln |\ln x|]$$

$$= Cx + x \ln |\ln x|$$

(8) $\frac{dx}{dy} - x = e^y$, 这是一阶线性微分方程

$$p(y) = -1, \quad Q(y) = e^y$$

$$\int p(y) dy = -y$$

$$\text{则 } x = e^y \left[C + \int e^y e^{-y} dy \right]$$

$$= e^y [C + y]$$

(9) $\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y}x = -\frac{y}{2}$, 属于一阶线性微分方程

$$p(y) = -\frac{3}{y} \quad Q(y) = -\frac{y}{2}$$

$$\int p(y) dy = -3 \ln y$$

$$x = e^{3 \ln y} \left[C + \int -\frac{y}{2} \cdot e^{-3 \ln y} dy \right]$$

$$= C y^3 + y^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$= C y^3 + \frac{1}{2} y^2$$

7. (1) $xy' + y - e^x = 0 \Rightarrow y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{e^x}{x}$ 是一阶线性微分方程.

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad Q(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}, \text{ 不妨令 } x > 0$$

$$\int P(x)dx = \ln x$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{-\ln x} \left[C + \int \frac{e^x}{x} \cdot e^{\ln x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} [C + e^x]$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=a} = b.$$

$$\text{则 } b = \frac{1}{a} (C + e^a) \Rightarrow C = ab - e^a$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{1}{x} (e^x + ab - e^a)$$

(2) 原微分方程是一阶线性微分方程

$$P(x) = -\tan x \quad Q(x) = \sec x$$

$$\int P(x)dx = \ln \cos x$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{\ln \cos x} \left[C + \int \sec x e^{\ln \cos x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} [C + x]$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=0} = 0, \text{ 有 } 0 = \frac{C}{1} \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow d(xy) = \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = -\cos x + C$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=\pi} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \pi = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = \pi - 1$$

$$\text{则 } xy = -\cos x + \pi - 1$$

(4) $y' + \frac{x}{1-x^2} y = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$, 这是一阶线性微分方程.

$$P(x) = \frac{x}{1-x^2} \quad Q(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\int P(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2|$$

$$\text{则 } y = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2|} \left[C + \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2|} dx \right], \text{ 不妨设 } x^2 < 1$$

$$= \sqrt{1-x^2} \left[C + \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right]$$

$$= C\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= C\sqrt{1-x^2} + x$$

$$\text{又 } y(0)=1, \text{ 有 } 1 = C + 0 \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$\text{则 } y = \sqrt{1-x^2} + x$$

8. (1) 这属于 $n=2$ 的伯努利方程

令 $u = y^{-1}$, 则方程可化为:

$$\frac{du}{dx} - u = -\sin x - \cos x$$

这是一个线性方程: $P(x) = -1 \quad Q(x) = \sin x - \cos x$

$$\int P(x) dx = -x$$

$$\text{由通解公式: } u = e^x \left[C + \int (\sin x - \cos x) e^{-x} dx \right]$$

$$= e^x [C + (C - e^{-x} \sin x)]$$

$$= C e^x - \sin x$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{1}{C e^x - \sin x}$$

(2) 这属于 $n=5$ 的伯努利方程

令 $u = y^{-4}$, 则方程化为:

$$\frac{du}{dx} + 4x(-1)u = -4x$$

这是线性方程: $P(x) = 4 \quad Q(x) = -4x$

$$\int P(x) dx = 4x.$$

由通解公式:

$$\begin{aligned}u &= e^{-4x} \left[C + \int (-4x) e^{4x} dx \right] \\&= C e^{-4x} + e^{-4x} \cdot [e^{4x}(-x + \frac{1}{4})] \\&= (C e^{-4x} - x + \frac{1}{4})\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{y^4} = C e^{-4x} - x + \frac{1}{4}$$

(3) 原方程变形为: $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = y^3(1+\ln x)$ 这是 $n=3$ 的伯努利方程.

令 $u = y^{-2}$, 则方程化为:

$$\frac{du}{dx} - 2(-\frac{1}{x})u = -2(1+\ln x) \quad \text{这是线性方程}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{x} \quad Q(x) = -2(1+\ln x)$$

$$\int P(x) dx = 2 \ln x$$

由通解公式, 有:

$$\begin{aligned}u &= e^{-2 \ln x} \left[C + \int -2(1+\ln x) e^{2 \ln x} dx \right] \\&= \frac{C}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \left[-\frac{4}{9} x^3 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \ln x \right] \\&= \frac{C}{x^2} - \frac{4}{9} x - \frac{2}{3} x \ln x\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{C}{x^2} - \frac{4}{9} x - \frac{2}{3} x \ln x$$

(4) 这是 $n=-1$ 的伯努利方程

令 $u = y^2$, 原方程化为:

$$\frac{du}{dx} + 2x(-1)u = 2x^2 \quad \text{这是线性方程}$$

$$P(x) = -2 \quad Q(x) = 2x^2$$

$$\int P(x) dx = -2x$$

由通解公式:

$$u = e^{2x} \left[C + \int 2x^2 e^{-2x} dx \right] = C e^{2x} + e^{2x} [-e^{-2x}(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2})] = (C e^{2x} - x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\text{则 } y^2 = C e^{2x} - x^2 - x - \frac{1}{2}$$

(5) 由已知可得: $\frac{dx}{dy} - yx = y^3 x^2$

这是 $n=2$ 的伯努利方程

令 $u = x^{-1}$, 则方程化为:

$$\frac{du}{dy} + yx = -y^3 \quad \text{这是一阶线性方程}$$

$$p(y) = y \quad Q(y) = -y^3$$

$$\int p(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} y^2$$

由通解公式:

$$u = e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} \left[C + \int -y^3 e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy \right]$$

$$= C e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} - y^2 + 2$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{1}{x} = C e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} - y^2 + 2$$

9. (1) $\Rightarrow x y dx + x^3 y^2 dy = 0$

令 $u = xy$,

(与书中方法不同, 这个方法可参考其他常微分教材)

$$u du + u^3 y^{-1} dy = 0$$

$$d(\ln y) = (-u^{-2} - u^{-3}) du$$

$$\ln y = u^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} u^{-2} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}(u^{-1}+1)^2}$$

$$\text{即 } y = C e^{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{xy} + 1)^2}$$

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时, 原方程为 $3y^2 y' = x+1 \Rightarrow (y^3)' = x+1$

$$\text{即 } y^3 = \int (x+1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C$$

当 $a \neq 0$ 时, 原方程可化为 $3y^2 dy - ay^3 dx = (x+1) dx$

$$\Rightarrow dy^3 - ay^3 dx = (x+1) dx, \text{ 令 } u = y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow du - a u dx = (x+1) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} - a u = x+1 \quad \text{这是一阶线性微分方程.}$$

$$\text{则 } u = e^{\int a dx} \left[C + \int (x+1) e^{-\int a dx} dx \right] = C e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} (ax+1-a)$$

$$\text{即 } y^3 = C e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} (ax+1-a)$$

(3) 由题可得: $\cos y dy + \sin y \cos^2 y dx = \sin^3 y dx$

即 $d \sin y + \sin y \cos^2 y dx = \sin^3 y dx$

令 $u = \sin y$, 有:

$$du + u(1-u^2)dx = u^3 dx$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{du}{dx} = u^3 - u(1-u^2) = 2u^3 - u$$

$$\text{则 } u = \int (2u^3 - u) du = \frac{1}{2}u^4 - \frac{1}{2}u^2 + C_1$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} \sin^4 y - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 y - \sin y = C$$

(应该题目出错了)

(4) 由题可得: $\sec^2 y dy + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \tan y dx = x dx$

$$\Rightarrow d \tan y + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \tan y dx = x dx$$

令 $u = \tan y$, 有:

$$\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{x}{1+x^2} u = x \quad \text{这是一阶线性方程.}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} \quad Q(x) = x$$

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

由通解公式:

$$u = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)} \left[C + \int x e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \left[C + \int x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \right]$$

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

$$\text{即 } \tan y = \frac{C}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)$$

(5) 两边同乘 e^y 可得: $e^y dy + e^y dx = 4 \sin x dx$

$$\Rightarrow de^y + e^y dx = 4 \sin x dx \quad \text{令 } u = e^y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + u = 4 \sin x \quad \text{这是一阶线性方程:}$$

$$P(x) = 1 \quad Q(x) = 4 \sin x \quad \int P(x) dx = x$$

$$\text{则 } u = e^x \left[C + \int 4 \sin x e^x dx \right] = C e^x + 2(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$\text{即 } e^y = C e^x + 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x$$

(6) 由原式可得:

$$x\left(\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dx}{dx}\right) = -\sin(x+y) \quad \text{即: } x \frac{d(x+y)}{dx} = -\sin(x+y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(x+y)}{\sin(x+y)} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin^2(x+y)} d(x+y) = -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\cos(x+y))}{1-\cos^2(x+y)} = -\frac{1}{x} dx, \text{ 两边积分.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{1+\cos(x+y)}{1-\cos(x+y)} \right| = 2\ln|x| + \ln|c|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1+\cos(x+y)}{1-\cos(x+y)} = ce^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\cos(x+y) = \frac{ce^{2x}-1}{ce^{2x}+1}$$