

### 习题 5-3

1. (1) 因  $xy'' = y'$ , 则  $\frac{xy'dy'}{dx} = y'$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy'}{y'} = \frac{dx}{x} \text{ 两边积分}$$

$$\ln|y'| = \ln|x| + \ln|C_1|$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = C_1 x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \int C_1 x dx = C_1 x^2 + C_2$$

(2) 令  $y' = p(y)$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$  代入方程

$$2y \cdot p \frac{dp}{dy} = 1 + p^2$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{p}{1+p^2} dp = \frac{1}{2y} dy \text{ 两边积分}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+p^2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln|y| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+p^2 = C_2 y$$

$$\text{即 } 1+(y')^2 = C_2 y$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \sqrt{C_2 y - 1}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{C_2 y - 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{C_2 y - 1}} = dx \text{ 两边积分}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{C_2 y - 1}}{C_2} = x + C$$

$$\text{即 } 4(C_2 y - 1) = C_2^2 (x + C)^2$$

(3) 由  $y'' = x + \sin x$

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \cos x + C_1$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{1}{6} x^3 - \sin x + C_1 x + C_2$$

(4) 令  $y' = p$  则  $y'' = p'$ . 则

$p' = p + x$ , 则:

$\frac{dp}{dx} - p = x$  为一阶线性微分方程

由通解公式得:

$$p = e^{-\int dx} [C_1 + \int x e^{\int dx} dx] \\ = e^x [C_1 + \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{x}{e^x}] = C_1 e^x - 1 - x$$

$$\text{即 } y' = C_1 e^x - 1 - x$$

$$\text{则 } y = C_1 e^x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - x + C_2$$

(5) 令  $y' = p$  则  $y'' = p'$ . 则:

$$p' = 1 + p^2, \text{ 即:}$$

$$\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx \text{ 两边积分得:}$$

$$\arctan p = x + C_1$$

$$\text{即 } p = \tan(x + C_1)$$

$$\text{即 } y' = \tan(x + C_1)$$

$$\text{则 } y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$$

(6) 令  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

$$\therefore \text{ 则: } y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{分离变量得: } p dp = \frac{1}{y^3} dy$$

$$\text{两边积分得: } \frac{1}{2} p^2 = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-2} + \frac{1}{2} C_1$$

$$\text{即: } p^2 = -\frac{1}{y^2} + C_1$$

$$\text{则 } \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{y^2} + C_1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{C_1 - \frac{1}{y^2}}$$

$$\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}} = dx$$

$$\text{两边积分得: } \frac{\sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}}{C_1} = x + C_2$$

$$\text{即: } C_1 y^2 - 1 = (C_1 x + C_3)^2$$

(7) 因  $xy'' + y' = 0$ ,

则  $x \frac{dy'}{dx} = -y'$

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

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

$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{C_1}{x}$

$\Rightarrow y = C_1 \ln|x| + C_2$

(8) 设  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{p dp}{dy}$

则  $\frac{p dp}{dy} = p^2 + p$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^2 + 1} = dy$

两边积分:

$\arctan p = y + C_1$

$p = \tan(y + C_1)$

即  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(y + C_1)$

则  $\frac{1}{\tan(y + C_1)} dy = dx$

两边积分:  $\ln|\sin(y + C_1)| = x + \ln|C_2|$

即  $y = \arcsin(C_2 e^x) + C_1$

(9) 因  $y''(e^x + 1) + y' = 0$  则  $(e^x + 1) \frac{dy'}{dx} = -y'$

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

两边积分:  $\ln|y'| = \ln(1 + e^{-x}) + \ln|C_1|$

$\Rightarrow y' = C_1(1 + e^{-x})$

$\Rightarrow y = C_1(x - e^{-x}) + C_2$

(10) 因  $xy''' + y'' = 1$  则  $x \frac{dy''}{dx} = 1 - y''$

则  $\frac{1}{1 - y''} dy'' = \frac{1}{x} dx$ , 两边积分得:

$-\ln|1 - y''| = \ln|x| + \ln|C_1|$

则  $y'' = 1 - \frac{1}{C_1 x}$ , 则  $y' = x - \frac{\ln|x|}{C_1} + C_2$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{C_1}(x \ln x - x) + C_2 x + C_3$

则  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2 x + C_3 \ln|x| + C_4$

(1) 因  $y''' = y''$ , 则:  $\frac{dy''}{dx} = y''$ ,

则  $\frac{1}{y''} dy'' = dx$ . 两边积分:

$$\ln|y''| = x + \ln|C_1|$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = C_1 e^x$$

$$\text{则 } y' = C_1 e^x + C_2$$

$$\text{则 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x + C_3$$

2. (1) 令  $y' = p(y)$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{p dp}{dy}$

原方程化为:  $y^3 \cdot \frac{p dp}{dy} = -1$

$$\Rightarrow 2p dp = -2y^{-3} dy$$

两边积分:  $p^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} + C_1$

$$\text{则 } p = \pm \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + C_1}}{y}$$

$$\text{即 } y' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + C_1}}{y}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y^2 + C_1}} = \pm dx, \text{ 两边积分}$$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt{y^2 + C_1} = \pm x + C_2$$

因  $y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 0$

对于  $\sqrt{y^2 + C_1} = x + C_2$  有  $\begin{cases} \sqrt{1+C_1} = 1+C_2 \\ 0 = \sqrt{1+C_1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_2 = -1 \\ C_1 = -1 \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = x - 1$$

对于  $\sqrt{y^2 + C_1} = -x + C_2$  有  $\begin{cases} 0 = \sqrt{1+C_1} \\ \sqrt{1+C_1} = -1 + C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -1 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\text{则 } \sqrt{y^2 - 1} = -x + 1$$

(2) 由  $y'' - a(y')^2 = 0$  可得:

$$\frac{dy'}{dx} = a(y')^2, \text{ 则当 } a=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{dy'}{dx} = 0, \text{ 则 } y' = C_1, \text{ 则 } y = C_1 x + C_2$$

又  $y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = -1$ . 可得  $C_1 = -1, C_2 = 0$ , 则  $y = -x$ .

当  $a \neq 0$  时, 有  $\frac{1}{a(y')^2} dy' = dx$ , 两边积分  $-\frac{1}{ay'} = x + C_1$ , 则  $y' = \frac{-1}{a(x+C_1)}$ .

则  $y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln|x+C_1| + C_2$  又  $y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = -1$ , 则  $0 = -\frac{1}{a} \ln|C_1| + C_2$  ①

$-1 = \frac{1}{aC_1}$  ② 由 ①② 得  $C_1 = a, C_2 = \frac{1}{a} \ln|a|$ . 则  $y = -\frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+1|$

(3) 令  $y' = p$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{pdp}{dy}$

则  $\frac{pdp}{dy} = e^{2y}$ , 分离变量:  $pdp = e^{2y} dy$

两边积分得:  $p^2 = e^{2y} + C_1$  由  $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$  得  $C_1 = -1$

$\Rightarrow p = \pm \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1} = \frac{dy}{dx}$

分离变量  $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{e^{2y} - 1}} = \pm dx$

两边积分:  $\arcsine^{-y} = \pm x + C_2$

又  $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$ , 得  $C_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

则特解为:  $\arcsine^{-y} = \pm x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

即:  $\cos x = e^{-y}$

即:  $y = \ln |\sec x|$

(4) 令  $y' = p(y)$ . 则  $y'' = \frac{pdp}{dy}$ , 则:

$\frac{pdp}{dy} = 3\sqrt{y}$  分离变量为:

$pdp = 3\sqrt{y} dy$  两边积分:

$\frac{1}{2} p^2 = 2y^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1$

即  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{4y^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2C_1}$

因  $y(0) = 1$   $y'(0) = 2$  则  $2 = \pm \sqrt{4 + 2C_1}$

则  $C_1 = 0$ . 且  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{4y^{\frac{3}{2}} + 0} = 2y^{\frac{3}{4}}$

$\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{4}} dy = dx$  两边积分:

$2y^{\frac{1}{4}} = x + C_2$

又  $y(0) = 1$  则  $2 = 0 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 2$

则  $2y^{\frac{1}{4}} = x + 2$

即  $y = (\frac{1}{2}x + 1)^4$

(5) 令  $y' = p$ , 则  $\frac{dp}{dx} = 1 - p^2$

则:  $\frac{dp}{1-p^2} = dx$  两边积分:

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{1+p}{1-p} \right| = x + C_1$$

将  $y'(0) = 0$  代入得  $C_1 = 0$

则  $\frac{1+p}{1-p} = e^{2x}$

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

积分得:  $y = \ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + C_2$

将  $y(0) = 0$  代入得:

$$0 = \ln 2 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\ln 2$$

则  $y = \ln(e^x + e^{-x}) - \ln 2$

即  $y = \ln \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \ln \cosh x$

(6) 因  $(1-x^2) \cdot y''' + 2xy'' = 0$

则  $(1-x^2) \frac{dy''}{dx} + 2xy'' = 0$

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

两边积分得:  $\ln|y''| = \ln|x^2-1| + \ln|C_1|$

即  $y'' = C_1(x^2-1)$

因  $y''(2) = 3$ , 则  $3 = C_1(4-1) \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$

则  $y'' = x^2 - 1$

则  $y' = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + C_2$

因  $y'(2) = \frac{2}{3}$ , 则  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times 8 - 2 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

则  $y' = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x$

则  $y = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_3$

又  $y(2) = 0$ ,  $0 = \frac{1}{12} \times 16 - \frac{1}{2} \times 4 + C_3 \Rightarrow C_3 = \frac{2}{3}$

则  $y = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}$

3. 对于  $y = \frac{x}{2} + 1$ . 有  $y' = \frac{1}{2}$  则  $y'|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$   $y|_{x=0} = 1$

$$\text{因 } y'' = x$$

$$\text{则 } y' = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

$$\text{又 } y'|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ . 则 } \frac{1}{2} = C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } y' = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x + C_2$$

$$\text{又 } y|_{x=0} = 1 \text{ . 则 } 1 = C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$