

## 第四章 习题课

例1: 求以  $y = c_1 x^2 + c_2 e^x$  ( $c_1, c_2$  为任意常数) 为通解的线性微分方程.

$$\text{设: } y = c_1 x^2 + c_2 e^x \Rightarrow y' = 2c_1 x + c_2 e^x$$

$$y'' = 2c_1 + c_2 e^x.$$

消去  $c_1, c_2$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x) y'' - (x^2 - 2) y' + 2(x-1) y = 0$$

例2: 求方程  $xy dx + (y^4 - x^2) dy = 0$  的通解.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy}{x^2 - y^4}$

$$\text{设: } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x^2 - y^4}{xy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{x} y^3.$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{x} y^3 = x y^{-1}. \quad \left( \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y} = -y^3 x^{-1} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y} x^3 = y x^{-1} \right) \quad \left( \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = -x^3 y^{-1} \right)$$

(Bernoulli)

$$\text{即 } \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{x}{y} = -y^3 x^{-1}$$

$$\text{同乘 } x. \quad \text{令 } x^2 = z(y). \quad \Rightarrow 2x \frac{dx}{dy} = z'(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dy} - \frac{z}{y} = -2y^3 \quad \left( y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left( z + \int 2y^3 e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy \right) \right)$$

(  $p(y) = -\frac{1}{y}$ ,  $Q(y) = -2y^3$  )

$$\Rightarrow \text{设 } z = y^2 (C - y^2) \quad \text{即: } x^2 = y^2 (C - y^2).$$

( $z =$ )  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x^2 - y^4}{xy} = \frac{1}{y} x - \frac{1}{x} y^3 = y \left( \frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x} \right)$

(122).  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot x = y(y^2 - x)$

即:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x}} \Rightarrow y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{y^2}{x}}$

令  $\frac{y^2}{x} = u(x)$ . 即:  $y^2 = x u(x) \Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$

$\Rightarrow u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{u} - u} \quad (\text{即 } \frac{2}{\frac{1}{u} - u}).$

(123).  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} \cdot y^2.$

令  $\frac{x}{y} = u(y) \Rightarrow x = u(y) \cdot y.$

$\frac{dx}{dy} = y \frac{du}{dy} + u \Rightarrow y \frac{du}{dy} + u = u - \frac{1}{u} y^2$

例3: 求方程  $2y'y'' = 1$  的通解.

解: (12-). (不显含  $y$ ).

令  $y' = z(x)$ .  $\Rightarrow y'' = z'(x).$

代入得:  $2z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 1$ . 即:  $2z dz = dx$

积分:  $\Rightarrow z^2 = x + C_1 \Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{x + C_1}$

即:  $y' = \pm \sqrt{x + C_1} \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{2}{3} (x + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2$

即:  $9(y - C_2)^2 = 4(x + C_1)^3.$

(12-). (不显含  $x$ )

令  $y' = z(y)$ .  $\Rightarrow y'' = z \cdot \frac{dz}{dy}$

(12-1). (不是  $x$ )

$$\text{令 } y' = z(y). \Rightarrow y'' = z \cdot \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\text{代入得: } \underline{2z^2 \frac{dz}{dy} = 1} \quad \text{即: } 3z^2 dz = \frac{3}{2} dy$$

$$\text{积. 分. } \Rightarrow z^3 = \frac{3}{2} y + C_1 \Rightarrow z = \left(\frac{3}{2} y + C_1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{即: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{3}{2} y + C_1\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2} y + C_1\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} dy = dx$$

$$\text{积. 分. } \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2} y + C_1\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = x + C_2$$

$$\text{即: } (3y + 2C_1)^2 = 4(x + C_2)^3$$

(12-2). (不是  $x$ )

$$\text{令 } \underline{y' = z(y)} \Rightarrow y'' = z \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\text{代入得: } 2z^2 \frac{dz}{dy} = 1. \Rightarrow dy = 2z^2 dz \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又由 } dy = z dx \Rightarrow dx = 2z dz \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{积. 分. } \textcircled{1}. \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3} z^3 + C_1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow x = z^2 + C_2$$

$$\text{消去 } z. \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}(y - C_1)^2 = (x - C_2)^3$$

例4: 求解初值问题  $\begin{cases} yy'' = 2y'(y' - 1) & \textcircled{1} \\ y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$

解: (不是  $x$ )

$$\text{令 } y' = z(y). \Rightarrow y'' = z \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$\Rightarrow y \cdot z \frac{dz}{dy} = 2z(z - 1).$$

$$\text{即. } \underline{y \frac{dz}{dy} = 2(z - 1)}$$

$$\text{解: } y \frac{dz}{dy} = 2(z-1)$$

$$\text{分离: } \Rightarrow z = c_1 y^2 + 1$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = c_1 y^2 + 1. \quad \text{由 (2) } c_1 = 1.$$

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

$$\text{分离: } \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy = dx$$

$$\text{积分: } \arctan y = x + c_2$$

$$\text{解: } y = \tan(x + c_2). \quad \text{由 (2) } \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

例5: 设  $y(x)$  连续, 且满足:  $y(x) = 4xe^x + \int_0^x t y(x-t) dt$ , 求  $y(x)$ .

$$\text{证: } \int_0^x t y(x-t) dt \quad \underline{\underline{u=x-t}} \quad \int_x^0 (x-u) y(u) (-du)$$

$$= x \int_0^x y(u) du - \int_0^x u y(u) du$$

对  $x$  求导:

$$\Rightarrow y' = 4(x+1)e^x + \int_0^x y(u) du \rightarrow y'(0) = 4$$

$$\text{再求导: } \Rightarrow y'' = 4(x+2)e^x + y$$

$$\text{解: } y'' - y = 4(x+2)e^x.$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特征根: } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1.$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) = 4(x+2)e^x.$$

$$\text{令 } y^* = x e^x (ax+b)$$

$$\text{代入方程: } \Rightarrow a=1, b=3. \Rightarrow y^* = x e^x (x+3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入特征方程} &\Rightarrow a=1, b=3. \Rightarrow y^* = x e^x (x+3) \\ \Rightarrow \text{通解为: } &y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + x e^x (x+3) \\ \text{由 } y(0)=0, y'(0)=4 &\Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{1}{2}, c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}. \\ \text{即: } &y = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) + x e^x (x+3) \end{aligned}$$

例6: 已知微分方程  $y'' + (x + e^y) y'^3 = 0$ , 将其转化为  $x$  为因变量,  $y$  为自变量的微分方程, 并求通解.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设: } \underline{x'(y)} &= \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{y'} = \frac{1}{y'(x)} = \frac{1}{y'(x(y))} \\ x''(y) &= \frac{d^2 x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{y'} \right) \cdot \frac{dx}{dy} \\ &= - \frac{y''}{y'^2} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} = - \frac{y''}{y'^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即: } y'' = -x''(y) \cdot y'^3 = -x''(y) \cdot \frac{1}{x'(y)}$$

$$\text{代入原方程: } \Rightarrow x''(y) - (x + e^y) = 0$$

$$\text{即: } x''(y) - x = e^y$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{通解: } x = c_1 e^y + c_2 e^{-y} + \frac{1}{2} y e^y.$$

例7: 求方程  $y''' + y'' - 2y = e^x(5 - 16x \sin x)$  的一个特解.

$$\text{解: } \text{由 } f(x) = 5e^x - 16e^x x \sin x. \quad = 5e^x - 16e^x x \sin x$$

$$\text{令 } f_1(x) = 5e^x, \quad f_2(x) = 16e^x x \sin x.$$

$$\text{由特征方程 } \lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - 2 = 0. \quad (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特征根: } \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_{2,3} = -1 \pm i$$

$$\text{由 } f_1(x) = 5e^x. \rightarrow \text{设 } y_1^* = x e^x \cdot A$$

$$\text{代入: } y''' + y'' - 2y = 5e^x. \Rightarrow A = 1.$$

$$\text{由 } f_2(x) = 16e^x x \sin x. \quad (\alpha = 1, \beta = 1, A_0(x) = 0, B_1(x) = 16x)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{设 } y_2^* = e^x [(ax+b) \cos x + (cx+d) \sin x]$$

$$\text{代入: } y''' + y'' - 2y = 16e^x x \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2, \quad b = -1, \quad c = -2, \quad d = 4.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特解: } y^* = y_1^* - y_2^*.$$

例8: 已知  $y_1^* = -e^{x^2}$ ,  $y_2^* = e^{x^2}(e^x - 1)$  是非齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' - 4xy' - (3 - 4x^2)y = e^{x^2}$$

的两个特解, 试求此方程的通解.