

周二作业 3月3日

习题 6.1

1(3). $x \cdot y' + y = y^2$

解 $x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - y$ 当 $x \neq 0$ 时 $y^2 - y \neq 0$ 则 $\frac{dy}{y^2 - y} = \frac{dx}{x}$

两侧积分 $\int \frac{1}{y(y-1)} dy = \int \frac{dx}{x}$

得 $\ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y} \right| = \ln |x| + C_1$ 其中 $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

则原方程解为 $|1 - \frac{1}{y}| = e^{C_1} |x|$ $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ 即 $1 - \frac{1}{y} = C_2 \cdot x$ $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

当 $x=0$ 时 $y=1$ 或 $y=0$

综上所述 原方程的解为 $1 - \frac{1}{y} = C_2 x$ $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 或 $y=0$

2(3) $\frac{dx}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \frac{dy}{2y^2 - xy}$

解. 令 $y = ux$ 则 $dy = x \cdot du + u \cdot dx$

当 $x \neq 0$ 时 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2u^2 - u}{u^2 - u + 1}$

$\frac{u^2 - (u-1)}{u^3 - 3u^2 + 2u} du = \frac{dx}{x}$ 两侧不定积分 $\int \frac{u^2 - (u-1)}{u(u-1)(u-2)} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$

得 $\frac{5}{2} \ln |u-2| - \ln |u-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| = \ln |x| + C_1$ $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{u(u-2)^5}}{u-1} \right| = \ln x + C_1$ $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$

代入 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 得 $y(y-2x)^5 = C_2 x^6 (y-x)^2$ $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

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

解: $\begin{cases} x+y+3=0 \\ x-y+1=0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x_0=-2 \\ y_0=-1 \end{cases}$ 令 $u=x+2 \quad v=y+1$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u+v}{u-v} \quad (u \neq 0)$ 令 $v=t \cdot u \quad dv = t \cdot du + u \cdot dt$

$$\frac{dv}{du} = t + u \cdot \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$$

得 $\frac{1-t}{1+t^2} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{u} du$ 两侧不定积分 $\int \frac{1-t}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{u} du$

$$\arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) = \ln u + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

则原方程解为 $\arctan\left(\frac{y+1}{x+2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left[1 + \left(\frac{y+1}{x+2}\right)^2\right] = \ln(x+2) + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(2). \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x+4y+3}{x+2y+1}$$

解. 令 $u = x+2y$ 则 $y = \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{2}x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2u+3}{u+1}$$

即 $\frac{u+1}{5u+7} \cdot du = dx$ 两侧不定积分得 $\int \frac{u+1}{5u+7} du = x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5u+7}\right) du = \frac{1}{5}u - \frac{2}{25} \ln(5u+7) = x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

代入 $u = x+2y$ 得 $\frac{1}{5}(x+2y) - \frac{2}{25} \ln(5x+10y+7) = x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{2}{5}y - \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{2}{25} \ln(5x+10y+7) = C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4(3). y' = \frac{y}{x+y^3}$$

解. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x+y^3}$ $y=0$ 为原方程的解

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

$$\text{两侧同乘 } e^{\int (-\frac{1}{y}) dy} = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{得} \quad \frac{d(\frac{x}{y})}{dy} = y \quad \text{即} \quad d(\frac{x}{y}) = y \cdot dy$$

$$\text{两侧不定积分} \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{即原方程的解为 } x = \frac{1}{2}y^3 + Cy \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } y=0$$

$$(b). y - y' \cos x = y^2 (1 - \sinh x) \cos x$$

$$\text{解. } \cos x \neq 0 \text{ 时} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + (-\frac{1}{\cos x})y = (\sinh x - 1) \cdot y^2$$

$$\text{两侧同时除以 } y^2 (y \neq 0) \quad y^{-2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + (-\frac{1}{\cos x})y^{-1} = (\sinh x - 1)$$

$$\text{令 } u = y^{-1} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -2 \cdot y^{-2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{\cos x} u = 2(1 - \sinh x)$$

$$\text{两侧同时乘 } e^{\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx} = \frac{(1 + \sinh x)^2}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\frac{d(u \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx})}{dx} = 2(1 - \sinh x) \cdot \frac{(1 + \sinh x)^2}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{两边积分得} \quad u \cdot \frac{(1 + \sinh x)^2}{\cos^2 x} = \int 2(1 + \sinh x) \cdot dx = 2(x - \cosh x) + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{得 } u = \frac{[C + 2(x - \cosh x)] \cos^2 x}{(1 + \sinh x)^2} \quad \text{则} \quad y = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{(1 + \sinh x)^2}{[C + 2(x - \cosh x) + C] \cos^2 x} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

易得 $y=0$ 也为方程的解.

$$\text{综上所述方程的解为 } y=0 \text{ 或 } y = \frac{(1 + \sinh x)^2}{[2(x - \cosh x) + C] \cos^2 x} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

解. $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 对应的线性齐次方程为 $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} y = 0$

考虑 $x > 0$ 时

两侧同时乘 $e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = x$ 得 $\frac{d(xy)}{dx} = 0$

两侧积分得 $xy = C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$. 即 $y = \frac{C}{x} \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

设 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 的解为 $y = \frac{C(x)}{x}$

则 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{C'(x) \cdot x - C(x)}{x^2} + \frac{C(x)}{x^2} = \frac{C'(x)}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ 即 $C'(x) = \sin x$

则 $C(x) = -\cos x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

则 $y = \frac{-\cos x + C}{x}$ 又因为 $y(\pi) = \frac{-\cos \pi + C}{\pi} = 1$

得 $C = 1 + \pi$ 则原方程的解为 $y = \frac{-\cos x - 1 + \pi}{x}$

$$6(2). \quad y' = \cos(x-y)$$

解. 令 $u = x - y$ 则 $y = x - u \quad y' = 1 - \frac{du}{dx}$

$1 - \frac{du}{dx} = \cos u$ 整理可得 $\frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \cos u$

当 $\cos u = 1$ 即 $u = 2k\pi$ 是方程的解 $y = x - 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

当 $\cos u \neq 1$ 时 $\frac{du}{1 - \cos u} = dx$ 两侧不定积分得 $-\cot(\frac{u}{2}) = x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

代入 $u = x - y$ 即 $-\cot(\frac{x-y}{2}) = x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

原方程的解为 $-\cot(\frac{x-y}{2}) = x + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$

或 $y = x - 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

8. 解 $f'(2) = -\frac{3}{2}$ $f(2) = 3$

因为切点平分坐标轴间的切线段 $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$

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

$$y \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两侧积分 } \int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{dx}{x} + C$$

$$\text{得 } \ln y = -\ln x + C \text{ 因为过 } (2, 3)$$

$$\text{得 } C = \ln 6 \text{ 得 } y = \frac{6}{x}$$

12 (4). $y'' + (y')^2 = 2e^{-y}$

解 令 $p = y'$ 则 $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$

$$\text{原方程可化为 } p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 2e^{-y}$$

$$\text{令 } t = p^2 \text{ 则 } \frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{dt}{dp} \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} = 2p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dt}{dy} + 2t = 4e^{-y}$$

$$\text{两侧同时乘 } e^{2y} \text{ 得 } \frac{d(t \cdot e^{2y})}{dy} = 4e^y$$

$$\text{两侧不定积分 } t \cdot e^{2y} = \int 4e^y dy + C_1 = 4e^y + C_1 \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$t = 4e^{-y} + C_1 e^{-2y} \text{ 则 } y' = p = \sqrt{t} = \sqrt{4e^{-y} + C_1 e^{-2y}} \quad C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{\sqrt{4e^{-y} + C_1 e^{-2y}}} = dx \text{ 两侧不定积分 } \int \frac{d(e^y)}{\sqrt{4e^y + C_1}} = x + C_2 \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{即 } e^y = x^2 + C_3 x + C_4 \quad C_3, C_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$13(1) \quad y'' = \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y'} \quad y(1) = 1 \quad y'(1) = 0$$

解: $y'' \cdot y' - \frac{1}{x} (y')^2 = x^2$

令 $p = (y')^2$ $p' = 2y' \cdot y''$ 则 $p' + (-\frac{2}{x})p = 2x^2$

两侧同时乘 $e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\frac{d(\frac{1}{x^2}p)}{dx} = 2$ 两侧积分 $\frac{1}{x^2}p = 2x + C_1$

$p = 2x^3 + C_1 x^2$ $\because y'(1) = 0$ 得 $p(1) = 0$ $C_1 = -2$

即 $y' = \sqrt{2x^3 - 2x^2}$

两侧积分 $y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \quad C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$y(1) = 1$ 得 $C_2 = 1$

$y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1$

周四作业 3月5日

习题 6.2

1. (2) $y'' \sin^2 x = 2y$ $y_1 = \cot x$

解. $y'' - \frac{2}{\sin^2 x} y = 0$ 设 $p(x) = 0$ $\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt = 0$

$$y_2 = y_1 \cdot \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} dx = \cot x \int \tan^2 x dx$$
$$= \cot x (\tan x - x + C) \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

不妨令 $C = 0$ 则 $y_2 = 1 - x \cot x$

原方程的解为 $y = C_1 \cot x + C_2 (1 - x \cot x)$ $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

2 (2) $xy'' - (1+x)y' + y = 0$ $x \neq 0$

解. 观察得到 $y_1 = e^x$ 为该齐次方程的一个特解

$$y'' - (1 + \frac{1}{x})y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \quad \text{令 } p(x) = -1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt = -(x-x_0) - \ln \frac{x}{x_0} \quad \text{不妨令 } x_0 = 1$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \cdot \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{x-1+\ln x} dx = e^x \cdot \int x \cdot e^{-x-1} dx$$

$$= e^x \cdot (-e^{-x-1} - x \cdot e^{-x-1} + C) \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

不妨令 $C = 0$ 则 $y_2 = -\frac{x+1}{e}$

原方程的解为 $y = C_1 e^x - C_2 \cdot \frac{x+1}{e}$ $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$3. (1+x^2) \cdot y'' + 2x y' - 6x^2 - 2 = 0 \quad y_1 = x^2$$

$$\text{解. } y'' + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} y' = \frac{6x^2-2}{1+x^2}$$

对应的齐次方程为 $y'' + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} y' = 0$ 易得 $y_2 = 1$ 为方程一个特解

$$\text{令 } p(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \ln(1+x^2) - \ln(1+x_0^2) \quad \text{不妨令 } x_0 = 0$$

$$y_3 = y_2 \int \frac{1}{y_2^2} e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x + C$$

不妨令 $C = 0$

则原方程的解为 $y = y_1 + C_1 y_2 + C_2 y_3 = x^2 + C_1 + C_2 \cdot \arctan x \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$y'(1) = 1 + C_1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot C_2 = 0$$

$$y'(1) = -2 + \frac{C_2}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } C_1 = \pi - 1 \quad C_2 = 4$$

即特解为 $y = x^2 + (\pi - 1) + 4 \arctan x$

$$4(2) \quad y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$$

解 令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 则 $\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} + 2\lambda e^{\lambda x} + 2e^{\lambda x} = 0$

其特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$ 无实根

复数根为 $\lambda_1 = -1 + i$ $\lambda_2 = -1 - i$ 即 $\alpha = -1$ $\beta = 1$

$$e^{\lambda_1 x} = e^{(-1+i)x} = e^{-x} (\cos x + i \sin x)$$

$$e^{\lambda_2 x} = e^{(-1-i)x} = e^{-x} [\cos(-x) + i \sin(-x)]$$

方程的通解为 $y = (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) \cdot e^{-x}$ $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$5(2) \quad y'' - 6y' + 9y = (x+1)e^{2x} \quad \text{求一个特解.}$$

解. 对应的齐次方程为 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$ 令 $y = e^{\lambda x}$

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda x} - 6\lambda e^{\lambda x} + 9e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

其特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$ 得 $\lambda = 3$

则齐次方程的解为 $y' = e^{3x} \cdot (C_1 x + C_2)$ $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

令 $y_1 = x \cdot e^{3x}$ $y_2 = e^{3x}$

设原方程的一个特解 $y_0 = C_1(x) \cdot x e^{3x} + C_2(x) \cdot e^{3x}$

$$C_1(x), C_2(x) \text{ 满足 } \begin{cases} C_1'(x) \cdot x \cdot e^{3x} + C_2'(x) \cdot e^{3x} = 0 \\ C_1'(x) \cdot e^{3x} \cdot (1+3x) + C_2'(x) \cdot 3e^{3x} = (x+1)e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

得 $C_1(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x}$ $C_2(x) = -\frac{x(x+1)}{e^x}$

两侧不定积分 $C_1(x) = -(x+2)e^{-x} + C_1'$ $C_2(x) = \frac{-x^2-3x-3}{e^x} + C_2'$

不妨令 $C_1' = C_2' = 0$ $C_1(x) = -(x+2)e^{-x}$ $C_2 = -(x^2+3x+3)e^{-x}$

$$y_0(x) = -x(x+2)e^{2x} - (x^2+3x+3)e^{2x}$$

即原方程的解为 $y = C_1 \cdot x e^{2x} + C_2 e^{2x} - x(x+2)e^{2x} - (x^2+3x+3)e^{2x}$ $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

令 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$, 原方程一个特解为 $y = -x(x+2)e^{2x} - (x^2+3x+3)e^{2x}$

7 证明在区间 I 上任何线性相关的两个函数 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 它们的 Wronski 行列式恒为零.

证明: $\because y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 在区间 I 上线性相关

则存在 C_1, C_2 不全为零的实数 满足

$$C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) = 0$$

两侧求导得 $C_1 y_1'(x) + C_2 y_2'(x) = 0$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix} = y_1(x) \cdot y_2'(x) - y_1'(x) y_2(x)$$

① $C_1 \neq 0$ 时 则 $y_1(x) = -\frac{C_2}{C_1} y_2(x)$ $y_1'(x) = -\frac{C_2}{C_1} y_2'(x)$

代入 $W(x) = -\frac{C_2}{C_1} y_2(x) y_2'(x) - [-\frac{C_2}{C_1} y_2'(x) \cdot y_2(x)] = 0$

② $C_2 \neq 0$ 时 则 $y_2(x) = -\frac{C_1}{C_2} y_1(x)$ $y_2'(x) = -\frac{C_1}{C_2} y_1'(x)$

代入 $W(x) = -\frac{C_1}{C_2} y_1(x) y_1'(x) - [-\frac{C_1}{C_2} y_1'(x) \cdot y_1(x)] = 0$

即在区间 I 上任何线性相关的两个函数 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 的 Wronski 行列式恒为零.

8. 证明下列两个函数在区间 $(0, 2)$ 上是线性无关的但 Wronski 行列式恒为 0.

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

证明: 假设存在 $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 C_1, C_2 不全为零

$$\text{满足 } C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) = 0$$

$x \in (0, 1)$ 时 $y_1(x) > 0, y_2(x) = 0$ 则此时 $C_1 = 0, C_2 \neq 0$ 且 $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$x \in (1, 2)$ 时 $y_1(x) = 0, y_2(x) > 0$ 则此时 $C_1 \neq 0$ 且 $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}, C_2 = 0$

即不存在 $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 C_1, C_2 不全为零使得 $C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) = 0$

假设不成立, 即 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上线性无关

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

$$x \in (0, 1) \quad W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y_1'(x) & y_2'(x) \end{vmatrix} = y_1(x) y_2'(x) - y_1'(x) y_2(x) = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 2]$$

即在区间 $(0, 2)$ 上 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 的 Wronski 行列式恒为零

$$9(2) \quad x''' - 2x'' + x' - 2x = 0$$

解: 令 $u = x' - 2x$ 则 $u'' + u = 0$

其特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = i \quad \lambda_2 = -i$

则 $u = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$x' - 2x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$ 两侧同时乘 e^{-2t}

$$\frac{d(xe^{-2t})}{dt} = (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)e^{-2t}$$

两侧积分 $x \cdot e^{-2t} = C_3 \sin t e^{-2t} + C_4 \cos t e^{-2t} + C_5 \quad C_3, C_4, C_5 \in \mathbb{R}$

则原方程解为: $x = C_3 \sin t + C_4 \cos t + C_5 e^{2t} \quad C_3, C_4, C_5 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$14). \quad x^{(4)} + 2x'' + x = 0$$

解. 其特征方程为 $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ 即 $(\lambda^2 + 1)^2 = 0$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = i \quad \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -i$

$x_1 = \cos t \quad x_2 = \sin t \quad x_3 = t \cos t \quad x_4 = t \sin t$

则原方程解为 $x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + C_3 t \cos t + C_4 t \sin t$

$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 \in \mathbb{R}$