

第十二次作业 参考答案

12.18 - 12.24

习题 6.2 A 类

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(2) 解:

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$. 代入原方程即 $xp' + p = 0$.

分离变量即 $\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{1}{x}dx$. 两边积分得 $\ln|p| = -\ln|x| + \tilde{C}_1$.

即 $y' = p = \frac{C_1}{x}$.

故原方程解为 $y = \int \frac{C_1}{x} dx = C_1 \ln|x| + C_2$.

(4) 解:

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$. 代入原方程即 $x^2 p' = p^2 + 2xp$.

令 $p = ux$. 则 $p' = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$.

代入可得 $x^2(u + x \frac{du}{dx}) = u^2 x^2 + 2ux^2$. 即 $x \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 + u$.

分离变量即 $\frac{du}{u^2+u} = \frac{1}{x}dx$. 两边积分得 $\ln|\frac{u}{u+1}| = \ln|x| + \tilde{C}_1$.

即 $u = -\frac{C_1 x}{1+C_1 x}$. 则 $p = -\frac{C_1 x^2}{1+C_1 x}$.

故原方程解为 $y = \int -\frac{C_1 x^2}{1+C_1 x} dx = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{C_1}x - \frac{1}{C_1^2} \ln|1+C_1 x| + C_2$

(注: 书上答案与此答案等价)

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(1) 解:

令 $y' = p$, 则 $y'' = p'$. 代入原方程即 $(1+x^2)p' = 2xp$.

分离变量即 $\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$. 两边积分得 $\ln|p| = \ln(1+x^2) + \tilde{C}_1$.

即 $p = C_1(1+x^2)$. 故原方程解为

$$y = \int C_1(1+x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}C_1 x^3 + C_1 x + C_2$$

由初值条件 $\begin{cases} y(0) = c_2 = 1 \\ y'(0) = c_1 = 3 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} c_1 = 3 \\ c_2 = 1. \end{cases}$

故初值问题的解为 $y = x^3 + 3x + 1$.

(3) 解:

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

代入原方程即 $p \frac{dp}{dy} = 3\sqrt{y}$. 分离变量即 $p dp = 3\sqrt{y} dy$.

两边积分得 $\frac{1}{2}p^2 = 2y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \tilde{C}_1$. 即 $p = \pm 2\sqrt{y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \tilde{C}_1}$.

代入初值条件得 $p = 2y^{\frac{3}{4}}$. 分离变量即 $\frac{dy}{y^{\frac{3}{4}}} = 2dx$

两边积分得 $4y^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2x + \tilde{C}_2$. 代入初值条件得 $\tilde{C}_2 = 4$.

故初值问题的解为 $y = (\frac{1}{2}x + 1)^4$.

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(1) 解:

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$ 解得 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1$.

故齐次方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-x}$.

设非齐次方程的一个特解是 $\bar{y} = Ax + B$. 代入比对系数得 $A = -1, B = \frac{1}{3}$

故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-x} - x + \frac{1}{3}$.

(3) 解:

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$. 解得 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$.

故齐次方程通解为 $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$

设非齐次方程的一个特解是 $\bar{y} = (Ax + B) \cos 2x + (Cx + D) \sin 2x$

代入比对系数得 $A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = 0, C = 0, D = \frac{4}{9}$.

故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{3}x \cos 2x + \frac{4}{9} \sin 2x$

(6) 解:

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$. 解得 $\lambda_{1,2} = 2 \pm i$.

故齐次方程通解为 $y = e^{2x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$.

设非齐次方程的一个特解是 $\bar{y} = Ae^{2x} + B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x$.

代入比对系数得 $A = 1, B = \frac{8}{65}, C = \frac{1}{65}$.

故原方程通解为 $y = e^{2x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + e^{2x} + \frac{8}{65} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{65} \sin 2x$

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解:

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$. 解得 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 2i$.

故齐次方程通解为 $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$.

设非齐次方程的一个特解是 $\bar{y} = Ax^2 + Bx + C$

代入比对系数得 $A = \frac{1}{2}, B = 0, C = -\frac{1}{4}$.

故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}$.

由题意 $\begin{cases} y(0) = c_1 - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \\ y'(0) = 2c_2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$.

故所求积分曲线为 $y = \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}$

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解:

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$. 解得 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$.

故齐次方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x}$.

设非齐次方程的一个特解是 $\bar{y} = A x e^x$. 代入对比系数得 $A = -2$.

故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} - 2x e^x$.

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x}}{x} - 2e^x \right) = 1$ 得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{c_2 e^x + c_1}{x} = 3$.

故 $\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (c_2 e^x + c_1) = c_2 + c_1 = 0 \\ 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{c_2 e^x + c_1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} c_2 e^x = c_2 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} c_1 = -3 \\ c_2 = 3 \end{cases}$.

故所求特解为 $y = -3e^x + 3e^{2x} - 2x e^x$.

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解:

两边求导得 $\int_0^x f'(t)dt + f'(x) = e^x + 2x - f'(x)$.

再求导得 $f'(x) + f''(x) = e^x + 2 - f''(x)$.

令 $y = f(x)$, 整理即 $2y'' + y' = e^x + 2$.

特征方程为 $2\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$. 解得 $\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = 0$.

故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + c_2$.

设非齐次方程的一个特解为 $\bar{y} = Ae^x + Bx$. 代入对比系数得 $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = 2$.

故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + c_2 + \frac{1}{3}e^x + 2x$.

由初值条件 $\begin{cases} f(0) = 1 \\ f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{11}{3} \\ c_2 = -3 \end{cases}$.

故 $f(x) = \frac{11}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + \frac{1}{3}e^x + 2x - 3$