

第 13 周作业解答

练习 1. 求下列微分方程的通解, 或在给定初始条件下的特解:

1. $xy' + y = 3$

2. $y' + y = e^{-x}$

3. $y' + 2xy = x$ 在初始条件 $y(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$ 下的特解

解: (1) 1. 这是一阶线性微分方程, 标准形式为:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{3}{x}$$

2. 先求解齐次部分:

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

分离变量得:

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

两边积分:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{y}dy &= -\int \frac{1}{x}dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1 \\ &\Rightarrow \ln|xy| = C_1 \\ &\Rightarrow xy = \pm e^{C_1} = C\end{aligned}$$

即齐次部分的通解是

$$y = \frac{C}{x}$$

3. 常数变易法: 假设 $y = \frac{u(x)}{x}$, 代入原方程得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y &= \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = \frac{3}{x} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{u'}{x} = \frac{3}{x} \\ &\Rightarrow u' = 3 \\ &\Rightarrow u = 3x + C\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$y = \frac{u(x)}{x} = \frac{3x + C}{x} = 3 + \frac{C}{x}$$

(2)1. 先求解齐次部分:

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

分离变量得:

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

两边积分:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{y}dy &= -\int dx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -x + C_1 \\ \Rightarrow |y| &= e^{-x+C_1} \\ \Rightarrow y &= \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-x} = Ce^{-x}\end{aligned}$$

即齐次部分的通解是

$$y = Ce^{-x}$$

2. 常数变易法: 假设 $y = u(x)e^{-x}$, 代入原方程得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} + y &= e^{-x} \Rightarrow (ue^{-x})' + ue^{-x} = e^{-x} \\ \Rightarrow u'e^{-x} &= e^{-x} \\ \Rightarrow u' &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow u &= x + C\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$y = u(x)e^{-x} = (x + C)e^{-x}$$

(3)1. 先求解齐次部分:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 0$$

分离变量得:

$$\frac{1}{y}dy = -2xdx$$

两边积分:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{y}dy &= -\int 2xdx \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -x^2 + C_1 \\ \Rightarrow |y| &= e^{-x^2+C_1} \\ \Rightarrow y &= \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-x^2} = Ce^{-x^2}\end{aligned}$$

即齐次部分的通解是

$$y = Ce^{-x^2}$$

2. 常数变易法: 假设 $y = u(x)e^{-x^2}$, 代入原方程得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy &= x \Rightarrow (ue^{-x^2})' + 2x \cdot ue^{-x^2} = x \\ \Rightarrow u'e^{-x^2} &= x \\ \Rightarrow u' &= xe^{x^2} \\ \Rightarrow u &= \int xe^{x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2}dx^2 = \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C\end{aligned}$$

所以通解为

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

先将 $x = 0, y = -\frac{1}{2}$ 代入通解, 得:

$$-\frac{1}{2} = Ce^0 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C = -1$$

所以特解是:

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