第 15 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.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{y}$$
, $y|_{x=0} = 2$

2.
$$x\sqrt{1-y^2}dx + y\sqrt{1+x^2}dy = 0$$

解(1)这是可分离变量的微分方程:

$$ydy = -xdx$$

两边积分得

$$\int ydy = \int -xdx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}y^2 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_1$$

所以通解是

$$x^2 + y^2 = C$$

(其中 $C = 2C_1$)。将 x = 0, y = 2 代入通解,可知 $C = 0^2 + 2^2 = 4$ 。所以特解是

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

(2) 这是可分离变量的微分方程:

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

两边积分得

$$\int \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = -\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int (1-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int (1-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1+x^2)$$

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

即通解为

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

练习 2. 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:

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = -\int \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \ln|xy| = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad xy = \pm e^{C_1} = C$$

即齐次部分的通解是

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{3}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{u}{x} = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{u'}{x} = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u' = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u = 3x + C$$

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:

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = -\int dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln|y| = -x + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |y| = e^{-x + C_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-x} = Ce^{-x}$$

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:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad (ue^{-x})' + ue^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u'e^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u' = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u = x + C$$

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:

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

两边积分:

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = -\int 2x dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln|y| = -x^2 + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |y| = e^{-x^2 + C_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \pm e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-x^2} = Ce^{-x^2}$$

即齐次部分的通解是

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(ue^{-x^2}\right)' + 2x \cdot ue^{-x^2} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u'e^{-x^2} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u' = xe^{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u = \int xe^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C$$

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:

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

所以特解是:

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