

# 习题 7.1

2. 可知  $y_1'' + a_1(x)y_1' + a_2(x)y_1 = f_1(x)$ ,  $y_2'' + a_1(x)y_2' + a_2(x)y_2 = g_1(x)$   
故令  $y_3 = k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2$ . 则  $y_3'' = k_1 y_1'' + k_2 y_2''$   $y_3' = k_1 y_1' + k_2 y_2'$

$$y_3'' + a_1(x)y_3' + a_2(x)y_3 = k_1 y_1'' + k_2 y_2'' + a_1(x)(k_1 y_1' + k_2 y_2') + a_2(x)(k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2) = k_1 (y_1'' + a_1(x)y_1' + a_2(x)y_1) + k_2 (y_2'' + a_1(x)y_2' + a_2(x)y_2) = k_1 f_1(x) + k_2 g_1(x)$$

得证

3. (3)(4)(5)

(3)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 1$  积分因子为  $\int -2x dx = -x^2$   $e^{-x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} - e^{-x^2} 2xy = e^{-x^2}$

$\therefore \frac{d(e^{-x^2} y)}{dx} = e^{-x^2}$  关于  $x$  积分有:  $e^{-x^2} y = \int e^{-x^2} dx$

$y = e^{x^2} \cdot \int e^{-x^2} dx$  即  $\int e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt + C$   
故后式为原方程的解

(4)  $y' = -C_1 \omega \sin \omega x + C_2 \omega \cos \omega x - \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} e^{-x}$   
 $y'' = -C_1 \omega^2 \cos \omega x - C_2 \omega^2 \sin \omega x + \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} e^{-x}$   
 $\therefore y'' + \omega^2 y = -C_1 \omega^2 \cos \omega x + C_1 \omega^2 \cos \omega x - C_2 \omega^2 \sin \omega x + C_2 \omega^2 \sin \omega x + \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} e^{-x} + \frac{\omega^2}{1+\omega^2} e^{-x} = e^{-x}$

故后式为方程的解.

(5) 首先  $y(2) = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$ . 符合题意.  $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2}$   $1 - \frac{y}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{x^2}$   
故  $y' = 1 - \frac{y}{x}$ .  
后式为原方程的解

4. (2)  $y' = k e^{kx}$   $y'' = k^2 e^{kx}$   $y'' - 3y' - 4y = (k^2 - 3k - 4) \cdot e^{kx} = 0$   
 $\therefore k_1 = 4$   $k_2 = -1$

5.  $y' = 3Cx^2$   $3y - x \cdot y' = 3 \cdot Cx^3 - x \cdot 3Cx^2 = 0$ . 故  $y = Cx^3$  符合  $3y - xy' = 0$  的一般解.  
过  $(1, 1)$  则  $C = 1$ .  $y_1 = x^3$   
过  $(1, -\frac{1}{3})$  则  $C = -\frac{1}{3}$ .  $y_2 = -\frac{1}{3}x^3$

## 习题 7.2:

1. (8)(10)

$$(8) \frac{dy}{y^2+1} = \frac{x}{x+1} dx \quad \int \frac{dy}{y^2+1} = \int (1 - \frac{1}{x+1}) dx \quad \arctan y = x - \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$\therefore y = \tan(x - \ln|x+1| + C) \quad (x - \ln|x+1| + C \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi)$$

$$(10) y \cdot dy = \frac{e^x}{e^{x+1}} dx = \frac{de^x}{e^{x+1}} \quad \text{两边积分有: } \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln e^{x+1} + C$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{1}{2} = \ln e^{x+1} + C \quad \therefore C = \ln \frac{e}{e+1}$$

$$\therefore y^2 = 2 \ln e^{x+1} + \ln \frac{e}{(e+1)^2} \quad y = \pm \sqrt{2 \ln e^{x+1} + \ln \frac{e}{(e+1)^2}}$$

2. (4)(7)

$$(4) \text{积分因子: } e^{\int x dx} = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot x \cdot y = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot x^3$$

$$\frac{de^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot y}{dx} = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot x^3 \quad \therefore e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot y = \int e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot x^3 dx$$

$$\int e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot x^3 dx = \int x^2 \cdot de^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad \text{令 } e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \text{ 为 } t, \text{ 则 } x^2 = 2 \ln t$$

$$\int 2 \ln t dt = 2 \int \ln t dt \quad \int \ln t dt = \ln t \cdot t - \int t d \ln t$$

$$= \ln t \cdot t - \int 1 dt = t(\ln t - 1) + C$$

$$\therefore \int e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot x^3 dx = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (x^2 - 2) + C$$

$$\therefore y = x^2 - 2 + \frac{C}{e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}} \quad y(0) = -2 + C = 0 \quad \therefore C = 2$$

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

$$(7) y' - 2xy = \frac{e^{x^2}}{(x+1)^2} \quad \text{积分因子} = e^{\int -2x dx} = e^{-x^2}$$

$$\therefore e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} y = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \quad \therefore \frac{de^{-x^2} y}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore e^{-x^2} y = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x+1} + C \quad y(0) \cdot 1 = -1 + C$$

$$\therefore C = 6$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{e^{x^2}}{x+1} + 6 \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$v = \ln x \quad u = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad du = x dx$$

3. (5)(7)(11)(14)

$$(5) \frac{x}{y} y' + 1 = \ln x^y \quad \text{令 } u = xy, \text{ 则 } u' = y + xy' \quad \therefore u' = \frac{y}{x} \ln u \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \cdot \ln u$$

$$\frac{du}{u \cdot \ln u} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \int \frac{1}{u \cdot \ln u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \ln |\ln |u|| = \ln |x| + C = \ln |cx|$$

$$\therefore u = xy = e^{cx} \quad xy = e^{cx} \quad \therefore y = \frac{e^{cx}}{x}$$

$$(17) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{y}{x} \quad y' = \frac{1+u^2}{2} \quad y = ux \quad \therefore y' = u'x + u$$

$$2u'x + 2u = 1 + u^2 \quad \therefore 2 \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x = (u-1)^2 \quad 2 \frac{du}{(u-1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

两边积分  $-\frac{2}{u-1} = \ln x + C \quad \therefore \frac{2x}{y-x} + \ln x = C$

$$(11) \frac{(y+3)-(x+1)}{(y+3)+(x+1)} \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{y+3}{x+1} \quad \frac{u-1}{u+1} \quad \text{则 } y = u(x+1)-3 \quad y' = u'(x+1) + u$$

$$\therefore u'(x+1) + u = \frac{u-1}{u+1} \quad \therefore \frac{du}{dx}(x+1) + u = \frac{u-1}{u+1} \quad \therefore \frac{u^2+1}{u+1} = -(x+1) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \frac{u+1}{u^2+1} du = -\frac{1}{x+1} dx \quad \int \left( \frac{u}{u^2+1} + \frac{1}{u^2+1} \right) du = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+1) + \arctan u + C$$

$$\int -\frac{dx}{x+1} = -\ln(x+1) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{(y+1)^2}{(x+1)^2} + 1 \right) + \arctan \frac{y+1}{x+1} + \ln(x+1) = C$$

$$(14) \frac{y'}{y^2} + \frac{2x}{y} = 2x^3 \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{1}{y} \quad u' - 2xu = -2x^3$$

积分因子  $= e^{\int -2x dx} = e^{-x^2}$   $e^{-x^2} \cdot u' - 2x \cdot e^{-x^2} \cdot u = e^{-x^2} \cdot -2x^3$

$$\therefore \frac{d(e^{-x^2} u)}{dx} = -2x^3 \cdot e^{-x^2} \quad \therefore e^{-x^2} u = \int x^2 \cdot de^{-x^2}$$

$$\int x^2 \cdot de^{-x^2} \quad \text{令 } t = e^{-x^2}, \text{ 则 } x^2 = -\ln t \quad \int -\ln t dt = -\int \ln t dt$$

$$= -(\ln t + 1)t + C = (x^2 + 1) \cdot e^{-x^2} + C$$

$$\therefore u = x^2 + 1 + C \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$(14) y' = 3 \frac{y}{x} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{y} dy = 3 \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \therefore \ln|y| = 3 \ln|x| + C$$

代入  $(-1, 1)$  有  $C = 0 \quad \therefore \ln|y| = 3 \ln|x| \quad \therefore y = \pm x^3$

又  $\because$  曲线过  $(-1, 1) \quad \therefore y = -x^3$



## 习题 6.2

6. (1)  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)^2 + g(x)^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)^2 dx$ . 收敛. 而  $\frac{f(x)^2 + g(x)^2}{2} \geq |f(x) \cdot g(x)|$

故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$  绝对收敛

(2)  $\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)^2 dx + 2 \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)^2 dx$

而  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)^2 dx, \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx, \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)^2 dx$  均收敛

而  $\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx$  收敛

7. 由  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x) dx$  均收敛; 故  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M_1 > a$ , 当  $A_2 > A_1 > M_1$  时,  $|\int_{A_1}^{A_2} g(x) dx| < \epsilon$ .  $\exists M_2 > a$ , 当  $A_4 > A_3 > M_2$  时,  $|\int_{A_3}^{A_4} h(x) dx| < \epsilon$ .

取  $M = \max\{M_1, M_2\}$ , 则  $A_6 > A_5 > M$  时, 由  $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$

$$\int_{A_5}^{A_6} g(x) dx \leq \int_{A_5}^{A_6} f(x) dx \leq \int_{A_5}^{A_6} h(x) dx \quad \therefore -\epsilon < \int_{A_5}^{A_6} f(x) dx < \epsilon$$

故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

8. 反证之. 假设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \neq 0$ . 则 取  $\epsilon = \frac{A}{2}$ .  $\exists M > 0$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $|f(x) - A| < \epsilon$  故  $\frac{A}{2} < f(x) < \frac{3}{2}A$ . 不妨设  $A > 0$ , 否则取  $-f(x)$  分析即可

$\forall M > a$ , 当  $A_2 > A_1 > M$  时,  $|\int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x) dx| > \frac{1}{2}A \cdot (A_2 - A_1)$ .  $A_2 \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $|\int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x) dx| \rightarrow +\infty$ . 故  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 不存在  $M > a$  使得  $\forall A_2 > A_1 > M$

均有  $|\int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x) dx| < \epsilon$ . 故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  不收敛

与题矛盾. 假设不成立.

$\therefore$  当  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$  存在时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

9. (3)  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $[x \cdot (\arctan \frac{2}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x})] = x \cdot (\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + o(\frac{1}{x})) = 1$   
 $x = +\infty$  为瑕点,  $\int_1^{+\infty} |x \cdot (\arctan \frac{2}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x})| dx = \int_1^{+\infty} x \cdot (\arctan \frac{2}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x}) dx$   
 而  $\int_1^{+\infty} x \cdot (\arctan \frac{2}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x})$  与  $\int_1^{+\infty} 1 dx$  同敛散, 后者显然不收敛  
 故  $\int_1^{+\infty} x \cdot (\arctan \frac{2}{x} - \arctan \frac{1}{x}) dx$  既不绝对收敛也不条件收敛  
 发散

题 9.2) 见后

9. (4)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sin x}{x+1} dx$  中  $+\infty$  为瑕点 改正见下

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sin x}{x+1} \right| \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} \right| = 0 \quad \text{故令 } f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot \sin x}{x+1}$$

$\int_0^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  与  $\int_0^{+\infty} 0 dx$  同敛散 后者显然收敛.

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛

等价无穷小可同敛散, 没听过等价到0的

## 六章复习题

4. 由  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛知  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > a, \forall A_2 > A_1 > M$  均有

$$\left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x) dx \right| = |f(A_2) - f(A_1)| < \varepsilon. \quad \text{故由柯西收敛准则有: } f(x) \text{ 收敛.}$$

结合206页习题6.2结论有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

9.4改正:  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$  存在则必为0, 但反之不成立

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \geq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} dx > \int_1^A \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx \\ &= \int_1^A \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int_1^A \frac{1}{2x} dx - \int_1^A \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx \quad \text{前者不收敛, 后者收敛} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对后者: } \int_1^A \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx &= \int_1^A \frac{d \sin 2x}{4x} = \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} \Big|_1^A + \int_1^A \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ \text{前式有界, 后式} &< \int_1^A \frac{dx}{x^2} \text{ 而收敛} \end{aligned}$$

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  不收敛

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} dx \text{ 而言: } \int_1^{+\infty} \sin x dx = \cos x \Big|_1^A < 2 \text{ 有界} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} \downarrow \text{且趋于 } 0.$$

由狄利克雷判别法,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} dx$  收敛

综上:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} dx$  条件收敛

9. (2)  $\int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \cos x^3 dx$ . 令  $u = x^3$ .  $du = 3x^2 dx$   $dx = \frac{du}{3x^2} = \frac{du}{3 \cdot u^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos u}{3 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{3}}} du = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \frac{\cos u}{3 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{3}}} du = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left. \frac{\sin u}{3u^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right|_0^A + \frac{1}{9} \int_0^A \frac{\sin u}{u^{\frac{4}{3}}} du$$

$$\left| \frac{\sin u}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right| < u^{-\frac{1}{3}}. \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} \text{ 收敛, 而对 } \int_0^1 \frac{\sin u}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} du \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin u}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} du \text{ 与 } \int_0^1 u^{-\frac{1}{3}} du \text{ 同收敛, 后者显然收敛. 故 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u}{u^{\frac{1}{3}}} du \text{ 收敛. 故 } \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \cos x^3 dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{|\cos u|}{3 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{3}}} > \frac{\cos^2 u}{3u^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{6u}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|\cos u|}{3 \cdot u^{\frac{1}{3}}} du > \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{6u} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{6u} du + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2u}{6u} du$$

前式发散, 后式同上讨论收敛. 故  $\int_1^{+\infty} x \cdot \cos x^3 dx$  发散  
原式条件收敛