

第七章 微分方程

7-1

1. B

7-2

1. 解: $\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{e^{2x} dx}{5+e^{2x}},$

从而 $\ln|y| = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(5+e^{2x}) + \ln|C|$

所以 $y(5+e^{2x})^{\frac{1}{2}} = C$

2. 解: 微分方程即 $(1+e^{-x})\tan y \frac{dy}{dx} = -1$

分离变量 $\frac{\sin y dy}{\cos y} = -\frac{dx}{1+e^{-x}}$

两边积分 $-\int \frac{d \cos y}{\cos y} = -\int \frac{dx}{1+e^{-x}} = -\int \frac{e^x dx}{1+e^x} = -\int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{1+e^x}$

从而 $-\ln|\cos y| = -\ln(1+e^x) - \ln|C| \Rightarrow \cos y = C(1+e^x)$

由 $y|_{x=0} = \pi$, $\cos \pi = C(1+e^0) = 2C \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos y = -\frac{1}{2}(1+e^x)$

3. 解: $\int e^{-y} dy = \int x e^{-2x} dx,$

所以 $-e^{-y} = -\frac{1}{2} \int x d(e^{-2x}) = -\frac{1}{2} (x e^{-2x} - \int e^{-2x} dx) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C_1 \right)$

即 $e^{-y} = \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} + C$

7-3

1. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right)$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 原方程变形为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(u + \frac{1}{u} \right)$

$\int \frac{2u}{1-u^2} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$, 所以 $-\ln|u^2 - 1| = \ln|x| + \ln|C|$, 即 $x(u^2 - 1) = C$

从而原方程的解为 $y^2 = x^2 + Cx$

2. 解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y + xe^{\frac{y}{x}}}{x} = \frac{y}{x} + e^{\frac{y}{x}},$

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $y = ux$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, 原方程变形为 $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u + e^u$

$\int e^{-u} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$, 所以 $-e^{-u} = \ln|x| + C$, 由 $y(1) = 0$ 得 $C = -1$, 即 $e^{-u} = 1 - \ln|x|$

从而原方程的解为 $y = -x \ln(1 - \ln|x|)$

3. 解: 令 $u = x + 2y$, 则 $u' = 1 + 2y' = 1 + \frac{2}{u^2} = \frac{u^2 + 2}{u^2}$, 分离变量 $\frac{u^2}{u^2 + 2} du = dx$,

两边积分 $\int \frac{u^2 + 2 - 2}{u^2 + 2} du = \int dx \Rightarrow u - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2}} = x + c$

$x + 2y - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{x + 2y}{\sqrt{2}} = x + c, 2y - c = \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{x + 2y}{\sqrt{2}}$

1. 解: 对照标准的一阶线性微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$,

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = \frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-\ln x} \left[\int \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{\ln x} dx + C \right] = e^{-\ln \frac{1}{x}} \left[\int \frac{\sin x}{x} x dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[\int \sin x dx + C \right] = \frac{C - \cos x}{x}$$

2. 解: 对照标准的一阶线性微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$,

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = -\tan x, Q(x) = \sec x, y = e^{-\int -\tan x dx} \left[\int \sec x \cdot e^{\int -\tan x dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$y = e^{-\ln \cos x} \left[\int \sec x \cdot e^{\ln \cos x} dx + C \right] = \frac{x+C}{\cos x}, \text{ 由 } y|_{x=0} = 0, y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$$

3. 解: 微分方程化为 $\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} - 3 \frac{x}{y} = x, -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{y} \right) - 3 \frac{x}{y} = x, \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{y} \right) + 3 \frac{x}{y} = -x,$

令 $u = \frac{1}{y}, \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + 3xu = -x$, 为一阶线性微分方程

$$P(x) = 3x, Q(x) = -x, u = e^{-\int 3x dx} \left[\int (-x) \cdot e^{\int 3x dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2} \left[-\int x e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} dx + C \right]$$

$$u = \frac{1}{y} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2} \left[-\int \frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} d\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2\right) x + C \right] = e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{3}{2}x^2} + C \right] = C e^{-\frac{3}{2}x^2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

4. 解: 求导, 得 $xf(x) - 2x - f'(x) = 0$, 这是一个可分离方程, $\int \frac{dy}{y-2} = \int x dx$,

解得 $y = 2 + C e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$, 因为 $f(0) = 0$ 所以 $C = -2$

所以 $f(x) = 2 - 2e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$

其他题:

1. 解: 由题意得 $\pi \int_1^t f^2(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3} [t^2 f(t) - f(1)]$, 即 $3 \int_1^t f^2(x) dx = t^2 f(t) - f(1)$

两端分别对 t 求导得 $3f^2(t) = 2tf(t) + t^2 f'(t)$, 故所求微分方程为 $x^2 y' = 3y^2 - 2xy$, 这是一个齐次

微分方程, 变形为 $y' = 3\frac{y^2}{x^2} - 2\frac{y}{x}$, 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 代入方程得 $x\frac{du}{dx} = 3u(u-1)$, 这是一个可分离变量的微

分方程, 分离变量得 $\frac{1}{u(u-1)}du = \frac{3dx}{x}$, 两端积分得 $\ln\frac{u-1}{u} = 3\ln x + \ln C$, 化简得 $\frac{u-1}{u} = Cx^3$, 故

曲线方程为 $1 - \frac{x}{y} = Cx^3$, 由初始条件 $y|_{x=2} = \frac{2}{9}$ 得 $C = -1$, 故曲线方程为 $1 - \frac{x}{y} = -x^3$, 或 $y = \frac{x}{1+x^3}$

2. 解: 方程 $xdy + (x-2y)dx = 0$ 变形为 $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}y = -1$, 这是一个一阶线性非齐次的微分方程, 其中

$$P(x) = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad Q(x) = -1,$$

故其通解为 $y = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} [\int -e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C] = x^2 (\int -\frac{dx}{x^2} + C) = x^2 (\frac{1}{x} + C) = x + Cx^2$

则 $V_x = \pi \int_1^2 (x + Cx^2)^2 dx$, 据题意求使得 V_x 取得最小值的 C 值,

$$\text{法 1: } (V_x)'_C = \pi \int_1^2 [(x + Cx^2)^2]' dx = \pi \int_1^2 2(x + Cx^2)x^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_1^2 (2x^3 + 2Cx^4) dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{2}{5}Cx^5 \right]_1^2 = \pi \left[\frac{15}{2} + \frac{62}{5}C \right],$$

令 $(V_x)'_C = 0$, 得惟一驻点 $C = -\frac{75}{124}$, 又 $(V_x)''_C = \frac{62}{5}\pi > 0$, 故 $y = x - \frac{75}{124}x^2$ 为所要求的解.

$$\text{法 2: 先积分求 } V_x, \quad V_x = \pi \int_1^2 (x + Cx^2)^2 dx = 2\pi \left[\frac{31}{5}C^2 + \frac{15}{2}C + \frac{7}{3} \right], \text{ 则}$$

$$(V_x)'_C = \pi \left[\frac{15}{2} + \frac{62}{5}C \right], \text{ 其余同法 1.}$$

3. 解: 设所求曲线为 $y = f(x)$, 依题意, 此曲线满足的积分方程为 $\begin{cases} \int_1^x f(t)dt = 2xf(x) - 4 \\ f(1) = 2 \end{cases}$, 对方程两

边求导并整理, 得: $2xf'(x) + f(x) = 0$, 这是一个可分离变量的方程, 求得 $f(x) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{x}}$, 代入初始条件,

$$\text{得 } C = 2, \text{ 所以 } f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

第七章 微分方程下（高阶部分）

1. 填空题

$$(1) \quad r^2 + pr + q = 0$$

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

$$(3) \quad y = 3 + c_1 x^2 + c_2 e^x$$

$$(4) \quad y^* = (ax^2 + bx)e^{-x}$$

$$(5) \quad y^* = ae^{2x} + xe^{2x}(b \cos x + c \sin x)$$

2. 求下列各方程的通解

$$(1) \text{ 解: 令 } y' = p, \text{ 则 } y'' = p' \text{ 原方程化为 } (1+x^2)p' + 2xp = 0,$$

$$\text{分离变量 } \frac{dp}{p} + \frac{2xdx}{1+x^2} = 0,$$

$$\text{两边积分得 } \int \frac{dp}{p} + \int \frac{2xdx}{1+x^2} = \ln p + \ln(1+x^2) = \ln c$$

$$\text{从而 } p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{c}{1+x^2}, y = c \arctan x + c_1$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: 令 } y' = p, \text{ 则 } y'' = p' \text{ 原方程化为 } p' - \frac{1}{x}p = xe^x,$$

$$\text{从而 } p = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(\int xe^x e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right) = e^{\ln x} \left(\int e^x dx + 2c_1 \right) = xe^x + 2c_1 x = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$y = \int xe^x dx + c_1 x = (x-1)e^x + c_1 x^2 + c_2$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: 对应齐次方程特征方程为 } r^2 + 9 = 0, r_{1,2} = \pm 3i$$

$$\text{非齐次项 } f(x) = x \sin 3x, \text{ 与标准式 } f(x) = e^{\alpha x} [P_m(x) \cos \beta x + P_l(x) \sin \beta x]$$

比较得 $n = \max\{m, l\} = 1, \lambda = 3i$, 对比特征根, 推得 $k = 1$, 从而特解形式可设为

$$y^* = x^k [Q_n(x) \cos \beta x + Q_n(x) \sin \beta x] e^{\alpha x} = (ax^2 + bx) \cos 3x + (cx^2 + dx) \sin 3x,$$

$$y^{*'} = (3cx^2 + 3dx + 2ax + b) \cos 3x + (2cx + d - 3ax^2 - 3bx) \sin 3x$$

$$y^{*''} = (2c - 6b - 12ax - 9dx - 9cx^2) \sin 3x + (6d + 2a + 12cx - 9bx - 9ax^2) \cos 3x$$

$$\text{代入方程得 } (2c - 6b - 12ax) \sin 3x + (6d + 2a + 12cx) \cos 3x = x \sin 3x$$

$$2c - 6b - 12ax = x, 6d + 2a + 12cx = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{12}, c = b = 0, d = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$y = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x - \frac{1}{12}x^2 \cos 3x + \frac{1}{36}x \sin 3x$$

(4) 解 1: 令 $y' = p$, 原方程变形为 $xp' - p = x^2$, 这是一个一阶线性微分方程, 以下解答略

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c_1x^2 + c_2$$

$$\text{解 2: 方程可化为 } \frac{xy'' - y'}{x^2} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)' = 1, \text{ 从而 } \frac{y'}{x} = x + 2c_1, y' = x^2 + 2c_1x$$

$$\text{因此 } y = \int (x^2 + 2c_1x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c_1x^2 + c_2$$

$$(5) \text{ 解: 对应齐次方程特征方程为 } r^2 + 4r + 4 = (r + 2)^2 = 0, r_1 = r_2 = -2$$

$$\text{非齐次项 } f(x) = 3e^{-2x}, \text{ 与标准式 } f(x) = P_n(x)e^{\lambda x} \text{ 比较得 } n = 0, \lambda = -2$$

对比特征根, 推得 $k = 2$, 从而

$$y^* = x^k Q_n(x) e^{\lambda x} = ax^2 e^{-2x}, y^{*'} = (2ax - 2ax^2) e^{-2x}, y^{*''} = (2a - 8ax + 4ax^2) e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{代入方程得 } (2a - 8ax + 4ax^2) + 4(2ax - 2ax^2) + 4ax^2 = 3, 2a = 3, a = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{从而通解为 } y = (c_1 + c_2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2)e^{-2x}$$

$$(6) \text{ 解: 特征方程为 } r^5 + 2r^3 + 1 = r(r^2 + 1)^2 = 0, r_{1,2} = i, r_{3,4} = -i, r_5 = 0$$

$$\text{从而通解为 } y = (c_1 + c_2x)\cos x + (c_3 + c_4x)\sin x + c_5$$

$$(7) \text{ 解: 令 } y' = p, \text{ 则 } y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}, \text{ 原方程变为 } p \frac{dp}{dy} = y^2 p.$$

$$\text{分离变量并两端积分 } \int dp = \int y^2 dy, \text{ 解得 } y' = p = \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C_1,$$

$$\text{把 } y'(0) = \frac{1}{3}, y(0) = 1 \text{ 代入得 } C_1 = 0, \text{ 所以 } y' = \frac{1}{3}y^3,$$

$$\text{分离变量并两端积分 } \int \frac{dy}{y^3} = \int \frac{1}{3} dx, \text{ 解得 } \frac{1}{y^2} = -\frac{2}{3}x + C_2, \text{ 代入 } y(0) = 1, \text{ 得 } C_2 = 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{y^2} = -\frac{2}{3}x + 1$$

$$3. \text{ 解: 由已知 } \varphi(0) = e, \varphi(x) = e - x \int_0^x \varphi(u) du + \int_0^x u \varphi(u) du$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = -\int_0^x \varphi(u) du, \varphi'(0) = 0, \Rightarrow \varphi''(x) = -\varphi(x), \varphi''(x) + \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程为 } r^2 + 1 = 0, r_{1,2} = \pm i$$

从而通解为 $\varphi(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$, , 由 $\varphi(0) = e$ 得 $e = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = e$

由 $\varphi'(0) = 0$, $\varphi'(x) = -c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x$, 得 $0 = 0 + c_2, c_2 = 0$

因此 $\varphi(x) = e \cos x$

4. 解: 由已知 $\varphi(x+0) = \varphi(x)\varphi(0), \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = 0$ 或者 $\varphi(0) = 1$, $\varphi(x) = 0$ 显然成立,

若 $\varphi(0) = 1$, 则由导数定义

$$\varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x)\varphi(\Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x} = \varphi(x) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(\Delta x) - \varphi(0)}{\Delta x}$$

从而 $\varphi'(x) = \varphi(x)\varphi'(0)$, $\int \frac{d\varphi(x)}{\varphi(x)} = \int \varphi'(0)dx = \varphi'(0)x + \ln c$

因此 $\varphi(x) = ce^{\varphi'(0)x}$, 由于 $\varphi(0) = 1$, 故 $c = 1, \varphi(x) = e^{\varphi'(0)x}$

综上, $\varphi(x) = 0$ 或者 $\varphi(x) = e^{\varphi'(0)x}$