

## 第五节 可降阶的高阶微分方程

### 习题 12-5

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

$$(1) \quad y'' = \cos 2x;$$

$$(2) \quad y''' = x + e^{2x};$$

$$(3) \quad (1+x^2)y'' + (y')^2 + 1 = 0;$$

$$(4) \quad xy'' = y'(\ln y' - \ln x);$$

$$(5) \quad y''(e^x + 1) + y' = 0;$$

$$(6) \quad y'' = [1 + y'^2]^{\frac{3}{2}};$$

$$(7) \quad 1 + (y')^2 = 2yy'';$$

$$(8) \quad y'' + y'^2 = 2e^{-y}.$$

解 (1) 连续积分两次, 得

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C_1, \quad y = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C_1 x + C_2.$$

(2) 连续积分三次, 得

$$y'' = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C_1, \quad y' = \frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C_1 x + C_2,$$

$$y = \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{e^{2x}}{8} + C_1 x^2 + C_2 x + C_3.$$

(3) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$(1+x^2)p' = -(p^2+1),$$

$$\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = -\frac{dx}{1+x^2}.$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\arctan p = -\arctan x + C_1,$$

$$p = y' = \frac{C_1 - x}{1 + C_1 x} = \frac{C_1}{1 + C_1 x} - \frac{1}{C_1} \frac{1 + C_1 x - 1}{1 + C_1 x} = \frac{C_1}{1 + C_1 x} - \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_1} \frac{1}{1 + C_1 x},$$

$$y = \frac{1+C_1^2}{C_1^2} \ln|1+C_1 x| - \frac{x}{C_1} + C_2.$$

(4) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$p' = \frac{p}{x} \ln \frac{p}{x},$$

令  $u = \frac{p}{x}$ , 则  $p' = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ , 上面方程化为

$$\frac{du}{u(\ln u - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\ln |\ln u - 1| = \ln |x| + \ln |C_1|,$$

$$u = e^{C_1 x + 1}, p = y' = x e^{C_1 x + 1},$$

$$y = \frac{1}{C_1} e^{C_1 x + 1} (x - \frac{1}{C_1}) + C_2.$$

(5) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{e^x dx}{(e^x + 1)e^x},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\ln |p| = \ln \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x} + \ln |C_1|, p = y' = C_1 \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x},$$

$$y = C_1 (x - e^{-x}) + C_2.$$

(6) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$\frac{dp}{(1 + p^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = dx,$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\frac{p}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}} = x + C_1, p = y' = \frac{x + C_1}{\sqrt{1 - (x + C_1)^2}},$$

$$y = C_2 - \sqrt{1 - (x + C_1)^2}.$$

(7) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程化为

$$\frac{2p dp}{1 + p^2} = \frac{dy}{y},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\ln(1+p^2) = \ln|y| + \ln|C_1|, \quad p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm\sqrt{C_1y-1},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\frac{2}{C_1}\sqrt{C_1y-1} = \pm x + C_2,$$

$$4(C_1y-1) = C_1^2(x+C_2)^2.$$

(8) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程化为

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 2e^{-y},$$

$$\frac{dp^2}{dy} + 2p^2 = 4e^{-y},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$p^2 = e^{-\int 2dy} (\int 4e^{-y} e^{\int 2dy} dy + C_1) = 4e^{-y} + C_1 e^{-2y},$$

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm\sqrt{4e^{-y} + C_1 e^{-2y}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{4e^y + C_1}}{e^y},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4e^y + C_1} = \pm x + C_2,$$

$$e^y = x^2 + C_1x + C_2.$$

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1)  $xy'' - y' = x^2, \quad y|_{x=1} = 1, \quad y'|_{x=1} = 0;$

(2)  $2(y')^2 = y''(y-1), \quad y|_{x=1} = 2, \quad y'|_{x=1} = -1;$

(3)  $xy'' + x(y')^2 - y' = 0, \quad y|_{x=2} = 2, \quad y'|_{x=2} = 1;$

(4)  $y^3 y'' + 1 = 0, \quad y|_{x=1} = 1, \quad y'|_{x=1} = 0;$

(5)  $y'' = e^{2y}, \quad y|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 0.$

解 (1) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$p' - \frac{1}{x}p = x,$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$p = y' = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (\int x e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C_1) = x(x + C_1),$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{C_1}{2}x^2 + C_2,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_1 = -1$ ,  $C_2 = \frac{7}{6}$ , 特解为

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{7}{6}.$$

(2) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程化为

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2dy}{y-1},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$p = y' = C_1(y-1)^2,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_1 = -1$ , 故有

$$\frac{dy}{(y-1)^2} = -dx,$$

$$(y-1)^{-1} = x + C_2,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_2 = 0$ , 特解为

$$x(y-1) = 1.$$

(3) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$p' - \frac{1}{x}p = -p^2,$$

$$(p^{-1})' + \frac{1}{x}p^{-1} = 1,$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$p^{-1} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (\int e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C_1) = \frac{1}{x} (\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{C_1}{x},$$

由  $y'|_{x=2} = 1$  知  $C_1 = 0$ , 则

$$p = y' = \frac{2}{x},$$

$$y = 2 \ln |x| + C_2.$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_2 = 2(1 - \ln 2)$ , 特解为

$$y = 2 + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x}{2} \right|.$$

(4) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程化为

$$p dp = -\frac{dy}{y^3},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$p^2 = y^{-2} + C_1,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_1 = -1$ , 故有

$$p = y' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}{y},$$

$$\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} = \pm dx,$$

$$\sqrt{1 - y^2} = \pm x + C_2,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_2 = \mp 1$ , 特解为

$$y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}.$$

(5) 令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程化为

$$p dp = e^{2y} dy,$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$p^2 = e^{2y} + C_1,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_1 = -1$ , 故有

$$p = y' = \pm \sqrt{e^{2y} - 1},$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{e^{2y}-1}} = \pm dx,$$

$$-\arcsin e^{-y} = \pm x + C_2,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 特解为

$$y = \ln |\sec x|.$$

3. 已知某曲线  $y = f(x)$  满足微分方程

$$yy'' + (y')^2 = 1,$$

并且与另一曲线  $y = e^{-x}$  相切于点  $(0, 1)$ , 求此曲线的方程.

**解** 由题意知, 微分方程初始条件为  $y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = -1$ . 令  $p = y'$ , 则

$y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 原方程化为

$$\frac{pdp}{1-p^2} = \frac{dy}{y},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$y^2 |1-p^2| = C_1,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_1 = 0$ , 由初始条件知

$$p = y' = -1,$$

$$y = -x + C_2,$$

将初始条件代入, 得  $C_2 = 1$ , 所求的曲线的方程为

$$y = 1 - x.$$

4. 求曲率半径为  $R$  的曲线方程.

**解** 假设在平面直角坐标系下, 曲线的方程为  $y = y(x)$ . 由题意知

$$\frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{R},$$

即

$$\frac{y''}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \pm \frac{1}{R},$$

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令  $p = y'$ , 则  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$ , 原方程化为

$$\frac{p'}{(1+p^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \pm \frac{1}{R},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$\frac{p}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = \pm \frac{1}{R}x + C_1,$$

$$p = y' = \pm \frac{\frac{1}{R}x + C_1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{R}x + C_1)^2}},$$

$$\frac{y}{R} + C_2 = \mp \sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{R}x + C_1)^2},$$

$$(x + C_1)^2 + (y + C_2)^2 = R^2.$$

5. 在地面上以初速度  $v_0$  铅直向上射出一物体, 设地球引力与物体到地心的距离平方成反比, 求物体可能达到的最大高度 (不计空气阻力, 地球半径  $R=6370\text{km}$ ).

**解** 取连结地球中心与该物体的直线为  $y$  轴, 其方向铅直向上, 取地球的中心为原点  $O$ , 设物体的质量为  $m$ , 物体可能达到的最大高度为  $l$ , 在时刻  $t$  物体所在的位置为  $y = y(t)$ , 速度为  $v = v(t)$ . 根据万有引力定律, 有

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{kmM}{y^2}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{kM}{y^2},$$

初始条件为  $\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = v_0$ ,  $\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = -g$ , 由此可知,  $k = \frac{gR^2}{M}$ . 令  $v = \frac{dy}{dt}$ ,  $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = v \frac{dv}{dy}$ ,

原方程化为

$$v dv = -\frac{gR^2 dy}{y^2},$$

解此微分方程, 得

$$v^2 = \frac{2gR^2}{y} + C_1,$$

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物体达到最大高度时速度为 0, 得  $C_1 = -\frac{2gR^2}{l}$ , 故有

$$v^2 = \frac{2gR^2}{y} - \frac{2gR^2}{l},$$

将初始条件为  $\left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = v_0$  代入上式, 得最大高度为  $l = \frac{2gR^2}{2gR - v_0^2}$ .