

习题 2.2.

$$1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y}$$

$$\therefore y dy = x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + C. \text{ 有意义区域 } y \neq 0.$$

$$12) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y(1+x^3)}$$

$$\therefore y dy = \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x^3) + C. \quad x \neq -1, y \neq 0$$

$$13) \frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 \sin x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2} dy + \sin x dx = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} - \cos x + C = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = C - \cos x \quad \text{和 } y=0$$

$$14) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1+x+(1+x)y^2 = (1+x)(1+y^2)$$

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

$$\therefore \arctan y + C = x + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$15) \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos^2 x \cos^2 y$$

$$dy \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 y} = \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\frac{\tan 2y}{2} + C = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}; \text{ 和 } y = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$

$$16) x \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

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

$$\therefore \arcsin y + C = \ln|x|, y = \pm 1. x=0$$

$$17) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-e^{-x}}{y+e^y}$$

$$(y+e^y) dy = (x-e^{-x}) dx$$

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

2.

$$11) \sin 2x dx + \cos 3y dy = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3y + C = 0$$

$$\text{代入 } y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 得}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \pi + C = 0, C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{为 } \frac{1}{3} \sin 3y - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$12) x dx + y e^{-x} dy = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{e^{-x}} dx + y dy = 0$$

$$\int -x d(e^{-x}) + \frac{y^2}{2} = 0$$

$$-x e^{-x} + \int (e^{-x}) dx + \frac{y^2}{2} = 0$$

$$C - x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 0, \text{ 代入 } y(0) = 1.$$

$$C - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 0, C = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} - x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} = 0.$$

$$13) \frac{dr}{d\theta} = r, r(0) = 2;$$

$$\frac{1}{r} dr = d\theta, \ln r + C = \theta$$

$$\therefore \ln 2 + C = 0, C = -\ln 2$$

$$\therefore \ln |r| - \ln 2 = \theta.$$

$$\therefore |r| = 2e^\theta, r = 2e^\theta.$$

$$14) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\ln|x|}{1+y^2}, y(1) = 0$$

先设 $x > 0$.

$$(1+y^2) dy = \ln x dx$$

$$y + \frac{y^3}{3} + C = x \ln x - x$$

$$\text{即 } C = -1, y + \frac{y^3}{3} - 1 = x \ln x - x$$

再看 $x < 0$.

$$(1+y^2) dy = \ln(-x) dx$$

$$y + \frac{y^3}{3} + C = x \ln(-x) - \int x \frac{-1}{-x} dx$$

$$= x \ln(-x) - x$$

$$15) \sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = x y^3$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} dy = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} + C \quad \text{或 } y=0.$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0)=1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = 1 + C, \quad C = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{为 } -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{y^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

3

$$(1) \sin x + C$$

$$(2) dy \cdot \frac{1}{ay} = dx; \quad y=0$$

$$\ln |y| = ax + C$$

$$|y| = Ce^{ax}$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1-y^2, \quad y=\pm 1 \text{ 或}$$

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

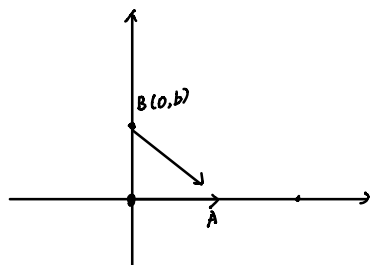
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+y}{1-y} \right| = x + C$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = y^n, \quad \frac{dy}{y^n} = dx. \quad y=0 \text{ 或}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-n} \frac{1}{y^{n-1}} = x + C, \quad n \neq 1$$

$$\text{若 } n=1 \text{ 是 } \ln |y| = x + C$$

4



$$\text{设 } B(x, y) \quad y(0)=b.$$

设B的轨迹为 $f: y=f(x)$. 则找A和切线.

$y = y'(x_0)(x-x_0) + y(x_0)$ 为切线. 令 $y=0$, 则

$$x = \frac{-y(x_0)}{y'(x_0)} + x_0$$

$$\text{故 } \left[\frac{y(x_0)}{y'(x_0)} \right]^2 + [y(x_0)]^2 = b^2$$

$$\therefore b^2 y^2 = \frac{y^2}{y'^2}, \quad \frac{y'^2}{y^2} = \frac{1}{b^2 y^2}$$

$$y'^2 = \frac{y^2}{b^2 - y^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}$$

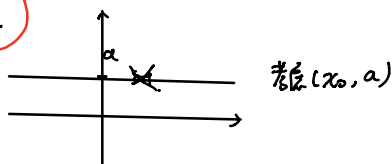
$$\text{则 } \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}{y} dy = dx$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - b \ln \frac{y + \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}{y} + C = x$$

$$\text{代入 } (0, b),$$

$$\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - b \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}{y} \right) = x \text{ 即为所求.}$$

5.



首先直线 $y=a$ 上的每一点, $y=a$ 都是经过它的积分曲线, 要局部唯一, 则不能再有积分曲线经过 $y=a$.

$$\text{考虑 } x = \int_a^y \frac{1}{f(y)} dy + C, \quad C \text{ 是某常数.}$$

确定方程 $F(y, x) = \int_a^y \frac{1}{f(y)} dy + C - x$ 在 $|y-a| \leq \varepsilon$ 内, $y \neq a$

且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0$, 由隐函数存在定理, $\exists y$ 关于 x 的隐函数.

不妨设在 $(x_0, a - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 点做斜率 $\neq 0$ 的切线, 则存在这个函数,

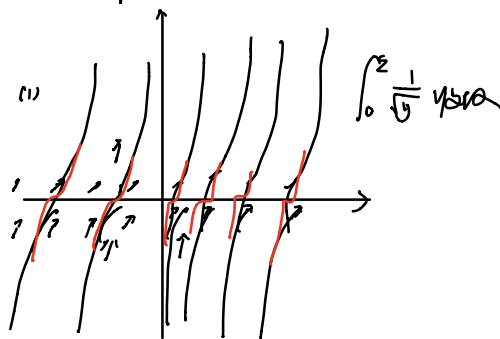
实际上即积分曲线. $\int_a^{x-\frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \frac{dy}{f(y)}$ 收敛

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x', \text{ s.t. } (x', 0) \text{ 在 } y=a \text{ 上, 且还有一个不切}$$

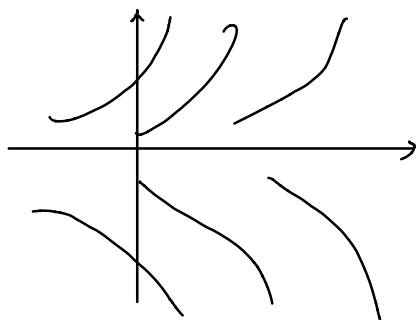
$y=a$ 的积分曲线在此处与 $y=a$ 相切.

证毕.

6.



(2) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{y \ln y} dy$ 是否收敛.



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