2018 前 A

填空题

1. 因为该微分方程是恰当微分方程, 固成立

$$rac{\partial (xy^2 + e^x)}{\partial y} = rac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

计算即可得

$$N(x,y) = x^2y + \phi(y)$$

其中 $\phi(y)$ 是关于 y 的函数.

2. 根据逐步逼近法的公式

$$x_n(t)=x(0)+\int_0^tegin{bmatrix}0&1\-1&0\end{bmatrix}x_{n-1}(t)\,dt$$

计算得

$$x_3(t)=egin{bmatrix} -rac{1}{6}t^3+t\ 1-rac{1}{2}t^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 根据题意可知, 该方程的特征方程可以分解为

$$\lambda(\lambda-2)^2=0$$

化简计算对应可得,该方程表达式为

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

4. 观察易知为重根的情况,特征根为 1 .先计算第一个特征向量,容易计算得到为 $(1,0)^T$ 得到一个解为 $e^t(1,0)^T$. 接下来计算第二个解.令 $(A-I)^2{\bf v}=0$ 可以得到 ${\bf v}=(0,1)^T$ 第二个解为

$$e^{At}\mathbf{v} = e^t e^{(A-I)t}\mathbf{v} = e^t (I + t(A-I))\mathbf{v} = e^t (\mathbf{v} + t(A-I)\mathbf{v}) = e^t (t,1)^T$$

因此基解矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

简答题

1. 回答来自ChatGPT:

常微分方程(ODE, ordinary differential equations)是用一个或多个未知函数的一阶或高阶导数来表示的方程。偏微分方程(PDE, partial differential equations)则是用一个或多个未知函数的偏导数来表示的方程。

区别在于ODE只有一个未知函数,而PDE有多个未知函数。

2. 回答来自ChatGPT:

变参数法在求解非齐次高阶微分方程时是一种常用的方法。首先,求出齐次方程的通解,然后再用这些解 来求解非齐次方程。

具体来说,设y1,y2,...,yn为齐次方程的n个解,则非齐次方程的通解为y=c1y1+c2y2+...+cnyn+y_p (c1,c2,...,cn为常数,y_p为非齐次方程的特解)

变参数法就是要求出y_p,通常是通过求导来求解,具体来说,对于高阶非齐次方程y^(n)+p1(x)y^(n-1)+p2(x)y^(n-2)+..+p_(n-1)(x)y'+p_n(x)y=q(x)

对应的齐次方程为y^(n)+p1(x)y^(n-1)+p2(x)y^(n-2)+..+p_(n-1)(x)y'+p_n(x)y=0

那么非齐次方程的通解就是 $y = y_h + y_p$

其中 y_h 是齐次方程的通解, y_p 是非齐次方程的特解。

而 y_p 是一个形如 $y_p = u_1(x)$ $y_1 + u_2(x)$ $y_2 + ... + u_n(x)$ y_n 的形式,其中 $u_1(x)$, $u_2(x)$, ..., $u_n(x)$ 是未知函数,需要通过求导来求解。

3. 回答来自ChatGPT

一阶常微分方程初值问题的存在唯一性定理是指,对于一阶常微分方程y'=f(x,y),假设存在一个连续函数g(x)和一个常数K,使得 $|y(x)-g(x)|<=K|x-x_0|$,那么y(x)是唯一的,其中 x_0 是初始条件。

换句话说,如果存在两个解y1(x)和y2(x),满足在某一区间[a,b]上对于任意x属于[a,b]都有|y1(x)-y2(x)|<= $K|x-x_0|$,那么这两个解在这个区间上是相同的。

这个定理的证明通常是通过类似于格朗沃尔不等式的方法来证明,即通过证明函数y'(x)在某一区间上的连续性和有界性来证明该定理的正确性。

4. 回答来自ChatGPT

函数组在某区间上线性相关和线性无关的定义如下:

线性相关: 在某区间上,当且仅当存在一组常数c1, c2, ..., cn, 使得对于任意x属于该区间,有 c1f1(x) + c2f2(x) + ... + cn*fn(x) = 0,则称函数组{f1(x), f2(x), ..., fn(x)}在 该区间上是线性相关的。

线性无关: 在某区间上,当且仅当对于任意x属于该区间, $c1f1(x) + c2f2(x) + \dots + cn*fn(x) = 0$ 当且仅当 $c1=c2=\dots=cn=0$,则称函数组 $\{f1(x), f2(x), \dots, fn(x)\}$ 在该区间上是线性无关的。

简单来说,线性相关是说在某个区间内任意几个函数的线性组合都可以等于0,线性无关是说在某个区间内任意几个函数的线性组合只有当系数都为0时才等于0。

求解方程

1. 答案来自Mathematica

Solve the linear equation $\frac{d}{dx}y(x)=\sin x+2y(x)$

Subtract 2y(x) from both sides:

$$\frac{d}{dx}y(x) - 2y(x) = \sin x$$

Let $\mu(x)=e^{\int -2\,dx}=e^{-2x}.$

Multiply both sides by $\mu(x)$:

$$e^{-2x} \frac{d}{dx} y(x) - (2e^{-2x})y(x) = e^{-2x} \sin x$$

Apply the reverse product rule to the left-hand side:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-2x}y(x)) = e^{-2x}\sin x$$

Integrate both sides with respect to x:

$$\int rac{d}{dx} (e^{-2x}y(x))\,dx = \int e^{-2x} \sin x\,dx$$

Evaluate the integrals:

$$e^{-2x}y(x) = -rac{1}{5}e^{-2x}(\cos x + 2\sin x) + c_1$$

Divide both sides by $\mu(x)=e^{-2x}$:

$$y(x) = -rac{\cos x}{5} - rac{2\sin x}{5} + c_1 e^{2x}$$

2. 答案来自 Mathematica

Let x = t + 3 and y = v - 2. This gives dx = dt and dy = dv:

$$\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{2v^2(t)}{(t+v(t))^2}$$

Let v(t)=tu(t) , which gives $rac{dv(t)}{dt}=trac{du(t)}{dt}+u(t)$:

$$trac{du(t)}{dt}+u(t)=rac{2t^2u^2(t)}{(t+tu(t))^2}$$

Simplify:

$$trac{du(t)}{dt} + u(t) = rac{2u^2(t)}{(u(t)+1)^2}$$

Solve for $\frac{du(t)}{dt}$:

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \frac{-u^{3}(t) - u(t)}{t(u(t) + 1)^{2}}$$

Divide both sides by $\frac{-u^3(t)-u(t)}{(u(t)+1)^2}$:

$$\frac{\frac{du(t)}{dt}(u(t)+1)^2}{-u^3(t)-u(t)} = \frac{1}{t}$$

Evaluate the integrals:

$$-2\arctan\left(u(t)
ight)-\ln\left(u(t)
ight)=\ln\left(t
ight)+c_{1}$$

Substitute back for v(t) = tu(t):

$$-2 \arctan \left(rac{v(t)}{t}
ight) - \ln \left(rac{v(t)}{t}
ight) = \ln \left(t
ight) + c_1$$

Substitute back for t = x - 3 and v = y + 2:

$$-2 \arctan \left(rac{y(x)+2}{x-3}
ight) - \ln \left(rac{y(x)+2}{x-3}
ight) = \ln \left(x-3
ight) + c_1$$

3. 答案来自 Mathematica

Let y(x)=xv(x), which gives $rac{dy(x)}{dx}=xrac{dv(x)}{dx}+v(x)$:

$$-x(x^2+x^2v^2(x))-x(xrac{dv(x)}{dx}+v(x))+xv(x)=0$$

Simplify:

$$-x^{2}(x + \frac{dv(x)}{dx} + xv^{2}(x)) = 0$$

Solve for $\frac{dv(x)}{dx}$:

$$\frac{dv(x)}{dx} = -x - xv^2(x)$$

Simplify:

$$\frac{dv(x)}{dx} = x(-v^2(x) - 1)$$

Divide both sides by $-v^2(x)-1$:

$$\frac{\frac{dv(x)}{dx}}{-v^2(x)-1} = x$$

Integrate both sides with respect to x:

$$\int \frac{\frac{dv(x)}{dx}}{-v^2(x)-1} \, dx = \int x \, dx$$

Evaluate the integrals:

$$-\arctan\left(v(x)
ight) = -rac{x^2}{2} + c_1$$

Solve for v(x):

$$v(x) = -\arctan\left(rac{x^2}{2} + c_1
ight)$$

Substitute back for y(x) = xv(x):

$$y(x) = -x an\left(rac{x^2}{2} + c_1
ight)$$

4. 答案来自Mathematica

The general solution will be the sum of the complementary solution and particular solution.

Find the complementary solution by solve the homogenous equation.

We can easily get the complementary solution:

$$y_0(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{5x}$$

Determine the particular solution to the original equation undetermined coefficients:

The particular solution will be the sum of the particular solution: y'' - 6y' + 5y = x + 1, $y'' - 6y' + 5y = -3e^x$.

We use judicious guessing to solve the first equation.

Suppose $y_1(x) = a_1 + a_2x$. Substitute to the equation, we can easily get the solution.

Then solve the second equation.

Note that 1 is one of the root of the characteristic equation. We suppose $y_2(x)=x(a_3e^x)$, and substitute to the equation to solve the a_3

$$y(x) = y_0(x) + y_1(x) + y_2(x) = \frac{x}{5} + \frac{3e^x x}{4} + c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{5x} + \frac{11}{25}$$
5.
$$c_1 e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

证明题

降阶法.

2018后A

埴空题

1.
$$M(x,y) = xy^2 + \phi(x)$$

2. $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{63}x^7 + \frac{2}{189 \times 11}x^{11} + \frac{1}{63^2 \times 15}x^{15}$
3. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
4. $\mathbf{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -t^2 & -3 & 2t \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + [0, 0, te^t]^T$
5. $\begin{bmatrix} e^{2018t} & te^{2018t} \\ 0 & e^{2018t} \end{bmatrix}$

求解方程

1. Bernoulli's equation

Rewrite the equation:

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

Multiply both sides by 2y(x):

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

Let $v(x)=y^2(x)$, which gives $rac{dv(x)}{dx}=2y(x)rac{dy(x)}{dx}$:

$$\frac{dv(x)}{dx} - \frac{v(x)}{x} = -1$$

Let
$$\mu(x)=e^{\int -1/x\,dx}=rac{1}{x}.$$

Multiply both sides by $\mu(x)$, apply the reverse product rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{v(x)}{x}) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

Integrate both sides with respect to x:

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{v(x)}{x}\right) dx = \int -\frac{1}{x} dx$$

Evaluate the integrals:

$$\frac{v(x)}{x} = -\ln x + c_1$$

Divide both sides by $\mu(x)=rac{1}{x}$ solve for y(x) in $v(x)=y^2(x)$:

$$y(x) = \pm \sqrt{x} \sqrt{-\ln x + c_1}$$

- 2. y = x
- 3. $c_1e^{3x} + c_2e^{-x} \frac{1}{4}xe^{-x} x + \frac{1}{3}$
- 4. $c_1 \cos kt + c_2 \sin kt \cos t \int f(t) \sin t \, dt + \sin t \int f(t) \cos t \, dt$
- 5. $e^{t}[1,0,0]^{T} + e^{2t}[-2,3,1]^{T} + e^{-2t}[-2,1,-1]^{T}$

证明题

$$y_1=x_1-rac{\phi_1(t)}{\phi_2(t)}x_2$$
 左右求导,化简可得 $y_1'=(a_{11}-a_{21}rac{\phi_1(t)}{\phi_2(t)})y_1$

套上面等式得 $x_1=-c_1\sin t+c_2e^t\cos t$, $x_2=c_1\cos t+c_2e^t\sin t$

应用题

$$v(t) = (gm/k)(1 - e^{-kt/m})$$

2017A

填空题

- 1. $x^2y+\phi(y)$
- 2. 2018后 填空题2
- 3. $c_1(e^x-1)+c_2(xe^x-1)+1$
- 4. 2018后 填空4
- 5. 2018后 填空5

求解方程

- 1. 2018前A 求解方程组 2
- 2. 令y/x=v 解得 $y=-x an\left(rac{x^2}{2}+c_1
 ight)$
- 3. $y = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} t \frac{5t}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$
- 4. $y(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t t \cos t + \sin t \ln (\sin t)$
- 5. 2018后 求解5

证明题

- 1. 定理5
- 2. 解的存在唯一性定理和解的延拓

应用题

$$v(t)=(gm/k)(1-e^{-kt/m})$$