

# 习题课

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## 习题 2.4

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

$$\text{设 } y' = p,$$

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \quad x = \frac{1+p}{p^3}, \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求导消 } x \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 不显含 } y: \text{ 写为微分方程} \end{cases}$$

## 习题 2.5

$$1. (4) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x - \sqrt{xy}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} - \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y \equiv 0 \text{ 为平凡解, 当 } y \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \Rightarrow \underline{x \equiv 0 \text{ 为平凡解}}$$

$$(12) \quad e^{-y} \left( 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = x e^x$$

$$\text{解: 将方程可化为 } \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x+y} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即} \quad dx + dy &= x e^{x+y} dx \\ \text{也即} \quad \underline{d(x+y)} &= x e^{x+y} \underline{dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$-(-2)e^{-(x+y)} d(x+y) = 2x dx$$

$$\text{积分可得} \quad -2e^{-(x+y)} = x^2 + C.$$

$$\text{即 将方程通解为 } x^2 + 2e^{-(x+y)} = C.$$

$$5. (3) \quad x^2 y' = \underline{x^2 y^2} + xy + 1$$

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$$5. (1) \quad x y' = \underbrace{xy} + x + 1$$

解: 设  $y = \frac{a}{x}$  为原方程特解, 则

$$-a = a^2 + a + 1 \Rightarrow a^2 + 2a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1,$$

即  $y = -\frac{1}{x}$  为原方程特解,

令  $z = y + \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y = z - \frac{1}{x}$  代入原方程得

$$x^2 \left( z' + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = x^2 \left( z - \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 + xz - 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = -1 + xz + x^2 \left( z^2 - \frac{2z}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = x^2 z^2 - xz$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = z^2 - \frac{z}{x}$ , 若  $z \equiv 0$  为该方程平凡解,

$$\text{当 } z \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{xz}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{z} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{z} - 1$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{z} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left( C - \int e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx \right)$$

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

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{x}} = x (C - \ln|x|)$$

$$\text{从而 } y + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x(C - \ln|x|)} \quad \text{及 } y = -\frac{1}{x} \text{ 为}$$

故  $y + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x(2 - \ln|x|)}$  及  $y' = x$  的  
微分方程通解。

习题3.1: 10. 积分方程

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad (*)$$

其中  $f(x)$  为  $[a, b]$  上的已知连续函数,  $K(x, \xi)$  为  $a \leq x \leq b$ ,  $a \leq \xi \leq b$  上的已知连续函数, 证明: 当  $|\lambda|$  足够小时,  
(\*) 在  $[a, b]$  上存在唯一解。

证明: 构造迭代序列

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = f(x), \\ \varphi_{n+1}(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi_n(\xi) d\xi, \end{cases} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_n(x) &= \varphi_n(x) - \varphi_{n-1}(x) + \varphi_{n-1}(x) - \varphi_{n-2}(x) + \dots \\ &\quad - \varphi_1(x) + \varphi_1(x) - \varphi_0(x) + \varphi_0(x) \end{aligned}$$

于是得级数  $\varphi_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)]$

设  $N = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x)|$ ,  $M = \max_{a \leq x, \xi \leq b} |K(x, \xi)|$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\varphi_1(x) - \varphi_0(x)| &= \left| \int_a^b K(x, \xi) f(\xi) d\xi \right| |\lambda| \\
 &\leq |\lambda| \int_a^b |K(x, \xi)| |f(\xi)| d\xi \\
 &\leq |\lambda| MN(b-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_1(x)| &= |\lambda| \left| \int_a^b K(x, \xi) [\varphi_1(\xi) - \varphi_0(\xi)] d\xi \right| \\
 &\leq |\lambda| \int_a^b |K(x, \xi)| |\varphi_1(\xi) - \varphi_0(\xi)| d\xi \\
 &\leq |\lambda|^2 M^2 N (b-a)^2 \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法得

$$|\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)| \leq \frac{N [|\lambda| M (b-a)]^k}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [|\lambda| M (b-a)]^k}$$

当  $|\lambda| M (b-a) < 1$  时, 即  $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{M(b-a)}$  时

$\varphi_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)]$ , 对  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  均收敛, 故其部分和序列  $\{\varphi_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  在  $[a, b]$  上一致收敛到  $\varphi(x)$ 。

在  $[a, b]$  上 - 级数收敛到  $\varphi(x)$ 。

证-42: 假设  $\varphi(x)$  也是 (\*) 的解,

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\psi(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \psi(\xi) d\xi$$

$$|\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| = |\lambda| \left| \int_a^b K(x, \xi) [\varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)] d\xi \right|$$

$$\leq |\lambda| \int_a^b |K(x, \xi)| |\varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)| d\xi$$

$$\leq |\lambda| M(b-a) \max_{a \leq \xi \leq b} |\varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)|$$

即  $\forall x \in [a, b]$ , 均有

$$|\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| \leq |\lambda| M(b-a) \max_{a \leq \xi \leq b} |\varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)|$$

$$\text{故 } \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| \leq |\lambda| M(b-a) \max_{a \leq \xi \leq b} |\varphi(\xi) - \psi(\xi)|$$

$$\text{即 } [1 - |\lambda| M(b-a)] \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| \leq 0$$

$$\text{由于 } |\lambda| M(b-a) < 1, \text{ 故 } \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |\varphi(x) - \psi(x)| \leq 0$$

从而  $\varphi(x) = \psi(x)$ , 这就证明了 证-42。