

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

$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C_0$ C_0 为任意常数

$y^2 = C \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + 1$ $C > 0$

(ii) 令 $\xi = x + \frac{1}{3}$ $\eta = y - \frac{1}{3}$ 得

$\frac{d\eta}{d\xi} = \frac{2\xi - \eta}{\xi - 2\eta}$ 令 $u = \frac{\eta}{\xi}$, 则方程成为 $\xi \frac{du}{d\xi} + u = \frac{2-u}{1-2u}$

$\frac{1-2u}{2-2u+2u^2} du = \frac{1}{\xi} d\xi$

$-\frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 - u + 1) = \ln|\xi| + C$

$\frac{1}{u^2 - u + 1} = \xi^2 \cdot C$ $C > 0$

代回原变量 $(x + \frac{1}{3})^2 - (x + \frac{1}{3})(y - \frac{1}{3}) + (y - \frac{1}{3})^2 = C$ $C > 0$

2 (i) 解 $x \neq 0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1+x}{x} y = 3x^2 e^{-x}$

为一阶非齐次线性方程. 通解为 $y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} + 1 dx} (C + \int 3x^2 e^{-x} e^{\int \frac{1}{x} + 1 dx} dx)$
 $= Cx^2 e^{-x} + x^2 e^{-x}$ C 为任意常数

(ii) 一阶非齐次线性方程

$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = 0$ 通解为 $y = C \cos x$

常数变易法 设 $y = C(x) \cos x$ 为方程解 代入后 $C'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
 $C(x) = \tan x + C$ C 为任意常数

$y = (\tan x + C) \cos x$

3. 证: 两边对 x 求导 $y = xp + f(p)$ $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 得 $(x + f'(p)) \frac{dp}{dx} = 0$

当 $\frac{dp}{dx} = 0$ 时 $p = C$ 通解 $y = Cx + f(C)$

当 $x + f'(p) = 0$ 时 特解 $x = -f'(p)$ $y = -f'(p)p + f(p)$



因 $f'(p) \neq 0$, 由 $x = -f'(p)$ 得反函数 $p = w(x)$

特解 $y = xw(x) + f(w(x))$

在 x_0 点微分 $w(x_0) = p_0$

在 x_0 点处特解 $y = p_0 x + f(p_0)$ 在 x_0 点处 $y = p_0 x + f(p_0)$ 与 $y = xw(x) + f(w(x))$ 相切.

4. 证明:

反证法. 有两个解 y_1, y_2 . 存在 $x_1 > x_0$ $y_1(x_1) \neq y_2(x_1)$ 设 $y_1(x_1) > y_2(x_1)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \bar{x} = \sup \{x \in [x_0, x_1], y_1(x) = y_2(x)\} \quad x_0 \leq \bar{x} < x_1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} r(x) = y_1(x) - y_2(x)$$

$$r(x) > 0 \quad \forall \bar{x} < x \leq x_1 \quad r(\bar{x}) = 0$$

$$r'(x) = y_1'(x) - y_2'(x) = f(x, y_1(x)) - f(x, y_2(x)) \leq 0 \quad \bar{x} < x \leq x_1$$

$$r(x) \leq 0 \quad \bar{x} < x \leq x_1 \quad \text{矛盾!}$$

5.

$$\text{解 } y = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x \sin(g, y(s, x_0, y_0)) ds$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_0} = -\sin(x_0, y(x_0, x_0, y_0)) + \int_{x_0}^x \cos(s, y) s \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_0} ds$$

$$\frac{1}{2} z_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_0}$$

$$z_1 \text{ 满足方程 } \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} = \cos(xy) x^2 z_1$$

$$z_1(x_0) = -\sin(x_0, y(x_0, x_0, y_0))$$

$$x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} = x z_1 \quad \text{得 } z_1|_{x_0=0, y_0=0} = 0$$

$$z_1(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0} = 1 + \int_{x_0}^x \cos(s, y) \cdot s \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0} ds$$

$$\frac{1}{2} z_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} = x \cos(xy) z_2$$

$$\text{当 } x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0 \text{ 时 } \frac{dz_2}{dx} = x z_2 \quad z_2|_{x_0=0, y_0=0} = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$z_2(x_0) = 1$$

$$z_2(0) = 1$$



6. 证明:

$f(x, y) = y e^{(x+y)^2}$ 在 xOy 平面连续且满足局部 L 条件, 方程满足 $y(0) = 0$ 的解存在且唯一, 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上存在.

根据解对初值连续性. 任意闭区间 $[A, B]$, 和 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 N . 当 $n > N$ 时 $|\varphi_n(x)| < \varepsilon$.

7. 证明

$$(i) |f(x, y) \sin \frac{x}{n} - f(x, \bar{y}) \sin \frac{x}{n}| \leq |f(x, y) - f(x, \bar{y})| \leq L|y - \bar{y}|, L > 0$$

故初值问题解存在且唯一.

反证法. 若 y_n 最大存在区间 (α, β) $\beta < +\infty$, 则

$$y_n(x) = \int_0^x f(t, y_n(t)) \sin \frac{t}{n} dt$$

$$|y_n(x)| \leq \int_0^x |f(t, y_n(t)) - f(t, 0)| dt + \int_0^x |f(t, 0)| dt \\ \leq \beta M + \int_0^x L |y_n(t)| dt$$

由 Gronwall 不等式 $|y_n(x)| \leq M\beta e^{Lx}$ $x \rightarrow \beta$ 时 $y_n(x) \rightarrow \infty$.

与解延拓定理矛盾 故 $\beta = +\infty$

同理可证 $\alpha = -\infty$.

(ii) $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$y_n(x) = \int_0^x f(t, y_n(t)) \sin \frac{t}{n} dt$$

利用 L 条件

$$|f(x, y_n(x)) \sin \frac{x}{n}| \leq |f(x, 0) \sin \frac{x}{n}| + L |y_n(x)| |\sin \frac{x}{n}| \\ \leq \frac{1}{n} |f(x, 0) x| + \frac{L}{n} |x| |y_n(x)|$$

$$|y_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_0^x |f(s, 0)| ds + \frac{L}{n} \int_0^x |s| |y_n(s)| ds$$

~~利用 Gronwall 不等式~~

$$\forall \text{ 固定 } x, \text{ 取 } B \text{ 足够大 } |x| < B \quad |y_n(x)| \leq \frac{B^2}{n} M_2 + \frac{B}{n} L \int_0^x |y_n(t)| dt$$



利用 Gronwall 不等式 $|y_n(x)| \leq \frac{B^2}{n} M_2 \exp(\frac{B^2}{n} L) \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow +\infty$.

8. 证明

作逼近序列 $\varphi_0(x) = f(x)$

$$\varphi_1(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi_0(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi_n(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\text{令 } M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x)| \quad L = \max_{x, \xi} |K(x, \xi)| \quad |\varphi_1 - \varphi_0| = \left| \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi_0(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq |\lambda| M L (b-a)$$

$$\text{假设 } |\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)| \leq |\lambda|^k L^k M (b-a)^k$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi_{k+1}(x) - \varphi_k(x)| &= \left| \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) (\varphi_k(\xi) - \varphi_{k-1}(\xi)) d\xi \right| \\ &\leq |\lambda| \int_a^b |K(x, \xi)| |\varphi_k - \varphi_{k-1}| d\xi \leq |\lambda|^{k+1} L^{k+1} M (b-a)^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

由归纳法知

$$|\varphi_n - \varphi_{n-1}(x)| \leq M L^n |\lambda|^n (b-a)^n$$

当 $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{(b-a)L}$ 时 级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} M L^k |\lambda|^k (b-a)^k$ 收敛

故当 $|\lambda| < \frac{1}{(b-a)L}$ 时 级数 $\varphi_0(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\varphi_k - \varphi_{k-1}(x))$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

即 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 一致收敛. 记极限为 φ^*

由 φ_n 连续性, 知 φ^* 连续. 且满足 $\varphi^*(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) \varphi^*(\xi) d\xi$

唯一性

设另有一解 $\bar{\varphi}(x) \quad \bar{\varphi}(x) \neq \varphi^*(x)$

$$\text{记 } \bar{M} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |\varphi^*(x) - \bar{\varphi}(x)| > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi^* - \bar{\varphi}(x)| &= \left| \lambda \int_a^b K(x, \xi) (\varphi^*(\xi) - \bar{\varphi}(\xi)) d\xi \right| \leq |\lambda| \int_a^b L |\varphi^*(\xi) - \bar{\varphi}(\xi)| d\xi = L |\lambda| \bar{M} (b-a) \\ \bar{M} &\leq |\lambda| \bar{M} (b-a) L \quad |\lambda| > \frac{1}{L(b-a)} \text{ 矛盾!} \end{aligned}$$

