北京师范大学 2024 - 2025 学年第 1 学期期中考试试卷

1 (20分,每小题5分)判断下列命题是否正确(不用叙述理由).

(1) 已知 $y = y_0(x)$ 是一阶非齐次线性微分方程的解. 若 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$ 是这个方程的不同于 $y_0(x)$ 的两个解,则

(2) 设 $x = \phi(t)$, $p = \psi(t)$ 满足F(x, p) = 0. 则隐式微分方程 $F(x, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}) = 0$ 有通解

$$x = \phi(t), \quad y = \int \frac{\phi'(t)}{\psi(t)} dt + C.$$

do= toes dy

founds

(3) 设矩阵(方阵)函数A(x)可导.则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(A(x)A(x)) = 2A(x)\frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}.$$

(4) 设 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数A(x)在(a,b)上连续, $a < \tau < b$, $\Phi(x)$, $\Psi(x)$ 是齐次线性微分方

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = A(x)y, \quad a < x < b$$

的两个基解矩阵.则

$$\Phi(x)\Phi^{-1}(\tau) = \Psi(x)\Psi^{-1}(\tau).$$

2 (20分,每小题5分) 简答题(只写出结果,不需给出证明).

(1) 设
$$u = u(x)$$
满足微分方程

$$u'' + a(x)u' + b(x)u = 0.$$

 $\Rightarrow y(x) = -\frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$. 写出y = y(x)满足的微分方程.

(2) 已知exy是微分方程

$$P(x,y)\mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y)\mathrm{d}y = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{u''u - u''^2}{u''u - u''^2}$$
 $= -\frac{u''u - u''^2}{u''u + u''u + u''u}$
 $= -\frac{u''u - u''^2}{u''u + u''u}$
 $= -\frac{u''u - u''}{u''u + u''u}$
 $= -\frac{u''u - u''u}{u''u + u''u}$
 $= -\frac{u''u - u''u}{u''u}$
 $= -\frac{u''u}{u''u}$
 $= -\frac{u''u}{u''u}$

的一个积分因子,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{xP - yQ}$$

 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} a_{1}u_{1} \\ a_{2}u_{1} \\ \end{array}\right)$ 3 49 cm) = 842 cy Xa1, (x) + a12(x)=1 (3) 设齐次线性微分方程组 $\frac{dy}{dx} = A(x)y$ 有基解矩阵 aux + x auz(x) =0 $\begin{pmatrix}
-\frac{\lambda}{1-x^2} & \frac{\lambda}{1-x^2} \\
\frac{\lambda}{1-x^2} & \frac{\lambda}{1-x^2}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda & 1 \\
\lambda & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\Phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix}
x & 1 \\
1 & x
\end{pmatrix}.$ X azick, + azzcki=0 (x2-1101121x1=-1 0112 cx = - 1-x2 (4) 设 $n \times n$ 矩阵函数A(x)和向量函数f(x)在(a,b)上连续, $\Phi(x)$ 是齐次线性微分方程 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = A(x)y, \quad a < x < b$ 的基解矩阵, $\phi(x) = \Phi(x)C(x)$ 是非齐次线性微分方程组 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = A(x)y + f(x), \quad a < x < b$ dox, cox, + Zex, dcon 的解,其中C(x)是向量函数.则 = Acrizer, Cur $C'(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $p(x,y) = xy^{2}xy^{4}$ Q(x,y) = -x (xy + 1)ydx - xdy = 0. 3y = 2xy + 1 3y = -11-8 3 (15分) 解微分方程 2xy+2 xy x x x \\ \(\frac{xy+2}{xy=\psi/y}\) \(\frac{xy}{y}\) 4 (15分) 解微分方程 $x^2yy'' = (xy' - y)^2.$ $e^{\frac{1}{3}}CC_2(C_2-\frac{5}{4})$ (15分)解常系数齐次线性微分方程组 (15分) (2.64nt, u= yy' du =(y'12+ yy'' -187e $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} y, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \begin{cases} \chi^2 \frac{y''}{y} \\ \chi^2 \frac{y''}{y} \frac{y''}{y} \\ \chi^2 \frac{y''}{y} \frac{y'$ $y = C_2 e^{\int_{X}^{2} C_1 C_2} \int_{X}^{2} \int_{X$

= C2 e hx + = 1

其中 λ 是常数, P(x)是n维向量函数, 其每个分量是x的多项式, 这些多项式的最高次数为k.

证明:

$$e^{\lambda x} P(x), e^{\lambda x} \frac{dP(x)}{dx}, \dots, e^{\lambda x} \frac{d^k P(x)}{dx^k}$$

是该方程组的k+1个线性无关的解.

$$\frac{de^{AX}p_{ix}}{dx}$$

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