

习7.5

1. 证明  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 2(\cos x + x \sin x)$  是  $y'' - y = 4x \sin x$  的通解。

思路：代入即可

$$y'' = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 2\cos x + 2x \sin x$$

$$\therefore y'' - y = 4x \sin x$$

代入即可得

$$\begin{array}{r} 1-2-1- \\ 1-2-1- \end{array}$$

$$1-2-1-2-1-2-1-$$

$$1-2-1-$$

$$1-2-1-2-1-2-1-$$

$$1-2-1-$$

$$1-2-1-2-1-2-1-$$



$$(1) y'' - y' + y = 0;$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \Delta < 0$$

求共轭复根

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1+5i}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1-5i}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\frac{x}{2}} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} x)$$

$$(2) y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0;$$

$$\text{特: } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x$$

$$(3) y'' - 8y' + 16y = 0;$$

$$\text{特: } \lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 16 = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{4x}$$





$$(4) y'' + y = 0$$

$$\text{特: } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = i, \lambda_2 = -i$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$(5) y'' - y = \cos x;$$

对应齐次方程的特征方程为:

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

故对应齐次方程的通解:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

又: 0 不是特征方程的根

故设方程的特解为  $y^* = Q_1 \cos x + Q_2 \sin x$ ,

$Q_1, Q_2$  为待定常数

$$\text{代入 } y'' - y = \cos x;$$

$$\text{解得 } Q_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, Q_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

故通解:

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$





$$16) y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x};$$

对应齐次方程的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$$

$\therefore$  齐次方程通解:  $Y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x}$

$\therefore -2$  是特征方程的重根

$\therefore$  设方程的特解  $y^* = X^2 b_0 e^{-2x}$

$$\text{代入 } y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{解得 } b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$\therefore$  方程通解:

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x} + \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$$17) y'' + 2y' + 2y = 2e^x \sin x;$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -1 + i, \lambda_2 = -1 - i$$

$\therefore$  齐次的通解:  $Y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

$\therefore -1 + i$  是特征方程的根

$\therefore$  设方程的特解:  $y^* = X e^x (Q_1 \cos x + Q_2 \sin x)$

$$\text{代入 } y'' + 2y' + 2y = 2e^x \sin x$$

$$\text{解: } Q_1 = -1, Q_2 = 0$$

$\therefore$  通解:

$$y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) - X e^x \cos x$$





$$8) y'' - 5y' + 6y = x^2 e^x - x e^{3x};$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{齐次通解: } Y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$\therefore 1$  不是方程解,  $3$  是解

$$\text{设特解 } y^* = (b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2) e^x + x(b_3 + b_4 x) e^{3x}$$

$$\text{代入 } y'' - 5y' + 6y = x^2 e^x - x e^{3x}$$

$$\text{得: } b_0 = \frac{7}{4}, b_1 = \frac{3}{2}, b_2 = \frac{1}{2}, b_3 = 1, b_4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$  通解为:

$$9) x y'' + 4x y' + 2y = 0 (x > 0)$$

设  $x = e^t$ , 则原方程转化为

$$D(D-1)y + 4Dy + 2y = 0$$

$$D^2 + 3Dy + 2y = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$= \frac{C_1}{x} + \frac{C_2}{x^2}$$





$$(10) x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - 4xy' = 3x^2$$

齐次方程: 设  $x = e^t$ ,  $t = \ln x$

$$\therefore D(D-1)(D-2)y + D(D-1)y - 4Dy = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$\therefore Y = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x} + C_3 x^3$$

$$\text{设特解 } y^* = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + b_3 x^3 + b_4 x^4$$

$$\text{代入 } x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - 4xy' = 3x^2$$

$$\text{得: } b_0 = 0, b_1 = 0, b_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, b_3 = b_4 = 0$$

$$y^* = -\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{x} + C_3 x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

思路: 先求齐次欧拉方程的通解,

随后求特解





### 3. 求下列微分方程的特解

(1)  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = \sin x, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$

∴ 特征方程  $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$  的根为

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

∴ 对应齐次方程的通解

$$Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

1. 0 是  $\therefore 0 + i$  不是特征方程的根

设方程的特解  $y^* = Q_1 \cos x + Q_2 \sin x$

$$\text{代入 } y'' + 3y' + 2y = \sin x$$

$$\text{解得 } Q_1 = -\frac{3}{10}, Q_2 = \frac{1}{10}$$

∴ 通解

$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{10} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{10} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x$$

(2)  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = x e^x, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$

特征方程:  $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 + i, \lambda_2 = -1 - i$$

∴ 对应齐次方程通解

$$Y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$$

∴  $-1$  不是特征方程的根

设方程的特解  $y^* = (b_0 + b_1 x) e^x$

$$\text{代入 } y'' + 2y' + 2y = x e^x$$

$$\text{解得 } b_0 = 0, b_1 = 1$$

∴ 通解

$$y = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + x e^x$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$C_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y = e^{-x} (x - \sin x)$$



4.

$$y = e^{3x} + (1 + \frac{x}{4})e^x$$

设二阶常系数线性微分方程  $y'' + ay' + by = ce^x$  的一个特解为  $y = e^{3x} + (1 + \frac{x}{4})e^x$ ,

试确定  $a, b, c$ , 并求通解

① 代入特解  $y' = 3e^{3x} + e^x + \frac{e^x + xe^x}{4}$ ,  $y'' = 9e^{3x} + \frac{3}{2}e^x + \frac{xe^x}{4}$

得:  $9e^{3x} + \frac{3}{2}e^x + \frac{xe^x}{4} + a(3e^{3x} + e^x + \frac{e^x + xe^x}{4}) + b(e^{3x} + e^x + \frac{xe^x}{4}) = ce^x$

$$\begin{cases} 9 - 3a + b = 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{4}a + b = c \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{4} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = -3 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  原方程为  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^x$

特征方程:  $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$   $\therefore$  对应齐次方程的通解:

$$\lambda_1 = -3 \quad \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$Y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x$$

$\therefore 1$  是特征方程的解

$\therefore$  设特解  $y^* = x b_0 e^x$

代入  $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^x$  得  $b_0 = \frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore$  通解:  $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^x + \frac{x}{4} e^x$





1. 设放射性元素铀的衰变速度与当时未衰变的铀原子的含量  $M$  成正比。已知  $t=0$  时铀的含量为  $M_0$ 。求在衰变过程中铀含量  $M$  与时间  $t$  的函数关系。

解:

衰变速度为  $\frac{dM}{dt}$

$\therefore$  与  $M$  成正比

$\therefore \frac{dM}{dt} = -\lambda M, \lambda > 0$  (加'是因为  $M$  在减少)

利可分离变量求解:

$$\frac{dM}{M} = -\lambda dt$$

$$\int \frac{dM}{M} = \int -\lambda dt$$

$$\ln M = -\lambda t + C$$

$$M = C e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\therefore M|_{t=0} = M_0$$

$$\therefore C = M_0$$

$$\therefore M = M_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$



2. 设有一个由电阻  $R=10\Omega$ , 电感  $L=2H$  和电源电压  $E=20\sin 5t V$  串联组成的电路. 开关  $S$  合上后, 电路中有电流. 求电流  $I$  与时间  $t$  的关系.  
(回路电压定律  $E=RI+LI'(t)$ )

解: 代入数值知

$$20 I'(t) + 5 I(t) = 10 \sin 5t, I(0) = 0$$

一阶非齐次线性微分方程, 套公式

$$\text{通解: } I(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}5t} \left[ \int 10 \sin 5t e^{\frac{1}{4}5t} dt + C \right] = e^{-5t} [e^{5t} (\sin 5t - \cos 5t) + C],$$

$\int 10 \sin 5t e^{5t} dt$  利用分部积分法来求

$$\text{代入 } I(0) = 0, C = 1$$

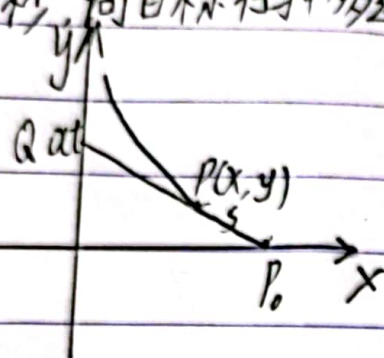
$$\therefore I(t) = \sin 5t - \cos 5t + e^{-5t}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin(5t - \frac{\pi}{4}) + e^{-5t}$$





3. 位于点  $P_0(1, 0)$  的军舰向位于原点的目标发射制导鱼雷并始终对准目标. 设目标始终以速度  $a$  沿  $y$  轴正方向运动, 鱼雷的速度为  $b$ , 求鱼雷轨迹的曲线方程. 若  $a=1$  海里,  $b=5a$  海里/秒, 问目标行驶中多远经多少时间将被击中?



设时刻  $t$  点  $P(x, y)$ .

则  $Q$  的位置是  $(0, at)$

记  $s = \overline{PQ}$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-at}{x-0}, \frac{ds}{dt} = b$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dt}{ds} \frac{ds}{dx} = -\frac{1}{b} \sqrt{1+y'^2}$$

$$\text{连立 } x \frac{dy}{dx} = y-at \Rightarrow x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -a \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' = \frac{a}{bx} \sqrt{1+y'^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y|_{x=1} = 0, y'|_{x=1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $y' = p$ , 并记  $k = \frac{a}{b}$ , 则

$$\ln(p + \sqrt{1+p^2}) = \ln x^k - \ln C^k,$$

$$p + \sqrt{1+p^2} = \left(\frac{x}{C}\right)^k,$$

$$\therefore y'(1) = p(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$\text{故 } p + \sqrt{1+p^2} = \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^k \quad (1)$$

等式(1)取倒数并将分子、分母同乘共轭因

$$\text{得 } p - \sqrt{1+p^2} = -\left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^k \quad (2)$$

联立(1)(2)

$$\therefore p = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^k - \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^{-k} \right]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1+k} \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^{k+1} - \frac{1}{1-k} \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^{1-k} \right] + C_2$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{k}{1-k^2}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1+k} \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^{k+1} + \frac{1}{k-1} \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^{1-k} \right] + \frac{k}{1-k^2}$$

$$\text{代入 } 1=1, k=\frac{a}{b}=\frac{1}{5}, x=0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{5}{24}$$

