

习题 7.2

1.(1) $y' = e^{x-y}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x}{e^y}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y dy = e^x dx$$

两端积分: $e^y = e^x + c$ (c 为任意常数)

(2) $xy dx + \sqrt{1-x^2} dy = 0$

$$xy dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} dy$$

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

两端积分: $\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2)$

$$= \sqrt{1-x^2} + c_1$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}+c_1}$$

$$= e^{c_1} \cdot e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= c \cdot e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

(3) $y' = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$

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

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

两端积分: $\arcsin y = \arcsin x + c$ (c 为任意常数)

(4) $e^x y dx + 2(e^x - 1) dy = 0$

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

两端积分: $\ln|e^x - 1| = -2 \ln|y| + c$

$$\ln|e^x - 1| + \ln y^2 = c$$

$$\therefore (e^x - 1)y^2 = c \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

2.(1) $xy' = y \ln \frac{y}{x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \ln \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } m = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } y = mx, \frac{dy}{dx} = m + x \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$\therefore m + x \frac{dm}{dx} = m \ln m$$

$$\frac{dm}{m(\ln m - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \ln|\ln m - 1| = \ln x + \ln c_1$$

$$\therefore \ln m - 1 = cx$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{x} = cx + 1$$

$$y = x e^{cx+1} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(2) y' = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } m = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } y = mx, \frac{dy}{dx} = m + x \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$m + x \frac{dm}{dx} = e^m + m$$

$$\frac{dm}{e^m} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \frac{1}{e^m} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\therefore e^{-\frac{y}{x}} = \ln|x| + c \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(3) xy' - y - \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\text{同除 } x \text{ 并移项 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{令 } m = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } y = mx, \frac{dy}{dx} = m + x \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$\therefore m + x \frac{dm}{dx} = m + \sqrt{m^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{dm}{\sqrt{m^2 - 1}} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \ln|m + \sqrt{m^2 - 1}| = \ln|x + 1| + \ln c_1$$

$$\therefore m + \sqrt{m^2 - 1} = cx$$

$$\frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}}{x} = cx$$

$$y = cx^2 - \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-y+5}{2x-y+4}$$

$$\text{令 } m = 2x - y \text{ 则 } y = 2x - m \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$\therefore 2 - \frac{dm}{dx} = 1 + \frac{9}{m-4}$$

$$\frac{m-4}{m-13} dm = dx$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \int \left(1 + \frac{9}{m-13}\right) dm = x$$

$$\Rightarrow m + 9 \ln|m-13| = x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|m-13| = \frac{1}{9}(x - m + c_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow m - 13 = e^{\frac{x-m}{9}} \cdot e^{\frac{c_1}{9}}$$

$$\therefore 2x - y - 13 = ce^{\frac{y-x}{9}} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(5) (2x - y + 1)dx + (2y - x - 1)dy = 0$$

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

$$\text{显然 } \frac{2}{1} - \frac{1}{-2} = -3 \neq 0$$

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} x = X + s \\ y = Y + t \end{cases} \text{ 则 } dx = dX, dy = dY$$

$$\text{解方程组: } \begin{cases} 2s - t + 1 = 0 \\ s - 2t + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = -\frac{1}{3} \\ t = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程可化为 } \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{2X-Y}{X-2Y} = \frac{2-\frac{Y}{X}}{1-\frac{2Y}{X}}$$

$$\text{设 } m = \frac{Y}{X} \quad \therefore \frac{dY}{dX} = m + X \frac{dm}{dX}$$

$$\therefore m + X \frac{dm}{dX} = \frac{2-m}{1-2m}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2m-1}{1-m+m^2} dm = \frac{dX}{X}$$

$$\ln|1-m+m^2| = -2 \ln|X| + \ln c$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{Y}{X} + \frac{Y^2}{X^2} = \frac{c}{X^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow X^2 - XY + Y^2 = c$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = c$$

$$x^2 - xy + y^2 + x - y = c \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(6)y(1+x^2y^2)dx = xdy$$

$$\text{设 } z = xy \quad \therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = y + x \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore y(1+z^2)dx = xdy$$

$$1+z^2 = \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 式可知: } \frac{dz}{y dx} = 1 + \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x dz}{z dx} = 1 + \frac{x dy}{y dx}$$

$$\therefore 1+z^2 = \frac{x}{z} \frac{dz}{dx} + 1$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dz}{z(1+z^2)}$$

$$4 \ln|x| = 2 \ln|z| - \ln|z+z^2| + \ln c$$

$$x^4 = \frac{z^2 \cdot c}{2+z^2}$$

$$y = cx\sqrt{x^2y^2+2} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$3.(1) \quad xy' + y = \cos x$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\cos x}{x} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{常数变易法: } \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{积分: } \ln|y| = -\ln|x| + c_1$$

$$y = Cx \quad (c = \pm e^{c_1})$$

$$y = \frac{u}{x} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{u}{x^2} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{将 } \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 中 } \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{u}{x^2} + \frac{u}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow du = \cos x dx$$

$$\text{积分 } u = \sin x + c$$

代入②中 通解为 $y = (\sin x + c) \frac{1}{x}$ (c 为任意常数)

$$(2) \quad y' - \frac{2y}{x} = x^2 \sin 3x$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}y = x^2 \sin 3x \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x}y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 2 \frac{dx}{x}$$

积分:

$$\ln|y| = 2 \ln|x| + c_1$$

$$y = cx^2 (c = \pm e^{c_1})$$

$$y = ux^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}x^2 + 2ux \quad (3)$$

将②③代入①中

$$\frac{du}{dx}x^2 + 2ux - 2ux = x^2 \sin 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow du = \sin 3x dx$$

$$\text{积分 } u = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + c$$

$$\text{代入②中 通解 } y = \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + c\right)x^2 \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(3) (y^2 - 6x)y' + 2y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3x}{y} = -\frac{y}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3x}{y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{3 dy}{y}$$

$$\text{积分 } \ln|x| = 3 \ln|y| + c_1$$

$$x = cy^3 \quad (c = \pm e^{c_1})$$

$$x = uy^3 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{du}{dy}y^3 + 3uy^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{将②③代入①中 } \frac{du}{dy}y^3 + 3uy^2 - 3uy^2 = -\frac{y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow du = -\frac{1}{2y^2} dy$$

$$\text{积分 } u = \frac{1}{2y} + c$$

代入②中 $x = \left(\frac{1}{2y} + c\right)y^3 = cy^3 + \frac{y^2}{2}$ (c 为任意常数)

(4) $y' \cos x + y \sin x = 1$

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ ①

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -\tan x \, dx$$

积分 $\ln|y| = -\ln|\sec x| + c_1$

$$y = c \cos x \quad (c = \pm e^{c_1})$$

$$y = u \cos x \quad ②$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cos x - u \sin x \quad ③$$

将②③代入①中

$$\frac{du}{dx} \cos x - u \sin x + u \sin x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

积分: $u = \tan x + c$

代入②通解: $y = (\tan x + c) \cos x = c \cos x + \sin x$ (c 为任意常数)

4 (1) $y' + 2\frac{y}{x} = x^2 y^{\frac{4}{3}}$

解 $y^{-\frac{4}{3}} \frac{dy}{dx} + 2\frac{1}{x} \cdot y^{-\frac{1}{3}} = x^2$ ①

$$z = y^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{1}{3} y^{-\frac{4}{3}} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

代入①中

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{x} = -\frac{1}{3} x^2$$
 ②

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{x}$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{dx}{x}$$

积分 $\ln|z| = \frac{2}{3} \ln|x| + c_1$

$$z = cx^{\frac{2}{3}} (c = \pm e^{c_1})$$

$$z = ux^{\frac{2}{3}} \textcircled{3}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}ux^{-\frac{1}{3}} \textcircled{4}$$

将③④代入②中

$$\frac{du}{dx}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}ux^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}ux^{-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow du = -\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}}dx$$

积分 $u = -\frac{1}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + c$

代入③中 $z = \left(-\frac{1}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + c\right)x^{\frac{2}{3}} = -\frac{1}{7}x^3 + cx^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$y = \left(-\frac{1}{7}x^3 + cx^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{-3} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

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

解 $\frac{dx}{dy} = xy + x^3y^3$

$$\Rightarrow x^{-3}\frac{dx}{dy} - yx^{-2} = y^3$$

$$z = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = -2x^{-3}\frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} + 2yz = -2y^3 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} + 2yz = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = -2y dy$$

积分: $\ln|z| = -y^2 + c_1$

$$z = ce^{-y^2}$$

$$z = ue^{-y^2} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{du}{dy}e^{-y^2} - 2ue^{-y^2}y \textcircled{3}$$

将②③代入①中

$$\frac{du}{dy}e^{-y^2} - 2ue^{-y^2}y + 2ue^{-y^2}y = -2y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow du = -2y^3e^{y^2}dy$$

积分: $u = (1 - y^2)e^{y^2} + c$

代入②中: $z = 1 - y^2 + ce^{-y^2} = x^{-2}$

$\therefore -x^2 - y^2 + 1 + ce^{-y^2} = 0$ (c 为任意常数)

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x-y} + 1$$

解: 设 $x - y = z$, 则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{dy}{dx} + 1$

代入原方程: $-\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{z}$

$$-z dz = dx$$

$$z^2 = -2(x - c_1)$$

$$(x - y)^2 = -2x + c \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$(4) (1 - xy + x^2y^2) dx + (x^3y - x^2) dy = 0$$

解: 令 $z = xy$, 则 $dz = x dy + y dx$

$$\therefore dy = \frac{x dz - z dx}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{代入原方程: } (1 - z + z^2) dx + x^2(z - 1) \frac{x dz - z dx}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - z + z^2) dx + (z - 1)x dz - (z - 1)z dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (z - 1)x dz + dx = 0$$

$$\therefore (z - 1) dz = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \frac{1}{2}z^2 - z = -\ln|x| + c$$

$$\therefore \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 - xy = c \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$5 (1) y' + 3y = 8, \quad y(0) = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8 - 3y$$

$$\frac{dy}{8-3y} = dx$$

$$\text{两端积分: } -\frac{1}{3}\ln|8-3y| = x + c$$

$$\therefore 8 - 3y = ce^{-3x}$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 2 \quad c = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{特解为: } y = \frac{8-2e^{-3x}}{3}$$

$$(2) xyy' = x^2 + y^2, \quad y(1) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } m = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } y = mx, \frac{dy}{dx} = m + x \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$\therefore m + x \frac{dm}{dx} = m + \frac{1}{m}$$

$$m dm = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \frac{1}{2} m^2 = \ln|x| + \ln c$$

$$\therefore \frac{y^2}{x^2} = \ln x^2 + c$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1) = 1 \quad \therefore c = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{特解为: } \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 2 \ln x + 1$$

$$(3) (y - x^2 y) dy + x dx = 0, \quad y(\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

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

$$\text{两端积分: } \ln|x^2 - 1| = y^2 + c$$

$$\text{代入 } y(\sqrt{2}) = 0 \quad \therefore c = 0$$

$$\therefore y^2 = \ln(x^2 - 1)$$

$$(4) xy' = y + x \cos^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \cos^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } m = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } y = mx, \frac{dy}{dx} = m + x \frac{dm}{dx}$$

$$\therefore m + x \frac{dm}{dx} = m + \cos^2 m$$

$$\frac{dm}{\cos^2 m} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{两端积分: } \tan m = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\tan \frac{y}{x} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad c = 1$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{y}{x} = \ln x + 1$$

$$e^x \left(c - 2(xe^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx) \right) \quad (5) \quad y' - \frac{4xx}{x^2+1} = x\sqrt{y}, y(0) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } z = y^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad z' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} y'$$

$$\therefore z' - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} z = \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$z = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + c \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + 1) (\ln(x^2 + 1) + c)$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 0 \quad \therefore c = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{将 } z = y^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ 代入上式 } y = \frac{1}{16} (x^2 + 1)^2 \ln^2(x^2 + 1)$$

$$6、\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + y \text{ 且 } y(0) = 0$$

$$y = e^{\int dx} (c + \int 2xe^{-x} dx)$$

$$= e^x (c - 2 \int x de^{-x})$$

$$= e^x \left(c - 2(xe^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx) \right)$$

$$= e^x (c - 2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x})$$

$$= ce^x - 2x - 2$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 0 \quad \therefore c = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{所求曲线方程为 } y = 2e^x - 2x - 2$$

$$7. \text{ 解: } y' + \frac{y}{\arcsin x \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\arcsin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = - \frac{dx}{\arcsin x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{积分 } \ln|y| = -\ln|\arcsin x| + c_1$$

$$y = c \frac{1}{\arcsin x}$$

$$y = u \frac{1}{\arcsin x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \frac{1}{\arcsin x} + u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} (\arcsin x)^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} \frac{1}{\arcsin x} = \frac{1}{\arcsin x}$$

$$du = dx$$

$$\text{积分} \quad u = x + c$$

$$y = \frac{x+c}{\arcsin x}$$

$$\text{代入} \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) \quad \frac{1}{2} + c = 0$$

$$c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\arcsin x}$$

$$8、\frac{dy(x)}{dx} = y(x) + e^x$$

$$y(x) = e^x(x + c)$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore c = 1$$

$$\therefore y(x) = e^x(x + 1)$$

$$9、\text{证} \quad (1) \quad \phi_1'(x) + P(x)\phi_1(x) = 0$$

$$\phi_2'(x) + P(x)\phi_2(x) = 0$$

$$\phi_1'(x) + \phi_2'(x) + P(x)[\phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x)] = 0$$

$$[\phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x)]' + P(x)[\phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x)] = 0$$

故 $\phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x)$ 为 $y' + P(x)y = 0$ 的解

$$(2) \quad \text{同} \quad (1)$$

$$(3) \quad \phi_1'(x) + P(x)\phi_1(x) = 0$$

$$\psi_1'(x) + P(x)\psi_1(x) = Q(x)$$

$$[\phi_1'(x) + \psi_1'(x)] + P(x)[\phi_1(x) + \psi_1(x)] = Q(x)$$

$$[\phi_1(x) + \psi_1(x)]' + P(x)[\phi_1(x) + \psi_1(x)] = Q(x)$$

故 $\phi_1(x) + \psi_1(x)$ 为 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$ 的解