

## 第 7 章复习题

1. 求下列微分方程的通解或在给定条件下的特解

$$(1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+1}{y^4+1}$$

$$(y^4+1)dy = (x+1)dx$$

$$\int (y^4+1)dy = \int (x+1)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x = \frac{1}{5}y^5 + y + C$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{(y-1)^2+1} dy = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(y-1)^2+1} dy = \int 1 dx$$

$$\arctan(y-1) = x + C$$

$$y-1 = \tan(x+C)$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+y} dy = \int \frac{1}{\tan x} dx$$

$$\ln|1+y| = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$1+y = \pm e^C \cdot \sin x \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$y = C_0 \cdot \sin x - 1 \quad (\pm C_0 = e^C)$$

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

$$\int \left( \frac{1}{y} - y \right) dy = \int \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \quad (y \neq 0)$$

$$2 \ln|y| - y^2 = 2x - 2 \arctan x + C$$

当 $y = 0$ 时 $x^2 y dx - (1 + x^2)(1 - y^2) dy = 0$ 成立。

$y = 0$ 也是方程的解

$$\begin{aligned}(5) \frac{dy}{dx} &= \sin \frac{x-y}{2} - \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \\&= \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} - \sin \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{y}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{y}{2} \\&= -2 \sin \frac{y}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \frac{y}{2}} dy = (-2) \times \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \left( \sin \frac{y}{2} \neq 0 \right)$$

$$2 \ln \left| \tan \frac{y}{4} \right| = -4 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C \text{ (通解)}$$

当 $\sin \frac{y}{2} = 0, y = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 时

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin \frac{x-y}{2} - \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \text{ 成立}$$

$$y = 2k\pi (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ (通解)}$$

(6) 原方程可化为

$$\tan y dy = -\tan x dx$$

$$-\ln |\cos y| = \ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\ln |\cos y \cdot \cos x| = -C (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\cos x \cos y = C' (C' \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(7) (1 + e^x) y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$$

$$\int y \cdot dy = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 = \ln(1 + e^x) + C \text{ (通解)}$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = -\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

特解:  $\frac{1}{2}y^2 = \ln(1 + e^x) - \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$

$$(8) \cot x \, dy = -\cot y \, dx$$

$$-\int \tan y \, dy = \int \tan x \, dx$$

$$-\ln|\cos y| = \ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\cos x \cos y = C' \text{ (通解)}$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\cos y = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x \text{ (特解)}$$

$$(9) \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} dx^2 = (1 - y^5) dy$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} dx^2 = \int (1 - y^5) dy$$

$$y - \frac{1}{6}y^6 = \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C \text{ (通解)}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + \frac{1}{6}y^6 - y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (特解)}$$

$$(10) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 y - y}{y + 1}$$

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

$$\int (x^2 - 1) dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) dy$$

$$y + \ln|y| = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + C \text{ (通解)}$$

$$\text{代入 } y(3) = -1 \Rightarrow C = -7$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x - y - \ln|y| = 7 \text{ (特解)}$$

2. 求下列微分方程的通解或在给定初值条件下的特解。

(1) 设  $x$  是关于  $y$  的函数

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

$$\text{设 } \frac{x}{y} = u$$

$$\text{则: } u + y \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} \left( u - \frac{1}{u} \right)$$

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

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

$$\ln|y| + C = -\ln(1 + u^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + u^2} = Cy$$

$$\text{代入 } u = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = Cy$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = u + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^4 + 1}{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3}$$

$$u + x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2u^4 + 1}{u^3}$$

$$\frac{4}{x} dx = \frac{1}{u + u^3} du$$

对式子两边积分

$$4 \ln|x| + C = \ln|u^4 + 1|$$

$$\text{代入 } u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{得: } y^4 = Cx^8 - x^4$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u}{1 + \sqrt{u}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \left( -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{u}} - \frac{1}{u} \right) du$$

$$\ln|x| + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{u}} - \ln u$$

$$\text{代入 } u = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 得:}$$

$$\ln|y| + C = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1 + u^4 + 3u^2}{u}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(u^2 + 1)^2} d(u^2 + 1)$$

对两边积分

$$\ln|x| + C = -\frac{1}{1 + u^2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln|x| + C = -\frac{x^2}{2(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$(1 + u \cos u) dx = \cos u dy$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \cos u du$$

$$\ln|x| + C = \sin \frac{y}{x}$$

(6) 原方程可化为:

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

$$\text{令 } m = y + 2, n = x - 1, u = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dn} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{n-2m}{m-2n}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = u + (x-1) \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{n-2m}{m-2n} = \frac{1-2u}{u-2}$$

$$\text{整理得 } \left( \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{u-1}{1-u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{u+1} - \frac{1}{u-1} \right) \right] du$$

对两边积分:

$$\ln|1-x| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u-1| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|u+1|$$

代入  $u = \frac{m}{n}$  得:

$$(y-x+3) = C(y+x+1)^3$$

(7) 令  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 原方程可化为:

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

$$\frac{1+2u-u^2}{1-2u-u^2} = u + x \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

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

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

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

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

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

对等式两边积分：

$$\ln|1+u|-\ln|1+u^2|=\ln|x|+C$$

代入 $u=\frac{y}{x}$ 得：

$$\frac{y+x}{y^2+x^2}=C(\text{通解})$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1)=1 \Rightarrow C=1$$

$$\frac{y+x}{y^2+x^2}=1(\text{特解})$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } u=\frac{y}{x}$$

$$y'=\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}$$

$$y'=\frac{1}{u}+u$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x}dx=\int u du$$

$$\ln|x| + C = \frac{1}{2}u^2$$

$$\text{代入 } y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 2$$

$$\text{代入 } u = \frac{y}{x}:$$

$$\text{特解: } x^2 \ln x^2 + 4x^2 = y^2$$

3. 求一条曲线的方程，该曲线通过点  $(0, 1)$  且曲线上任一点处的切线垂直于此点与原点的连线

$$\text{设所求曲线为 } y = y(x)$$

$$\text{由题: } \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{y}{x} = -1$$

$$y(0) = +1$$

$$y \, dy = -x \, dx$$

$$\text{积分得: } x^2 + y^2 = C$$

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\therefore y^2 + x^2 = 1$$

4. 在某池塘内养鱼，该池塘最多能养鱼 1000 尾。在第  $t$  个月，鱼数  $y = y(t)$  是  $t$  的函数，其变化率与鱼数  $y$  及  $1000 - y$  成正比。已知在池塘内放养鱼 100 尾，3 个月后池塘内有鱼 250 尾，求放养  $t$  月后池塘内鱼数  $y(t)$

$$\text{由题意: } \frac{dy}{dt} = ky(1000 - y)$$

$$y^{-1}(1000 - y)^{-1} dy = k dt$$

$$\frac{1}{1000} \left( \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y - 1000} \right) dy = k dt$$



积分得:  $\ln|y| - \ln|1000 - y| = 1000kt + C$

$$\frac{y}{1000 - y} = Ce^{1000kt}$$

$$y(0) = 100, y(3) = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = \frac{1}{9} \\ 1000k = \frac{\ln 3}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1000 \cdot 3^{\frac{t}{3}}}{9 + 3^{\frac{t}{3}}}$$

5. 求下列微分方程的通解或给定初始条件下的特解

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + 2y) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C (C \in R)$$

$$1 + 2y = \pm e^{2C} \cdot e^{x^2} (\pm e^{2C} \in R)$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{2} e^{2C} \cdot e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \pm \frac{1}{2} e^{2C} \in R \right)$$

$$y = C_0 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} (C_0 \in R)$$

$$(2) \text{当 } y' + y = 0 \text{ 解得: } y = Ce^{-x}$$

由常数变易法:

$$y = C(x)e^{-x}$$

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

$$y' + y = \sin x \Rightarrow C'(x) = e^x \sin x$$

$$C(x) = \int e^x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

两次分部积分，再解方程得方程通解为：

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + C e^{-x}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } y^2 - \frac{2}{x}y = 0 \text{ 解得: } y = Cx^2$$

由常数变易法：  $y' = C'(x)x^2 + 2x \cdot C(x)$

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

$$C'(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^2$$

$$C(x) = \frac{2}{9}x^3 + C$$

$$y = \frac{2}{9}x^5 + Cx^2 (\text{通解})$$

$$(4) \text{ 当 } y' - \frac{3}{x^2}y = 0 \text{ 时}$$

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

$$y = C e^{-\frac{3}{x}}$$

$$y = C(x) e^{-\frac{3}{x}}$$

由常数变易法：

$$y = C(x) e^{-\frac{3}{x}}$$

$$y' = C'(x) e^{-\frac{3}{x}} + C(x) e^{-\frac{3}{x}}$$

$$\text{代入 } y' - \frac{3}{x^2}y = \frac{1}{3}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow C'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \times e^{\frac{3}{x}}$$

$$\int C'(x) = \int e^{\frac{3}{x}} d\frac{1}{x} \cdot (-1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{3}{x}} + C$$

$$\therefore y = Ce^{-\frac{3}{x}} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ (通解)}$$

$$(5) \text{ 当 } y' + \frac{1}{x} \cdot y = 0 \text{ 时, 解得: } y = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\text{由常数变易法: } y = \frac{C(x)}{x}$$

$$y' = \frac{C(x) \cdot x - C(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\text{代入 } y' + \frac{1}{x}y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$C'(x) = \sin x$$

$$\therefore y = (-\cos x + C) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \text{ (通解)}$$

(6) 将  $x$  看成关于  $y$  的函数

$$\text{则: } y^3 dx = (1 - 2xy^2) dy$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{y^3} - \frac{2}{y}x$$

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

$$\text{当 } x' + \frac{2}{y}x = 0 \text{ 时, 解得 } x = \frac{C}{y^2}$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{C(y)}{y^2}$$

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

$$\text{代入 } x' + \frac{2}{y} \cdot x = \frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$\text{得 } C'(y) = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\therefore C(y) = \ln|y| + C$$

$$\therefore x = (\ln|y| + C) \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \text{ (通解)}$$

$$(7) \text{ 将方程改写为 } \frac{dx}{dy} = x \cos y + \sin 2y \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{dx}{dy} - \cos y \cdot x = \sin 2y$$

$$\text{故原方程的通解为: } x = e^{\int \cos y dy} \left[ \int \sin 2y \cdot e^{-\int \cos y dy} dy + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\sin y} \left[ \int \sin 2y \cdot e^{-\sin y} dy + C \right]$$

$$\therefore \int \sin 2y \cdot e^{-\sin y} dy = 2 \int \sin y e^{-\sin y} d \sin y = -2 \int \sin y de^{-\sin y}$$

$$= -2 \sin y e^{-\sin y} + 2 \int e^{-\sin y} d \sin y$$

$$= -2 \sin y e^{-\sin y} - 2e^{-\sin y} + C$$

$$\therefore x = Ce^{\sin y} - 2(\sin y + 1). \text{ (其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$(8) \text{ 将原方程变形可得 } \frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1+y}{y}x = \frac{e^y}{y}$$

$$\text{所求通解为 } x = e^{-\int \frac{xy}{y} dy} \left( C + \int \frac{e^y}{y} e^{\int \frac{1+y}{y} dy} dy \right)$$

$$= e^{-(\ln y + y)} \left( C + \int \frac{e^y}{y} e^{\ln y + y} dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-y}}{y} \left( C + \int e^{2y} dy \right) = \frac{e^{-y}}{y} \left( C + \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Ce^{-y}}{y} + \frac{e^y}{2y} \text{ (其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

(9) 原式可写成  $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2yx = e^{x^2} \cos x$

其对应的齐次方程为  $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2xy = 0$

变形为  $\frac{dy}{y} = 2xdx$

求得通解为  $y = Ce^{x^2}$

令  $y = C(x)e^{x^2}$ , 代入原式得

$$2xe^{x^2}C(x) + e^{x^2}C'(x) - 2xe^{x^2}C(x) = e^{x^2} \cos x \text{ (} C \text{ 为常数)}$$

化简得  $y = (\sin x + C)e^{x^2}$

即原式通解为  $y = (\sin x + C)e^{x^2}$  (其中  $C$  为任意常数)

(10) 原式可写成  $y^{-4}y' + \frac{1}{3}y^{-3} = \frac{1}{3}(1 - 2x)$

令  $z = y^{-3}$ , 则  $z' = -3y^{-4}y'$

原方程可化为  $z' - z = 1 - 2x$

$$z = e \int dx \left[ \int (1 - 2x)e^{-\int dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^x \left[ \int (1 - 2x)e^{-x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^x [(-2x - 1)e^{-x} + C]$$

$$= -2x - 1 + Ce^x \text{ (其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

即  $y^{-3} = -2x - 1 + Ce^x$  为原方程通解

(11)  $P(x) = -\tan x, Q(x) = \sec x$

于是所求通解为

$$y = e^{\int \tan x dx} \left( \int \sec x \cdot e^{-\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\ln \cos x} \left( \int \sec x \cdot e^{\ln \cos x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} \left( \int \sec x \cdot \cos x dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} (x + C) \text{ (其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

将  $y(0) = 0$  代入, 得  $C = 0$

故原方程的特解为  $y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$

(12) 原方程对应的齐次方程为  $y' + 2xy = 0$ .

得其通解为  $y = Ce^{-x^2}$  (其中  $C$  为任意常数)

令  $y = C(x)e^{-x^2}$ , 则  $y' = C'(x)e^{-x^2} - 2xC(x)e^{-x^2}$

代入原方程得  $C'(x) = 2e^{x^2}x^3$

两边同时积分得

$$C(x) = \int 2e^{x^2}x^3 dx = \int x^2 de^{x^2} = x^2 e^{x^2} - \int e^{x^2} dx^2$$

$$= x^2 e^{x^2} - e^{x^2} + C_0 \text{ (其中 } C_0 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

则原方程通解  $y = x^2 - 1 + C_0 e^{-x^2}$

将  $y(0) = 1$  代入得  $C_0 = 2$ .

故原方程对应的特解为  $y = 2e^{-x^2} + x^2 - 1$

$$(13) y' - \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

将其化为  $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$ , 得到的通解  $y = Cx$  (其中  $C$  为任意常数)

设  $y = C(x)x$ . 则  $y' = C'(x)x + C(x)$

代入原方程得  $C'(x) = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2}$

通过分部积分得  $C(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} - C_0$

$y = C(x)x = \ln x + 1 - C_0x$  (其中  $C_0$  为任意常数)

代入  $y(1) = 1$ , 得  $C_0 = 0$

故原方程的特解为  $y = \ln x + 1$

(14) 原方程可变形为  $y' - \frac{1}{2x}y = \frac{-x^2}{2}$

$P(x) = -\frac{1}{2x}, Q(x) = \frac{-x^2}{2}$ , 于是所求通解为

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} \left[ \int \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{2x} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln x} \left[ \int \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln x} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{x} \left[ \int \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{x} \left( -\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} + C \right) \text{ (其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

代入  $y(1) = 0$ , 得  $C = \frac{1}{5}$

故原方程对应的特解为  $y = \sqrt{x} \left( \frac{1 - x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x} - x^3}{5}$

6. 解: 由  $\frac{dx}{dt} - 2te^{-x} = 0$  得  $e^x dx = 2t dt$

两边同时积分:  $e^x = t^2 + c$

将  $x|_{t=0}=0$  待入:  $c = 1, \therefore e^x = t^2 + 1$

即:  $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\ln(1+t^2) \cdot 2t}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = (1+t^2)\ln(1+t^2)$$

7.解: (1)设细菌数量为 $y_t$ ,时间为 $t$ , 增长速度为 $y|_{t-1} \cdot k$

$$\text{则 } y_1 = y_0(k+1), y_4 = y_0(k+1)^4$$

$$\frac{y_4}{y_1} = (1+k)^3 = \frac{3000}{1000} = 3$$

$$(1+k)^3 = 3$$

$$\therefore y_t = y_0(k+1)^t = y_1(k+1)^{t-1} = 1000(k+1)^{t-1} = 1000 \cdot 3^{\frac{t-1}{3}}$$

$$(2) \text{当 } t=0 \text{ 时, } y_0 = 1000 \cdot 3^{-\frac{1}{3}} \approx 693$$

$\therefore$ 最初有 693 个细菌

8.解: 由题设, 飞机质量 $m = 9000kg$ ,着陆时的水平速度为 $v_0 = 700km/h$ ,从飞机着陆开始计时, 设 $t$ 时刻飞机的滑行距离为 $x(t)$ , 速度 $v(t)$

$$\text{由牛顿第二定律: } m \frac{dv}{dt} = -kv$$

$$\text{又 } \therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\text{联立上述等式可得: } dx = -\frac{m}{k} dv$$

$$\text{对 } dx = -\frac{m}{k} dv \text{ 积分可得: } x(t) = -\frac{m}{k} v + c, \text{ 由于 } v(0) = v_0, x_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{m}{k} v$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{m}{k} (v_0 - v(t))$$



当  $v(t) \rightarrow 0$ ,  $x(t) = 1.05\text{km}$

$\therefore$  飞机滑行最长距离为  $1.05\text{km}$

9. (1)  $y' = \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} - \cos x + c$

$$y = \frac{1}{9}e^{3x} - \sin x + c_1x + c_2$$

(2) 令  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = p'$

$$p' - p - x = 0 \Rightarrow p' - p = x$$

$$\text{则 } p = \left( \int x e^{\int -1dx} dx + c \right) e^{\int 1dx}$$

$$= [-(x+1)e^{-x} + c]e^x$$

$$= -(x+1) + ce^x = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{x^2}{2} - x + c_1e^x + c_2$$

(3) 令  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = p'$

$$(1+x^2)p' = 2xp = (1+x^2)\frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\ln p = \ln(1+x^2) + c$$

$$y' = p = c(1+x^2)$$

$$y = c_1\left(x + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) + c_2$$

(4) 令  $y' = p(y) \Rightarrow y'' = p', \frac{dy'}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

$$\text{原式} = yp \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = 0$$

当  $p = 0$  时,  $y = c$  显然为方程解

$$p \neq 0 \text{ 时, } y \frac{dp}{dy} - p = 0 \Rightarrow p = c_1y = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = c_1 dx \Rightarrow y = c_2 e^{c_1x}$$

(5) 令  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = p^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^2+1} = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow p = \tan(x + c_1) = y'$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\ln |\cos(x + c_1)| + c_2$$

$$(6) \text{ 令 } p = y', \quad y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$\text{原式} = p \frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{p^2}{1-y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dy} = -\frac{p}{1-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = p = c_1(y-1), y \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1 + c_2 e^{c_1 x} (c_2 \neq 0)$$

10. (1)

$$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

(2)

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{2x}$$

(3)

$$\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} = -4 \pm 3i$$

$$\alpha = -4, \beta = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } y = e^{-4x} (C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x)$$

(4)

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \beta = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } y = e^{\frac{3}{2}x} \left( c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}x \right)$$

(5)

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 29 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -2 \pm 5i$$

$$\alpha = -2, \beta = 5$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-2x}(c_1 \cos 5x + C_2 \sin 5x)$$

$$x=0, y=0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$y' = C_2(-2e^{-2x} \sin 5x + 5e^{-2x} \cos 5x)$$

$$x=0, y'=15 \Rightarrow C_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore y = 3e^{-2x} \sin 5x$$

(6)

$$4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$$

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

$$\therefore y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2, -\frac{1}{2}C_1 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2, C_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore y = 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$$

$$11.(1) \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 2, -1$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-x} \quad \lambda_0 \text{ 不是 } \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0 \text{ 的根}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y^* = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$2a - 2ax - b - 2ax^2 - 2bx - 2c = 4x^2$$

$$a = -2 \quad b = 2 \quad c = -3$$

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

$$(2) \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1, 2} = 2, -1$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$\text{设特解: 特解 } y^* = axe^{2x}$$

$$4ae^{2x} + 4axe^{2x} - (Ae^{2x} + 2Axe^{2x}) - 2axe^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{解: } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{x}{3} e^{2x}$$

$$(3) \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1, 2} = 2, -1$$

$$\text{通解: } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = \sin 2x = e^{ax} (A_1 \cos Bx + A_2 \sin bx)$$

$$a = 0 \quad B = 2$$

$$\pm 2i \text{ 不为特征方程根}$$

$$k = 0$$

$$y^* = Q_1 \cos 2x + Q_2 \sin 2x \text{ 将 } y^* \text{ 带入原式}$$

$$2Q_1 - 6Q_2 = 1$$

$$6Q_1 + 2Q_2 = 0$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{20} \quad Q_2 = -\frac{3}{20}$$

$$\text{解: } y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{20} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{20} \sin 2x$$

$$(4) \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1, 2} = 3, 3$$

通解:  $y=(C_1 + C_2x)e^x$

$\therefore \lambda_0=0$  不为特征方程根

$\therefore y^*=ax^2 + bx + c$

将 $y^*$ 代入原式  $a = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 5$

解:  $y=(C_1 + C_2x)e^x+x^2 + 4x + 5$

(5) 解: 特征方程为:  $\lambda^2-6\lambda+9=0$  , 解得  $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=3$

则齐次方程通解为:  $y=(C_1+C_2x)e^{3x}$  , 本题  $\alpha=1$ ,  $\beta=1$ ,  $1+i$  不为

特征方程的根, 则设方程的一个特解为:  $y^*=e^x(A\cos x+B\sin x)$ ,

将  $y^*$ 代入原式可得: 
$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{3}{25} \\ B = -\frac{4}{25} \end{cases}$$

解得:  $y=(C_1+C_2x)e^{3x} + \left(\frac{3}{25}\cos x - \frac{4}{25}\sin x\right)e^x$

(6)解: 另  $x=e^2$ , 则  $t=\ln x$

$D(D-1)y-2Dy+2y=t^2-2t$

$(D^2-3D+2)y=t^2-2t$

$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = t^2 - 2t$

特征方程为:  $\lambda^2-3\lambda+2=0$ , 解得  $\lambda_1=1$ ,  $\lambda_2=2$

则齐次方程通解为:  $y=C_1e^t+C_2e^{2t}$

设  $y^*=at^2 + bt + c$ , 将  $y^*$ 代入原式可得 
$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{4} \\ c = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

解得:  $y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x - \frac{1}{4} \ln x + \frac{1}{4}$

(7)解: 方程的特征方程为:  $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$ , 解得  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -2$

则齐次方程的通解为:  $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

$\lambda = 0$  不为特征方程的根, 则设  $y^* = a$ ,

代入原式可得  $-4a = 4, a = -1$ .

$y'(0) = 0$ , 可得  $C_1 = C_2 = 1$

$y(0) = 0$ , 可得  $2C_1 - 1 = 1$ , 则  $C_1 = C_2 = 1$

则原微分方程的特解为:  $y = e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - 1$

(8)解:  $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0, \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$

齐次方程通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ , 因  $\lambda = 0$  为特征方程的单根, 则

设  $y^* = (ax^2 + bx) e^x$ ,

代入原式得  $4ax + 2(a+b) = 4x$ , 解得  $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$

则方程的通解为:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^{-x} + (x^2 - x) e^x$

将  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$  代入可得  $C_1 = 1, C_2 = -1$

则原微分方程的特解为:  $y = (x^2 - 2 + 1) e^x + e^{-x}$

12.

$$f(x) = c - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x)$$

$$f''(x) + f(x) = -\sin x \quad (1)$$

$$f(0)=0, f'(0)=1 \quad (2)$$

①的特征方程:  $\lambda^2+1=0$  解得  $\lambda=\pm i$

$\therefore$  对应的齐次方程通解:

$$Y=C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$\therefore$  特征方程有一对共轭复根

$\therefore$  设方程特解  $y^*=x(a\cos x+b\sin x)$

将其代入②, 得:

$$2b\cos x - (2a-1)\sin x = 0$$

带入  $x=0$ ,  $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$  解得:  $a=\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $b=0$

$$\therefore f(x)=y^*+Y=\frac{x}{2}\cos x + C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

带入②解得:  $f(x)=\frac{x}{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}\sin x$

13.

①  $x \in (-\pi, 0)$ :

由题:  $y = \frac{-x}{y}$

$$\therefore ydy = -xdx \Rightarrow y^2 = -x^2 + c$$

$\therefore$  曲线过点  $(\frac{-\pi}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}})$ , 带入得:

$$y = \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}$$

②  $x \in [0, \pi)$ :

该方程的特征方程解为  $\lambda=\pm i$

$$\therefore \text{通解 } Y=C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$\therefore f(x)=-x=-xe^{\lambda_0 x}$ , 其中  $\lambda_0 x=0$

$$\therefore \lambda_0=0$$

因为 $\lambda_0$ 不是该特征方程的根 ( $\lambda=\pm i$ ), 故可设

该方程特解  $y^*=ax+b$

带入原方程, 得:  $a=-1, \quad b=0$

$\therefore$  该方程通解  $y=Y+y^*=C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - x$

又  $\because$  当  $x=0$  时,  $y=\sqrt{\pi^2-0}=\pi$

$\therefore C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0 - 0 = \pi \Rightarrow C_1 = \pi$

$\because y(x)$  在  $(-\pi, \pi)$  上为光滑曲线

则  $y'_-(0)=y'_+(0) \Rightarrow C_2=1$

$\therefore y(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\pi^2-x^2}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \pi \cos x + \sin x - x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$