



7.3

1. 解: (1) $y''' = e^{2x} - \cos x$

对所给方程积分3次得:

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

$$y' = \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + \cos x + C_1x + C_2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{8}e^{2x} + \sin x + \frac{1}{2}C_1x^2 + C_2x + C_3$$

(2). $y'' = x + \sin x$

同理, 得: $y' = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \cos x + C_1$

$$y = \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \sin x + C_1x + C_2$$

(3). $xy'' + y' = 0$

令 $y' = p(x)$, 则 $y' = p(x)$

\therefore 原方程可化为 $x p' + p = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln p = \ln x + \ln C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = p = \frac{C_1}{x} \quad \text{方便之后的对数运算}$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 \ln |x| + C_2$$

(4). $y'' - 4y = x + 1$

齐次方程为: $y'' - 4y = 0$, \therefore 特征方程为: $r^2 - 4r = 0$

解得 $r_1 = 2, r_2 = -2$ \therefore 齐次方程通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

设特解 $y^* = Ax + B$ $\therefore (y^*)'' = 0$

$$\therefore 0 - 4(Ax + B) = x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -\frac{1}{4} \\ B = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{微分方程通解为:}$$

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

(5). $y^3 y'' - 1 = 0$

令 $y' = p(x)$, $\therefore y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

代入原式得: $y^3 p \frac{dp}{dy} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow p dp = \frac{dy}{y^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 = -\frac{1}{y^2} + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{C_1 - \frac{1}{y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1}} = dx$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{C_1 y^2 - 1} = C_2 x + C_3$$

\therefore 原式通解为:

$$C_1 y^2 - 1 = (C_2 x + C_3)^2$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C$$

(6). 解 $y'' = (y')^3 + y'$

令 $y' = p(x)$, $\therefore y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

\therefore 原式可化为: $p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^3 + p$

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

$$\Rightarrow p = \tan(y + C_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\tan(y + C_1)} = dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln |\sin(y + C_1)| = x + \ln C_2$$

\therefore 原式通解为 $y = \arcsin(C_2 e^x) - C_1$





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2. 解: (1). 令 $y' = p(x)$, $\therefore y'' = p'(x)$. \therefore 原式可化为 $(1+x^2)p = 2xp$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{d(x^2+1)}{x^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln p = \ln(x^2+1) + \ln C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow p = C_1(x^2+1)$$

$$\therefore y' = C_1(x^2+1)$$

$$\because y'(0) = 3 \quad \therefore C_1 = 3$$

$$\therefore y' = 3(x^2+1)$$

$$\therefore y = x^3 + 3x + C_2$$

$$\because y(0) = 1$$

 \therefore 微分方程特解为 $y = x^3 + 3x + 1$.(2). ~~令 $y' = p(x)$, $y'' = p'$~~

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

 \therefore 原式可化为 $p \frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{3}{2} y^2$

$$\Rightarrow p dp = \frac{3}{2} y^2 dy$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 = y^3 + C_1$$

$$\because y(0) = y'(0) = 1 \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow -2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = x + C_2$$

$$\because y(0) = 1 \quad \therefore C_2 = -2$$

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

 \therefore 微分方程特解为 $y = \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2}x)^2}$ 3. 解: $\because \frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \alpha$.

$$\therefore \int \alpha = y + C_1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left| \frac{d\alpha}{\tan \alpha} = dx \Rightarrow \ln |\sin \alpha| = x + \ln C_2 \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = C_2 e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \arcsin(C_2 e^x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

联立①②式: $y + C_1 = \arcsin(C_2 e^x)$.

$$\because y(0) = 0, \quad \alpha(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ 代入②式得 } C_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{联立①式可得 } C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \arcsin \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

