

习题 7.1

微分方程的阶：指方程中未知函数的最高阶导数的阶数

n 阶线性微分方程：方程 $F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$ 的左端为 $y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}$ 用一次多项式

1.

(1) $x^2 y'' - xy' + 3y = \cos x$ 是二阶线性方程

(2) $x^2 dx = y^3 dy$

$x^2 = y^3 \frac{dy}{dx}$ $y' y^3 = x^2$ 为一阶非线性方程

(3) $(1 + y^2)y''' + 6(y'')^2 + 3y = 0$ 为三阶非线性方程

(4) $y'' + \sin(x + y) = \sin x$ 为二阶非线性方程

(5) $y^{(m)} + y'' + y = 0$ 为 m 阶线性方程

(6) $y'' + P(x)y' + q(x)y = g(x)$ 为二阶线性方程

2.

$$(1) \quad y = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad y' = \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + x \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}$$

$$xy' = x^2 + y^2 + y$$

$$x \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{x^2}{\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = x^2 + x^2 \tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + x \tan\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = 1 + \tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} - 1 = \tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{\cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \tan^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad \text{成立}$$

$$(2) \quad y = 5x^2 + x$$

$$y' = 10x + 1$$

$$xy' = 10x^2 \quad 2y + 1 = 10x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$xy' \neq 2y + 1 \quad \text{不成立}$$

$$(3) \quad y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2$$

$$y' = C_1 + 2C_2 x \quad y'' = 2C_2$$

$$y'' - \frac{2}{x}y' + \frac{2y}{x^2}$$

$$= 2C_2 - \frac{2}{x}(C_1 + 2C_2x) + \frac{2C_1 + 2C_2x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= 2C_2 - 4C_2 - \frac{2C_1}{x} + \frac{2C_1}{x} + 2C_2$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{成立}$$

$$(4) \quad y = x \quad y' = 1$$

$$xy' = y \left(1 + \ln \frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$x = x(1 + \ln 1)$$

$$x = x \quad \text{成立}$$

3.

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \quad y' = -\sin x C_1 + \cos x C_2$$

$$y'' = C_1 \cos x - C_2 \sin x$$

$$y'' + y = -C_1 \cdot \cos x - C_2 \sin x + C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x = 0$$

$\therefore y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$ 是方程 $y'' + y = 0$ 的通解

$$y|_{x=0} = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0 = C_1 = 1$$

$$y'|_{x=0} = 3 \Rightarrow -\sin 0 C_1 + \cos 0 C_2 = C_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore y = \cos x + 3 \sin x$$

4.

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

$$(2) \quad (X - x) + y'(Y - y) = 0$$

线段 PQ 被 y 轴平分 $\Rightarrow x_{\text{中点}} = 0$

$$Q(-x, 0)$$

$P(x, y)$ 的法线斜率为 $-\frac{1}{y'}$

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

$$yy' + 2x = 0$$

(3) \because 线段 MN 被点 P 平分

$$\therefore M(2x, 0) \quad N(0, 2y)$$

$$\text{过点 } P(x, y) \text{ 处的切线斜率为 } k = \frac{0-2y}{2x-0} = \frac{-y}{x} = y'$$

$$-y = xy' \Rightarrow xy' + y = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} xy' + y = 0 \\ y|_{x=1} = 2 \end{cases}$$

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 $\ln|y| = -\ln|\sec x| + c_1$

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

$$y = u \cos x \quad \text{②}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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 $dz = x dy + y dx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 2 \quad c = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{两端积分: } \tan m = \ln|x| + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$du = dx$$

$$\text{积分} \quad u = x + c$$

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

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

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

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

$$8、\frac{dy(x)}{dx} = y(x) + e^x$$

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

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore c = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

习题 7.4

1.

(1) 线性无关: $\because \frac{x^{-2}}{x^3} = x^{-5}$ (不是常数)

(2) 线性无关: $\because \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x$ (不是常数)

(3) 线性无关: $\because \frac{e^x}{xe^x} = \frac{1}{x}$ (不是常数)

(4) 线性相关: $\because \frac{0}{e^x} = 0$ (为常数)

2.

解: 证明 $y_1 = e^{-x}$ 和 $y_2 = e^{3x}$ 都是 $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0$ (原题式子有误) 的解, 并求出该方程的通解。

$$(y_1)' = -e^{-x} \qquad (y_2)' = 3e^{3x}$$

$$(y_1)'' = e^{-x} \qquad (y_2)'' = 9e^{3x}$$

$$y_1'' - 2y_1' - 3y_1 = e^{-x} + 2e^{-x} - 3e^{-x} = 0 \text{ (成立)}$$

$$y_2'' - 2y_2' - 3y_2 = 9e^{3x} - 6e^{3x} - 3e^{3x} = 0 \text{ (成立)}$$

$$\because \text{原式的特征方程为: } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore \text{该方程的通解为 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

3.

解: 由题意知齐次方程通解为 $Y = C_1 x^2 + C_2$

$$\text{对于特征方程: } \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{x}\lambda = 0, \Delta = \frac{1}{x^2} > 0$$

令 $f(x) = x$, 由 P_{229} 页下面公式得:

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

$$\therefore \text{方程的通解为 } C_1 x^2 + C_2 + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

4.

解： $y'' - y = 0$ 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$

解得： $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$

\therefore 齐次方程通解为 $C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

设特解 $y^* = a \sin x + b \cos x$

$$(y^*)' = a \cos x - b \sin x$$

$$(y^*)'' = -a \sin x - b \cos x$$

代入非齐次方程得： $-a \sin x - b \cos x = a \sin x + b \cos x$

$$= -2a \sin x - 2b \cos x = \cos x$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \text{方程通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$$

习题 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

2. 求下列微分方程的通解

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

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

$$\therefore \Delta < 0$$

求共轭副根

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}i}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{特: } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

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

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

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

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 $\because 0$ 不是特征方程的根

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

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:

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

$$(6)y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$$

对应齐次方程的特征方程为

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

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

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

$\therefore -2$ 是特征方程的重根

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

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

$$\text{解得 } b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

\therefore 方程通解:

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

$$(7) y'' + 2y' + 2y = 2e^{-x} \sin x;$$

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

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

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

$\therefore -1 + i$ 是特征方程的根

$$\therefore \text{设方程的特解: } y^* = xe^{-x}(Q_1 \cos x + Q_2 \sin x)$$

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

$$\text{解: } Q_1 = -1, \quad Q_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } e^{-x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) - xe^{-x} \cos x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \text{通解为: } y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x + e^x \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{3}{2} x + \frac{7}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) e^{3x}$$

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

$$\text{设 } x = e^t, \text{ 则原方程转化为}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{齐次方程: } x = e^t, t = \ln x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \text{对应齐次方程的通解 } Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$\because 0 + i$ 不是特征方程的根

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

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

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

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

$$y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \text{对应齐次方程通解 } Y = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$$

$\therefore -1$ 不是特征方程的根

$$\text{设方程的特解 } y^* = (b_0 + b_1 x)e^{-x}$$

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

$$\text{解得 } b_0 = 0 \quad b_1 = 1$$

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

$$\text{代入 } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

$$C_1 = 0, C_2 = -1$$

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

4. 设二阶常系数线性微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = Ce^x$ 的一个特解

为 $y = e^{3x} + \left(1 + \frac{x}{4}\right)e^x$, 试确定 a, b, c , 并求通解。

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

得:

$$9e^{-3x} + \frac{3}{2}e^x + \frac{xe^x}{4} + a(-3)e^{-3x} + \frac{5ae^x}{4} + \frac{axe^x}{4} + be^{-3x} + be^x + \frac{bxe^x}{4} = Ce^x$$

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

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

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 1$$

∴ 对应齐次方程的通解: $Y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x$

∴ 1 是特征方程的解

∴ 设特解 $y^* = x b_0 e^x$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{C(y)}{y^2}$$

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

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

$$\text{得 } C'(y) = \frac{1}{y}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 $v(t)$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore c = \frac{m}{k} v_0$$

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

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

\therefore 飞机滑行最长距离为 1.05km

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^* 带入原式 $a = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad c = 5$

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

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