

解: 令  $z = x + y \Rightarrow z^2 \frac{dz - dx}{dx} = a^2 \Rightarrow z^2 \frac{dz}{dx} = a^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{z^2}{a^2 + z^2} dz = dx \Rightarrow (1 - \frac{a^2}{a^2 + z^2}) dz = dx \Rightarrow z - a \arctan \frac{z}{a} = x + c \Rightarrow x + y - a \arctan \frac{x+y}{a} = x + c \Rightarrow y = a \arctan \frac{x+y}{a} + c$  .

45

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

解: 令  $z = y - x \Rightarrow \frac{dz + dx}{dx} = z(z + 2x) + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = z^2 + 2xz \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + \frac{2x}{z}$  , 令  $u = \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow -\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + 2xu \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + 2xu = -1 \Rightarrow p(x) = 2x$  ,  
 $e^{-\int p(x)dx} = e^{-x^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow u = e^{-x^2} (\int -1 e^{x^2} dx + c)$   
 $= e^{-x^2} (-\int e^{x^2} dx + c) = \frac{1}{z}$   
 $\Rightarrow z = e^{x^2} (-\int e^{x^2} dx + c)^{-1} \Rightarrow y - x = e^{x^2} (-\int e^{x^2} dx + c)^{-1} \Rightarrow y = x + e^{x^2} (c - \int e^{x^2} dx)^{-1}$  .

46

55.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2x} + \frac{1}{2y} \tan \frac{y^2}{x}$  .

解:  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{y^2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy^2}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{y^2}{x}$  , 令  $z = \frac{y^2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d(xz)}{dx} = z + \tan z \Rightarrow \frac{xdz}{dx} + z = z + \tan z \Rightarrow x \frac{dz}{dx} = \tan z \Rightarrow \frac{\cos z}{\sin z} dz = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln |\sin z| = \ln |x| + c \Rightarrow \sin z = cx \Rightarrow \sin \frac{y^2}{x} = cx \Rightarrow y^2 = x \arcsin cx$  .

47

56. 求  $y = y'^2$  的奇解。

解:  $y' = p^2 \Rightarrow F(x, y, p) = p^2 - y = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = 2p \Rightarrow p = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$  .

代入  $y = 0$  是解  $\Rightarrow$  是奇解。

57. 求  $y^2 y'^2 - 2xyy' + 2y^2 - x^2 = 0$  的奇解。

解:  $y' = p \Rightarrow F(x, y, p) = y^2 p^2 - 2xy p + 2y^2 - x^2 = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = 2y^2 p - 2xy = 0 \Rightarrow (yp - x)y = 0$  .  $y = 0$  代入显然不是上述方程的解。

$p = \frac{x}{y}$  代入  $F(x, y, p) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 = 0$  ,  $y = \pm x$  .

$p = \pm 1$  代入是方程的解  $\Rightarrow y = \pm x$  是奇解。

58. 求  $[(y')^2 + 1](x - y)^2 = (x + yy')^2$  的奇解。

解:  $F = (p^2 + 1)(x - y)^2 - (x + yp)^2 = 0$  ,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p} = 2p(x - y)^2 - 2(x + yp)y = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{y}{x - 2y} \Rightarrow y(x - y)^2(x - 2y) = 0 \Rightarrow$  经检验  $y = 0$  为奇解。