## 第 13 次作业题

- 1. 求解下列常微分方程:

  - (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = e^x$ , (2)  $y' + xy = x^3$ , y(0) = 0, (3) (1-x) dy = (1+y) dx, (4)  $\cos x \cos y dy \sin x \sin y dx = 0$ , (5)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{xy} (x > 0)$ , (6)  $(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} = x(y^2+1)$ , (7)  $x dy + y dx = \sin x dx$ , (8)  $y' = (2-x+y)^2$ , (9)  $xy' + y = y \log(xy)$ , (10)  $y' = \frac{x^2+y^2}{2x^2}$ , (11)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x+2}{2x^2}$ , (12)

  - $(11) \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y x + 2}{x + y + 4},$  $(12) \quad y' + 2xy = 2x^3y^2.$
- 2. 求解下列常微分方程:
  - (1)  $y'' = 2x \cos x$ ,  $\not = \psi$  y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1,
  - $(2) (1+x^2)y'' 2xy' = 0,$
  - (3)  $(y''')^2 + (y'')^2 = 1$ .
- 3. 假设  $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$  是一个以 T > 0 为周期的周期函数, 并且  $y = \varphi(x)$  为方 程  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = f(x)$  的解使得  $\varphi(T) = \varphi(0)$ , 求证: 解  $y = \varphi(x)$  也是一个以 T 为 周期的周期函数.
- **4.** 对函数  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}$ , 求 y', y'', 并求以 y 为通解的常微分方程.
- 5. 已知三阶非齐次的线性常微分方程的特解为  $x^2 + x$ ,  $x^2 + x^3$ , 相应齐次常 微分方程的解为 1, x, 求上述非齐次线性常微分方程的通解.
- 6. 若  $x, x^2, x^3$  为三阶齐次线性常微分方程的解, 求证它们为基本解组, 并求 相应的三阶齐次线性常微分方程.
- 7. 求解下列常微分方程:
  - (1) y'' 6y' + 9y = 0,  $\not = y(0) = y'(0) = 1$ .
  - (2) y''' 3y'' 4y' = 0,  $\not = y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 1$ ,
  - (3)  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = \sin x + x^2$ ,
  - (4)  $y'' 2y' + y = xe^x + 4$ ,  $\not = y(0) = y'(0) = 1$ ,
  - (5)  $x^2y'' + 2xy' n(n+1)y = 0$ ,
  - (6)  $xy'' + 2y' = 12 \log x$ .
- 8. 求解下列齐次常微分方程组  $\frac{dY}{dx} = AY$ , 其中

(1) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{Y}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

(2) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Y}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

9. 求解下列非齐次常微分方程组:

(1) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dx} + 2y_1 - 3y_2 = e^x \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} - 2y_1 - 3y_2 = e^{2x} \end{cases};$$
(2) 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dx} + \frac{dy_2}{dx} = -y_1 + y_2 + 3 \\ \frac{dy_1}{dx} - \frac{dy_2}{dx} = y_1 + y_2 - 3 \end{cases};$$
(3) 
$$\begin{cases} 4\frac{dy_1}{dx} - \frac{dy_2}{dx} = -3y_1 + \sin x \\ \frac{dy_1}{dx} = -y_2 + \cos x \end{cases}.$$