

第四章课后习题

1、已知函数 $y=y(x)$ 在任意点 x 处的增量 $\Delta y = \frac{y\Delta x}{1+x^2} + \alpha$, 且当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时 α 是 Δx 的高阶无穷小, $y(0)=\pi$, 则 $y(1)$ 等于

- (A) 2π (B) π (C) $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ (D) $\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

2、微分方程 $y' + y = e^{-x} \cos x$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 0$ 的解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

3、求微分方程 $x \ln x dy + (y - \ln x) dx = 0$ 满足条件 $y|_{x=e}=1$ 的特解

4、微分方程 $xy' + 2y = x \ln x$ 满足 $y(1) = -\frac{1}{9}$ 的解为_____。

5、若函数满足 $f''(x)+f'(x)-2f(x)=0$ 及 $f''(x)+f(x)=2e^x$ ，则 $f(x)=$ _____。

6、解微分方程 $y' = \frac{1}{xy + y^3}$

$$7、\text{解微分方程 } (x - \sin y)dy + \tan y dx = 0$$

8、(数二数三不用做)

求方程 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = y^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ 的通解

9、(数二数三不用做)

解微分方程 $x^2y' + xy = y^2$

10、(数二数三不用做)

求微分方程 $3(1+x^2)y'+2xy=2xy^4$ 的通解

11、(数二数三不用做)

解微分方程 $(x^2 + y)dx - xdy = 0$

12、设函数 $y(x)$ 满足方程 $y'' + 2y' + ky = 0$, 其中 $0 < k < 1$, 求 $y(x)$

13、微分方程 $y''+2y'+3y=0$ 的通解为 $y=$ _____。

14、求满足条件 $\begin{cases} y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \\ y(0) = 2 \\ y'(0) = -4 \end{cases}$ 的函数 $y(x)$

15、 $y=e^x(C_1\sin x + C_2\cos x)$ 为某二阶常系数齐次微分方程的通解， C_1 、 C_2 是任意常数，求该方程

16、求以 $y=C_1e^x+C_2\cos 2x+C_3\sin 2x$ (C_1, C_2, C_3 是任意常数) 为通解的微分方程

17、求微分方程 $y''+4y'+4y=e^{-2x}$ 的通解

18、求微分方程 $y''' + 6y'' + (9 + a^2)y' = 1$ 的通解，其中常数 $a > 0$

19、 $y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$ 的通解为_____。

20、求微分方程 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2xe^x$ 的通解

21、二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程 $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 2e^{2x}$ 的通解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

22、求微分方程 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3x}$ 的通解

23、微分方程 $y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^x$ 的通解为_____。

24、若二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = 0$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x$ ，则非齐次方程

$y'' + ay' + by = x$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 2$ 、 $y'(0) = 0$ 的解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

25、 $y = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)e^x$ 是二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = ce^x$ 的一个特解，求 a 、 b 、 c

26、求微分方程 $y'' - y = \sin x$ 满足初始条件 $y(0) = 0$ ， $y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}$ 的解

27、设 $f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt$ ，其中 $f(x)$ 为连续函数，求 $f(x)$

28、设 $y_1(x)$ 、 $y_2(x)$ 是二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程的两个特解，则 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 能构成该方程的通解，其充分条件为_____。

- (A) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_2(x)y_1'(x) = 0$ (B) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_2(x)y_1'(x) \neq 0$
(C) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) + y_2(x)y_1'(x) = 0$ (D) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) + y_2(x)y_1'(x) \neq 0$

29、(数三不用做)

求微分方程 $y'' = y' + x$ 的通解

30、(数三不用做)

求方程 $y'' = (y')^3 + y'$ 的通解

31、(数三不用做)

求微分方程 $y'' + \frac{(y')^2}{1-y} = 0$ (其中 $y \neq 1$) 的通解

32、(数一数二不用做)

求差分方程 $2y_{t+1} + 10y_t - 5t = 0$ 的通解

33、(数二数三不用做)

欧拉方程 $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ ($x > 0$) 的通解为 _____。

34、(数二数三不用做)

求方程 $(1+x)^2y'' - (1+x)y' + y = \frac{1}{1+x}$ 的通解

参考答案

1、已知函数 $y=y(x)$ 在任意点 x 处的增量 $\Delta y = \frac{y\Delta x}{1+x^2} + \alpha$, 且当 $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ 时 α 是 Δx 的高阶无穷小,

$y(0)=\pi$, 则 $y(1)$ 等于

- (A) 2π (B) π (C) $e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ (D) $\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

解: ① $\Delta y = \frac{y\Delta x}{1+x^2} + \alpha$ 等号两边同除以 Δx , 有 $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y}{1+x^2} + \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x}$

等号两边同取极限，有 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{1+x^2} + \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x}$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{1+x^2}$$

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

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

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

$$\ln|y| = \arctan x + C_3$$

$$|y|=e^{\arctan x+C_3}$$

$$y = \pm e^{\arctan x + C_3}$$

$$y = \pm e^{C_3} e^{\arctan x}$$

$$y = Ce^{\arctan x}$$

将 $y(0)=\pi$ 代入通解，有 $\pi=Ce^0$

$$\therefore C = \pi, \quad \therefore y = \pi e^{\arctan x}$$

$$\therefore y(1)=\pi e^{\arctan 1}=\pi e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}, \text{ 选(D)}$$

2、微分方程 $y' + y = e^{-x} \cos x$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 0$ 的解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-x} \cos x - y$$

$$O(x) \equiv e^{-x} \cos x, \quad P(x) \equiv 1$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$$

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

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

$$= e^{-x} (\int \cos x dx + C)$$

$$= e^{-x} (\sin x + C)$$

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

$$\therefore e^{-0}(\sin 0 + C) = 0$$

$$\therefore C=0$$

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

3、求微分方程 $x \ln x dy + (y - \ln x) dx = 0$ 满足条件 $y|_{x=e}=1$ 的特解

解：方程等号两边同除以 $x \ln x dx$ ，有 $\frac{x \ln x dy}{x \ln x dx} + \frac{(y - \ln x) dx}{x \ln x dx} = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{(y - \ln x)}{x \ln x} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x \ln x} - \frac{\ln x}{x \ln x} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x \ln x} - \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x \ln x} \cdot y$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad P(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C \right]$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\ln x} \left(\frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{C}{\ln x}$$

$$\because y|_{x=e}=1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln e}{2} + \frac{C}{\ln e} = 1$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

4、微分方程 $xy' + 2y = x \ln x$ 满足 $y(1) = -\frac{1}{9}$ 的解为_____。

$$\text{解: } y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \ln x$$

$$y' = \ln x - \frac{2}{x}y$$

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

$$Q(x) = \ln x, \quad P(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{3x^3 \ln x - x^3}{9} + C \right)$$

$$\therefore y(1) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{3\ln 1 - 1}{9} + C \right) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{3x^3 \ln x - x^3}{9} = \frac{3x \ln x - x}{9}$$

5、若函数满足 $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0$ 及 $f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \left. \begin{aligned} f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) &= 0 \\ f''(x) + f(x) &= 2e^x \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2e^x + 3f(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -2e^x + 3y$$

$$Q(x) = -2e^x, \quad P(x) = -3$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$$

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

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

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

$$= e^{3x} (e^{-2x} + C)$$

$$= e^x + Ce^{3x}$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = e^x + Ce^{3x}$$

$$\therefore f''(x) = e^x + 9Ce^{3x}$$

将 $f(x)$ 、 $f''(x)$ 代入方程 $f''(x)+f(x)=2e^x$, 有 $e^x+9Ce^{3x}+e^x+Ce^{3x}=2e^x$

$$\therefore C=0$$

$$\therefore f(x)=e^x$$

6、解微分方程 $y'=\frac{1}{xy+y^3}$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{1}{xy+y^3}$$

用 X 替换 y, 用 Y 替换 x, 有

$$\frac{dX}{dY}=\frac{1}{YX+X^3}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX}=YX+X^3$$

$$Q(X)=X^3, P(X)=-X$$

$$Y=e^{-\int P(X)dX}\left[\int Q(X)e^{\int P(X)dX}dX+C\right]$$

$$=e^{-\int -XdX}\left(\int X^3e^{\int -XdX}dX+C\right)$$

$$=e^{\frac{X^2}{2}}\left(\int X^3e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}}dX+C\right)$$

$$=e^{\frac{X^2}{2}}\left[(-X^2-2)e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}}+C\right]$$

$$=e^{\frac{X^2}{2}}\cdot(-X^2-2)\cdot e^{\frac{X^2}{2}}+Ce^{\frac{X^2}{2}}$$

$$=-X^2-2+Ce^{\frac{X^2}{2}}$$

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

7、解微分方程 $(x-siny)dy+tanydx=0$

解: 方程等号两边同除以 $tanydx$, 有 $\frac{x-siny}{tany}\frac{dy}{dx}+1=0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{tany}{siny-x}$$

用 X 替换 y, 用 Y 替换 x, 有

$$\frac{dX}{dY}=\frac{\tan X}{\sin X-Y}$$

$$\frac{dY}{dX}=\frac{\sin X-Y}{\tan X}=\cos X-\cot X\cdot Y$$

$$Q(X)=\cos X, P(X)=\cot X$$

$$Y=e^{-\int P(X)dX}\left[\int Q(X)e^{\int P(X)dX}dX+C\right]$$

$$= e^{-\int \cot X dX} \left(\int \cos X e^{\int \cot X dX} dX + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\ln|\sin X|} \left(\int \cos X e^{\ln|\sin X|} dX + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{\ln|\sin X|}} \left(\int \cos X e^{\ln|\sin X|} dX + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|\sin X|} \left(\int \cos X |\sin X| dX + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin X} \left(\frac{\sin^2 X}{2} + C \right)$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{\sin y} \left(\frac{\sin^2 y}{2} + C \right)$$

8、(数二数三不用做)

求方程 $y' + \frac{y}{x} = y^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ 的通解

$$\text{解: } y' = y^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{y}{x}$$

设 $u = xy$, 有

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-u}{1+u} \right| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\ln \sqrt{\frac{1-u}{1+u}} = \ln e^{C_1} |x|$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-u}{1+u}} = C_2 x$$

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

$$\frac{1-xy}{1+xy} = C x^2$$

9、(数二数三不用做)

解微分方程 $x^2y' + xy = y^2$

解: $y' = \frac{1}{x^2}y^2 - \frac{1}{x}y$

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

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad P(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad n=2$$

设 $u = y^{1-n} = y^{-1}$, 有

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= x \left(\frac{1}{2x^2} + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x} + Cx$$

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

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

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

10、(数二数三不用做)

求微分方程 $3(1+x^2)y' + 2xy = 2xy^4$ 的通解

解: $y' = \frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)}y^4 - \frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)}y$

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

$$Q(x) = \frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)}, \quad P(x) = \frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)}, \quad n=4$$

设 $u = y^{1-n} = y^{-3}$, 有

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{du}{dx} &= -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} u \\
u &= e^{-\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} \left(\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} e^{\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx + C \right) \\
&= e^{\ln(1+x^2)} \left[\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} e^{-\ln(1+x^2)} dx + C \right] \\
&= (1+x^2) \left(\int -\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + C \right) \\
&= (1+x^2) \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + C \right) \\
&= 1+C(1+x^2) \\
y^{-3} &= 1+C(1+x^2)
\end{aligned}$$

11、(数二数三不用做)

解微分方程 $(x^2 + y)dx - xdy = 0$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2+y}{x} = -\frac{x^2+y}{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x^2+y)}{\partial y} = 1 \neq \frac{\partial(-x)}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\text{继续变形, 有 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^2+y}{-x} = -\frac{1+\frac{y}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$P(x,y) = 1 + \frac{y}{x^2}, \quad Q(x,y) = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) dy = C$$

$$\int_{x_0}^x \left(1 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \int_{y_0}^y \left(-\frac{1}{x_0}\right) dy = C$$

$$\text{取 } x_0 = 1, \quad y_0 = 0$$

$$\text{通解为 } \int_1^x \left(1 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \int_0^y \left(-\frac{1}{1}\right) dy = C$$

$$\left(x + \frac{-y}{x}\right) \Big|_1^x + (-y) \Big|_0^y = C$$

$$x + \frac{-y}{x} - \left(1 + \frac{-y}{1}\right) + (-y) - 0 = C$$

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

$$x - \frac{y}{x} - 1 = C$$

$$\text{即 } x - \frac{y}{x} = C$$

12、设函数 $y(x)$ 满足方程 $y'' + 2y' + ky = 0$, 其中 $0 < k < 1$, 求 $y(x)$

解: ② $r^2 + 2r + k = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (r + 1 - \sqrt{1-k})(r + 1 + \sqrt{1-k}) = 0$$

解得 $r_1 = -1 + \sqrt{1-k}$, $r_2 = -1 - \sqrt{1-k}$

③ 单实根 $\alpha_1 = -1 + \sqrt{1-k}$, $\alpha_2 = -1 - \sqrt{1-k}$

解 $C_1 e^{(-1+\sqrt{1-k})x}, C_2 e^{(-1-\sqrt{1-k})x}$

④ 通解为 $y(x) = C_1 e^{(-1+\sqrt{1-k})x} + C_2 e^{(-1-\sqrt{1-k})x}$, C_1, C_2 是任意常数

13、微分方程 $y'' + 2y' + 3y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: ② $r^2 + 2r + 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (r + 1 - \sqrt{2}i)(r + 1 + \sqrt{2}i) = 0$$

解得 $r_1 = -1 + \sqrt{2}i$, $r_2 = -1 - \sqrt{2}i$

③ 一对复根 $-1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$

解 $e^{-x}(C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$

④ 通解为 $y = e^{-x}(C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2}x)$, C_1, C_2 是任意常数

14、求满足条件 $\begin{cases} y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \\ y(0) = 2 \\ y'(0) = -4 \end{cases}$ 的函数 $y(x)$

解: ② $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (r + 2)(r + 2) = 0$$

解得 $r_1 = r_2 = -2$

③ 二重实根 $\alpha = -2$

解 $e^{-2x}(C_1 + C_2 x)$

④ 通解为 $y(x) = e^{-2x}(C_1 + C_2 x)$

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

$$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow e^0(C_1 + 0) = 2$$

$$y'(0) = -4 \Rightarrow e^0(C_2 - 2C_1 - 0) = -4$$

$$\text{由上述两式解得} \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = 2e^{-2x}$$

15、 $y=e^x(C_1\sin x + C_2\cos x)$ 为某二阶常系数齐次微分方程的通解， C_1 、 C_2 是任意常数，求该方程

解：一对复根 $1 \pm i$

$$r_1 = 1+i, r_2 = 1-i$$

$$(r - 1 - i)(r - 1 + i) = 0$$

$$r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{微分方程为 } y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$$

16、求以 $y=C_1e^x+C_2\cos 2x+C_3\sin 2x$ (C_1 、 C_2 、 C_3 是任意常数) 为通解的微分方程

$$\text{解: } C_1e^x \quad C_2\cos 2x + C_3\sin 2x$$

单实根 $\alpha_1 = 1$ 一对复根 $0 \pm 2i$

$$r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2i, r_3 = -2i$$

$$(r - 1)(r - 2i)(r + 2i) = 0$$

$$r^3 - r^2 + 4r - 4 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{微分方程为 } y''' - y'' + 4y' - 4y = 0$$

17、求微分方程 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x}$ 的通解

解：①(齐次方程求解过程请看第 14 题)

特征方程有二重实根 $\alpha = -2$

齐次方程的通解为 $\bar{y} = e^{-2x}(C_1 + C_2x)$

$$② f(x) = e^{-2x} = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{-2x} \Rightarrow \lambda = -2, m = 0$$

③ λ 是特征方程的重根 $\Rightarrow k = 2$

④ 设方程的特解为 $y^* = x^k (b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m x^0) e^{\lambda x}$

$$= x^2 (b_0 x^0 + \dots + b_0 x^0) e^{-2x}$$

$$= x^2 \cdot b_0 x^0 \cdot e^{-2x}$$

$$= b_0 x^2 e^{-2x}$$

将 $y^* = b_0 x^2 e^{-2x}$ 代入方程，有 $(2b_0 - 8b_0 x + 4b_0 x^2)e^{-2x} + 4 \cdot (2b_0 x - 2b_0 x^2)e^{-2x} + 4 \cdot b_0 x^2 e^{-2x} = e^{-2x}$

$$2b_0e^{-2x} = e^{-2x}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

⑤通解 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = e^{-2x}(C_1 + C_2x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-2x}$, C_1 、 C_2 是任意常数

18、求微分方程 $y''' + 6y'' + (9 + a^2)y' = 1$ 的通解，其中常数 $a > 0$

解：①齐次方程为 $y''' + 6y'' + (9 + a^2)y' = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} r^3 + 6r^2 + (9 + a^2)r &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow r(r + 3 + ai)(r + 3 - ai) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } r_1 = 0, r_2 = -3 - ai, r_3 = -3 + ai$$

$$\text{单实根 } \alpha_1 = 0 \quad \text{一对复根 } -3 \pm ai$$

$$\text{解 } C_1 e^{-3x} (C_2 \cos ax + C_3 \sin ax)$$

$$\text{通解为 } \bar{y} = C_1 + e^{-3x} (C_2 \cos ax + C_3 \sin ax)$$

$$② f(x) = 1 = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, m = 0$$

$$③ \lambda \text{ 是特征方程的单根 } \Rightarrow k = 1$$

$$④ \text{设方程的特解为 } y^* = x^k (b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m x^0) e^{\lambda x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^1 (b_0 x^0 + \dots + b_0 x^0) e^{0 \cdot x} \\ &= x \cdot b_0 x^0 \cdot 1 \\ &= b_0 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{将 } y^* = b_0 x \text{ 代入方程, 有 } 0 + 6 \cdot 0 + (9 + a^2) \cdot b_0 = 1$$

$$(9 + a^2) \cdot b_0 = 1$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{9+a^2}$$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{x}{9+a^2}$$

$$⑤ \text{通解 } y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 + e^{-3x} (C_2 \cos ax + C_3 \sin ax) + \frac{x}{9+a^2}, C_1, C_2, C_3 \text{ 是任意常数}$$

19、 $y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$ 的通解为_____。

解：①齐次方程为 $y'' - 4y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 - 4 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (r - 2)(r + 2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得 $r_1=2, r_2=-2$

单实根 $\alpha_1=2, \alpha_2=-2$

解 $C_1 e^{2x}, C_2 e^{-2x}$

通解为 $\bar{y}=C_1 e^{2x}+C_2 e^{-2x}$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x)=e^{2x}=1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow \lambda=2, m=0$$

\textcircled{3} λ 是特征方程的单根 $\Rightarrow k=1$

\textcircled{4} 设方程的特解为 $y^*=x^k(b_0x^m+b_1x^{m-1}+\dots+b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

$$\begin{aligned}&=x^1(b_0x^0+\dots+b_0x^0)e^{2x} \\&=x \cdot b_0x^0 \cdot e^{2x} \\&=b_0xe^{2x}\end{aligned}$$

将 $y^*=b_0xe^{2x}$ 代入方程，有 $(4b_0+4b_0x)e^{2x}-4 \cdot b_0xe^{2x}=e^{2x}$

$$4b_0e^{2x}=e^{2x}$$

$$b_0=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y^*=\frac{1}{4}xe^{2x}$$

\textcircled{5} 通解 $y=\bar{y}+y^*=C_1 e^{2x}+C_2 e^{-2x}+\frac{1}{4}xe^{2x}, C_1, C_2$ 是任意常数

20、求微分方程 $y''-3y'+2y=2xe^x$ 的通解

解：\textcircled{1} 齐次方程为 $y''-3y'+2y=0$

$$\begin{aligned}r^2-3r+2&=0 \\(r-1)(r-2)&=0\end{aligned}$$

解得 $r_1=1, r_2=2$

单实根 $\alpha_1=1, \alpha_2=2$

解 $C_1 e^x, C_2 e^{2x}$

通解为 $\bar{y}=C_1 e^x+C_2 e^{2x}$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x)=2xe^x=2 \cdot x^1 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x} \Rightarrow \lambda=1, m=1$$

\textcircled{3} λ 是特征方程的单根 $\Rightarrow k=1$

\textcircled{4} 设方程的特解为 $y^*=x^k(b_0x^m+b_1x^{m-1}+\dots+b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

$$=x^1(b_0x^1+\dots+b_1x^0)e^x$$

$$=x(b_0x + b_1)e^x$$

将 $y^*=x(b_0x + b_1)e^x$ 代入方程，有

$$(b_0x^2 + 4b_0x + b_1x + 2b_0 + 2b_1)e^x - 3 \cdot (b_0x^2 + 2b_0x + b_1x + b_1)e^x + 2 \cdot x(b_0x + b_1)e^x = 2xe^x$$

$$(-2b_0x + 2b_0 - b_1)e^x = 2xe^x$$

$$\begin{cases} -2b_0 = 2 \\ 2b_0 - b_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 = -1 \\ b_1 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y^* = x(-x - 2)e^x$$

⑤通解 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} - x(x + 2)e^x$, C_1 、 C_2 是任意常数

21、二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程 $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 2e^{2x}$ 的通解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

解：①齐次方程为 $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 0$

$$r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r - 1)(r - 3) = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3$$

$$\text{单实根 } \alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 3$$

$$\text{解 } C_1 e^x, C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{通解为 } \bar{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}$$

② $f(x) = 2e^{2x} = 2 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{2x} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2, m = 0$

③ λ 不是特征方程的单根 $\Rightarrow k = 0$

④设方程的特解为 $y^* = x^k (b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m x^0) e^{\lambda x}$

$$= x^0 (b_0 x^0 + \dots + b_0 x^0) e^{2x}$$

$$= 1 \cdot b_0 x^0 \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$= b_0 e^{2x}$$

将 $y^* = b_0 e^{2x}$ 代入方程，有 $4b_0 e^{2x} - 4 \cdot 2b_0 e^{2x} + 3 \cdot b_0 e^{2x} = 2e^{2x}$

$$-b_0 e^{2x} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$b_0 = -2$$

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

⑤通解 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$, C_1 、 C_2 是任意常数

22、求微分方程 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3x}$ 的通解

解：①齐次方程为 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$

$$r^2 + 2r - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r-1)(r+3)=0$$

解得 $r_1=1, r_2=-3$

单实根 $\alpha_1=1, \alpha_2=-3$

解 $C_1 e^x, C_2 e^{-3x}$

通解为 $\bar{y}=C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x}$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x)=e^{-3x}=1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{-3x} \Rightarrow \lambda=-3, m=0$$

\textcircled{3} λ 是特征方程的单根 $\Rightarrow k=1$

\textcircled{4} 设方程的特解为 $y^*=x^k(b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^1(b_0x^0 + \dots + b_0x^0)e^{-3x} \\ &= x \cdot b_0 x^0 \cdot e^{-3x} \\ &= b_0 x e^{-3x} \end{aligned}$$

将 $y^*=b_0 x e^{-3x}$ 代入方程，有 $(9b_0x - 6b_0)e^{-3x} + 2 \cdot (b_0 - 3b_0x)e^{-3x} - 3 \cdot b_0 x e^{-3x} = e^{-3x}$

$$-4b_0 e^{-3x} = e^{-3x}$$

$$b_0 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-3x}$$

\textcircled{5} 通解 $y=\bar{y}+y^*=C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-3x}, C_1, C_2$ 是任意常数

23、微分方程 $y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^x$ 的通解为_____。

解：\textcircled{1} 齐次方程为 $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$

$$r^2 - 2r + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r-1+i)(r-1-i)=0$$

解得 $r_1=1-i, r_2=1+i$

一对复根 $1 \pm i$

解 $e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

通解为 $\bar{y}=e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x)=e^x=1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{1 \cdot x} \Rightarrow \lambda=1, m=0$$

\textcircled{3} λ 不是特征方程的根 $\Rightarrow k=0$

\textcircled{4} 设方程的特解为 $y^*=x^k(b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^0(b_0x^0 + \dots + b_0x^0)e^x \\
 &= 1 \cdot b_0x^0 \cdot e^x \\
 &= b_0e^x
 \end{aligned}$$

将 $y^* = b_0e^x$ 代入方程，有 $b_0e^x - 2 \cdot b_0e^x + 2 \cdot b_0e^x = e^x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_0e^x &= e^x \\
 b_0 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y^* = e^x$$

⑤通解 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + e^x = e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + 1)$, C_1, C_2 是任意常数

24、若二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = 0$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x$, 则非齐次方程 $y'' + ay' + by = x$ 满足条件 $y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 0$ 的解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解：二重实根 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_1 &= r_2 = 1 \\
 (r - 1)(r - 1) &= 0 \\
 r^2 - 2r + 1 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 齐次微分方程为 $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$

① 特征方程有二重实根 1

齐次方程的通解为 $\bar{y} = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x$

② $f(x) = x = 1 \cdot x^1 \cdot e^{0 \cdot x} \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, m = 1$

③ λ 不是特征方程的根 $\Rightarrow k = 0$

④ 设方程的特解为 $y^* = x^k(b_0x^m + b_1x^{m-1} + \dots + b_mx^0)e^{\lambda x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^0(b_0x^1 + \dots + b_1x^0)e^0 \\
 &= 1 \cdot (b_0x + b_1) \cdot 1 \\
 &= b_0x + b_1
 \end{aligned}$$

将 $y^* = b_0x + b_1$ 代入方程，有 $0 - 2 \cdot b_0 + b_0x + b_1 = x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_0x + (-2b_0 + b_1) &= x \\
 \begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ -2b_0 + b_1 = 0 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ b_1 = 2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

⑤ 通解 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = (C_1 + C_2x)e^x + x + 2$

$\because y(0) = 2, \therefore (C_1 + C_2 \cdot 0)e^0 + 0 + 2 = 2$ 即 $C_1 + 2 = 2$

$$\therefore C_1 = 0$$

$y' = C_2 e^x + (C_1 + C_2 x) e^x + 1$, 又 $y'(0) = 0$, $\therefore C_2 e^0 + (C_1 + C_2 \cdot 0) e^0 + 1 = 0$ 即 $C_2 + 1 = 0$

$$\therefore C_2 = -1$$

\therefore 所求解为 $y = (0 - 1 \cdot x) e^x + x + 2 = x - x e^x + 2$

25、 $y = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) e^x$ 是二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = ce^x$ 的一个特解, 求 a、b、c

解: $y = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{3} e^x}_{\text{齐次方程的通解}} + \underbrace{x e^x}_{\text{非齐次的特解}}$
(注: 原本是含 C_1 、 C_2 的)
(但 C_1 、 C_2 有了具体取值了)

单实根 $\alpha_1 = 2$, $\alpha_2 = 1$

$$r_1 = 2, r_2 = 1$$

$$(r - 2)(r - 1) = 0$$

$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$$

\therefore 齐次方程为 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$

$\therefore a = -3$ 、 $b = 2$, 原方程为 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = ce^x$

将非齐次的特解 $y^* = xe^x$ 代入原方程, 有 $(x + 2)e^x - 3 \cdot (x + 1)e^x + 2xe^x = ce^x$

$$\therefore c = -1$$

26、求微分方程 $y'' - y = \sin x$ 满足初始条件 $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}$ 的解

解: ① 齐次方程为 $y'' - y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 - 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (r - 1)(r + 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$$

单实根 $\alpha_1 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = -1$

解 $C_1 e^x, C_2 e^{-x}$

通解为 $\bar{y} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

② $f(x) = \sin x = e^{0 \cdot x} (0 \cdot x^0 \cdot \cos x + 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot \sin x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \beta = 1 \\ n = 0 \\ t = 0 \end{cases}$

③ $\lambda + \beta i = i$ 不是特征方程的根 $\Rightarrow k = 0$

④ $n=0, t=0 \Rightarrow m=0$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑤ \text{ 设方程特解为 } y^* &= x^k [(a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m x^0) \cos \beta x + (b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m x^0) \sin \beta x] e^{\lambda x} \\ &= x^0 [(a_0 x^0 + \dots + a_0 x^0) \cos x + (b_0 x^0 + \dots + b_0 x^0) \sin x] e^{0 \cdot x} \\ &= 1 \cdot (a_0 x^0 \cos x + b_0 x^0 \sin x) \cdot 1 \\ &= a_0 \cos x + b_0 \sin x \end{aligned}$$

将 $y^* = a_0 \cos x + b_0 \sin x$ 代入方程，有 $(-a_0 \cos x - b_0 \sin x) - (a_0 \cos x + b_0 \sin x) = \sin x$

$$-2a_0 \cos x - 2b_0 \sin x = \sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} -2a_0 = 0 \\ -2b_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ b_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

$$⑥ \text{ 通解 } y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

$$\because y(0) = 0, \therefore C_1 e^0 + C_2 e^{-0} - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 = 0 \text{ 即 } C_1 + C_2 = 0$$

$$y' = C_1 e^x - C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \cos x, \text{ 又 } y'(0) = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore C_1 e^0 - C_2 e^{-0} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 0 = \frac{3}{2} \text{ 即 } C_1 - C_2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ 联立上述两式, 解得 } \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 所求解为 } y = e^x - e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

27、设 $f(x) = \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt$, 其中 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 求 $f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ 解: } f(x) &= \sin x - \int_0^x (x-t)f(t) dt \\ &= \sin x - \int_0^x x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt \\ &= \sin x - x \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \cos x - [1 \cdot \int_0^x f(t) dt + x \cdot f(x)] + x f(x)$$

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

$$\therefore f''(x) = -\sin x - f(x) \text{ 即 } y'' + y = -\sin x$$

① 齐次方程为 $y'' + y = 0$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r - i)(r + i) = 0$$

解得 $r_1 = i, r_2 = -i$

一对复根 $0 \pm i$

解 $C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

通解为 $\bar{y} = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

$$\textcircled{2} -\sin x = e^{0 \cdot x} (0 \cdot x^0 \cdot \cos x - 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot \sin x) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = 0 \\ \beta = 1 \\ n = 0 \\ t = 0 \end{cases}$$

\textcircled{3} $\lambda + \beta i = i$ 是特征方程的根 $\Rightarrow k = 1$

\textcircled{4} $n = 0, t = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \text{ 设方程特解为 } y^* &= x^k [(a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m x^0) \cos \beta x + (b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + b_m x^0) \sin \beta x] e^{\lambda x} \\ &= x^1 [(a_0 x^0 + \dots + a_0 x^0) \cos x + (b_0 x^0 + \dots + b_0 x^0) \sin x] e^{0 \cdot x} \\ &= x \cdot (a_0 x^0 \cos x + b_0 x^0 \sin x) \cdot 1 \\ &= x(a_0 \cos x + b_0 \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

将 y^* 代入方程，有 $[(2b_0 - a_0 x) \cos x - (2a_0 + b_0 x) \sin x] + x(a_0 \cos x + b_0 \sin x) = -\sin x$

$$2b_0 \cos x - 2a_0 \sin x = -\sin x$$

$$\begin{cases} -2b_0 = 0 \\ -2a_0 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{1}{2} \\ b_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

\textcircled{6} 通解 $y = \bar{y} + y^* = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \cos x$

$$\because f(0) = \sin 0 - \int_0^0 (x-t)f(t) dt = 0 - 0 = 0, \therefore C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0 + \frac{0}{2} \cos 0 = 0 \text{ 即 } C_1 = 0$$

$$y' = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + \frac{\cos x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sin x, \text{ 又 } f'(0) = \cos 0 - \int_0^0 f(t) dt = 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$\therefore -C_1 \sin 0 + C_2 \cos 0 + \frac{\cos 0}{2} - \frac{0}{2} \sin 0 = 1 \text{ 即 } C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1, \therefore C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{所求解为 } y = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \cos x$$

28、设 $y_1(x)$ 、 $y_2(x)$ 是二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程的两个特解，则 $y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 能构成该方程的通解，其充分条件为_____。

- (A) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_2(x)y_1'(x) = 0$ (B) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_2(x)y_1'(x) \neq 0$
(C) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) + y_2(x)y_1'(x) = 0$ (D) $y_1(x)y_2'(x) + y_2(x)y_1'(x) \neq 0$

解：本题问的是？ $\Rightarrow y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 能构成该方程的通解

易知 $\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)} \neq C \Rightarrow y_1(x)$ 与 $y_2(x)$ 能构成该方程的通解

$$\therefore \left[\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)} \right]' \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{y_1'(x)y_2(x) - y_1(x)y_2'(x)}{y_2^2(x)} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore y_1'(x)y_2(x) - y_1(x)y_2'(x) \neq 0, \text{ 即 } y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_2(x)y_1'(x) \neq 0$$

\therefore 选(B)

29、(数三不用做)

求微分方程 $y'' = y' + x$ 的通解

解: ① 令 $y' = p, y'' = p'$

则原方程可化为 $p' = p + x$

$$② p = e^{-\int -1 dx} (\int xe^{\int -1 dx} dx + C_1)$$

$$= e^x (\int xe^{-x} dx + C_1)$$

$$= e^x [(-x - 1)e^{-x} + C_1]$$

$$= -x - 1 + C_1 e^x$$

$$③ y = \int p dx$$

$$= \int (-x - 1 + C_1 e^x) dx$$

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

30、(数三不用做)

求方程 $y'' = (y')^3 + y'$ 的通解

解: ① 令 $y' = p, y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

则原方程可化为 $p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^3 + p$

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

$$② \frac{1}{p^2 + 1} dp = dy$$

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

$$\arctan p = y + C_1$$

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

$$③ \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(y + C_1)$$

$$④ \frac{1}{\tan(y + C_1)} dy = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\tan(y + C_1)} dy = \int dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln|\sin(y + C_1)| &= x + C_2 \\
|\sin(y + C_1)| &= e^{x+C_2} \\
|\sin(y + C_1)| &= e^{C_2}e^x \\
\sin(y + C_1) &= \pm e^{C_2}e^x \\
\sin(y + C_1) &= C_3 e^x \\
y + C_1 &= \arcsin C_3 e^x \\
y &= \arcsin C_3 e^x + C_4
\end{aligned}$$

31、(数三不用做)

求微分方程 $y'' + \frac{(y')^2}{1-y} = 0$ (其中 $y \neq 1$) 的通解

解: ① 令 $y' = p$, $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$

则原方程可化为 $p \frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{p^2}{1-y} = 0$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{p}{y-1}$$

$$② \frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{1}{y-1} dy$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp = \int \frac{1}{y-1} dy$$

$$\ln|p| = \ln|y - 1| + C_1$$

$$\ln|p| = \ln|y - 1| + \ln e^{C_1}$$

$$\ln|p| = \ln e^{C_1} |y - 1|$$

$$|p| = e^{C_1} |y - 1|$$

$$p = \pm e^{C_1} (y - 1)$$

$$p = C_2 (y - 1)$$

$$③ \frac{dy}{dx} = C_2 (y - 1)$$

$$④ \frac{1}{C_2 (y - 1)} dy = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{C_2 (y - 1)} dy = \int dx$$

$$\frac{1}{C_2} \ln|y - 1| = x + C_3$$

$$\ln|y - 1| = C_2 x + C_2 C_3$$

$$|y - 1| = e^{C_2 x + C_2 C_3}$$

$$|y - 1| = e^{C_2 C_3} e^{C_2 x}$$

$$y - 1 = \pm e^{C_2 C_3} e^{C_2 x}$$

$$y - 1 = C_4 e^{C_2 x}$$

$$y = 1 + C_4 e^{C_2 x}$$

$\because y \neq 1, \therefore C_4 \neq 0$

32、(数一数二不用做)

求差分方程 $2y_{t+1} + 10y_t - 5t = 0$ 的通解

解：①原方程可变形为 $y_{t+1} + 5y_t = \frac{5}{2}t \Rightarrow \lambda = 5$

② $y_{t+1} + 5y_t = 0$ 的通解为 $y_c(t) = C(-5)^t$

③ $f(t) = \frac{5}{2}t = 1^t \cdot \frac{5}{2}t \Rightarrow d=1, m=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad \lambda + d &= 5 + 1 = 6 \neq 0 \Rightarrow y_t^* = d^t (b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + b_m) \\ &= 1^t (b_0 t^1 + b_1 t^0 + \dots + b_1) \\ &= 1 \cdot (b_0 t^1 + b_1) \\ &= b_0 t + b_1 \end{aligned}$$

⑤将 y_t^* 代入变形后的方程，有 $b_0(t+1) + b_1 + 5(b_0 t + b_1) = \frac{5}{2}t$

$$\begin{aligned} 6b_0 t + b_0 + 6b_1 &= \frac{5}{2}t \\ \begin{cases} 6b_0 = \frac{5}{2} \\ b_0 + 6b_1 = 0 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_0 = \frac{5}{12} \\ b_1 = -\frac{5}{72} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_t^* = \frac{5}{12}t - \frac{5}{72} \end{aligned}$$

⑥通解为 $y_t = y_c(t) + y_t^* = C(-5)^t + \frac{5}{12}t - \frac{5}{72}$

33、(数二数三不用做)

欧拉方程 $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 (x > 0)$ 的通解为 _____。

解：①令 $x = e^t$

②原方程可化为 $f''(t) - f'(t) + 4f'(t) + 2f(t) = 0$

即 $f''(t) + 3f'(t) + 2f(t) = 0$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r+1)(r+2) = 0$$

解得 $r_1 = -1, r_2 = -2$

单实根 $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

解 $C_1 e^{-t}, C_2 e^{-2t}$

通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t} = \frac{C_1}{e^t} + \frac{C_2}{e^{2t}}, C_1, C_2$ 是任意常数

④ $\because x = e^t$

\therefore 原方程的通解为 $y = \frac{C_1}{e^t} + \frac{C_2}{(e^t)^2} = \frac{C_1}{x} + \frac{C_2}{x^2}$

34、(数二数三不用做)

求方程 $(1+x)^2y'' - (1+x)y' + y = \frac{1}{1+x}$ 的通解

解：①令 $x+1=e^t$

②原方程可化为 $f''(t) - f'(t) - f'(t) + f(t) = \frac{1}{e^t}$

$$\text{即 } f''(t) - 2f'(t) + f(t) = e^{-t}$$

③齐次方程为 $f''(t) - 2f'(t) + f(t) = 0$

$$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (r-1)(r-1) = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } r_1 = 1, r_2 = 1$$

$$\text{二重实根 } \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{解 } e^t(C_1 + C_2 t)$$

$$\text{齐次方程的通解为 } \bar{y} = e^t(C_1 + C_2 t)$$

$$e^{-t} = 1 \cdot x^0 \cdot e^{-1 \cdot t} \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, m = 0$$

$$\lambda \text{ 不是特征方程的根 } \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设方程的特解为 } y^* &= t^k (b_0 t^m + b_1 t^{m-1} + \dots + b_m t^0) e^{\lambda t} \\ &= t^0 (b_0 t^0 + \dots + b_0 t^0) e^{-t} \\ &= 1 \cdot b_0 t^0 \cdot e^{-t} \\ &= b_0 e^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{将 } y^* = b_0 e^{-t} \text{ 代入方程, 有 } b_0 e^{-t} - 2 \cdot (-b_0 e^{-t}) + b_0 e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

$$4b_0 e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{1}{4} e^{-t}$$

$$\text{通解 } y = \bar{y} + y^* = e^t(C_1 + C_2 t) + \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} = e^t(C_1 + C_2 t) + \frac{1}{4e^t}, C_1, C_2 \text{ 是任意常数}$$

④ $\because x+1=e^t$

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

$$\therefore \text{原方程的通解为 } y = (1+x)[C_1 + C_2 \ln(1+x)] + \frac{1}{4(1+x)}$$