

高等数学习题解答

(第九、十、十一、十二章)

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一 九 七 九 年

第九章 常微分方程

9-1.

- (1) 是; (2) 不是; (3) 是; (4) 是; (5) 不是;
 (6) 是; (7) 是; (8) 是; (9) 是; (10) 不是;
 (11) 是; (12) 不是; (13) 是; (14) 是.

9-2.

- (1) 一阶; (2) 二阶; (3) 二阶; (4) 一阶; (5) 一阶;
 (6) 二阶.

7-3.

(1) $y = e^{2x}$, $y = 4e^{2x}$ 及 $y = ce^{2x}$ 是对应微分方程的解, 其中 $y = e^{2x}$ 及 $y = 4e^{2x}$ 是特解, $y = ce^{2x}$ 是通解. $y = \sin 2x$ 及 $y = e^x$ 不是对应微分方程的解.

(2) $y = x$ 及 $y = xe^{e^x}$ 都是方程的解, 其中 $y = x$ 是特解, $y = x \cdot e^{e^x}$ 是通解.

(3) $y = (x+2)^3$ 及 $y = (x+c)^3$ 是方程的解, 其中 $y = (x+2)^3$ 是特解, $y = (x+c)^3$ 是通解, 而 $y = x^3 + c$ 不是方程的解.

(4) $y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2$ 是方程的解, 且是通解.

(5) $y = e^{-x}$, $y = e^{2x}$ 及 $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x}$ 都是方程的解, 其中 $y = e^{-x}$ 及 $y = e^{2x}$ 是特解, $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x}$ 是通解, 而 $y = e^x$ 及 $y = x^2$ 不是方程的解.

(6) $y = 5\cos 8x + \frac{x}{9} + \frac{1}{18}$ 是方程的解, 且是特解.

(7) $x = 2\sin \omega t$, $x = -\omega \cos \omega t$ 及 $x = c_1 \sin \omega t + c_2 \cos \omega t$ 都是方程的解, 其中 $x = 2\sin \omega t$ 及 $x = -\omega \cos \omega t$ 是特解, $x = c_1 \sin \omega t + c_2 \cos \omega t$ 是通解.

(8) $x = ce^t - \frac{1}{2}(\cos t + \sin t)$ 是方程的解, 且是通解, 而 $x = e^t - \frac{1}{2}\cos t$ 不是方程的解.

9-4.

- (1) $y = e^{-2x}$ 是, 其余不是. (2) $u = -\frac{1}{4t+1}$ 是, 其余不是.
 (3) 是. (4) 是.

7-5.

(1) 等式 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = c$ 两边对 x 求导. = 0. 得.

$$(x - 2y)y' =$$

(2) 等式 $y = x + ce^y$ 两边对 x 求导.

$$y' = 1 + ce^y \cdot y'.$$

得
由
∴

$$y'(1 - ce^y) = 1.$$

$$y = x + ce^y \text{ 可得 } ee^y = y - x.$$

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

(3) 等式 $y = \ln(xy)$ 两边对 x 求导, $y' = \frac{y + xy'}{xy}$, 得 $y'(xy - x) = y'$, 此等式两边再对 x 求一次导.

$$y''(xy - x) + y'(y + xy' - 1) = y',$$

整理得

$$(xy - x)y'' + xy'^2 + yy' - 2y' = 0.$$

9—6.

检验一个分段函数是否是对应微分方程的解: 首先应检验, 函数在分段点上是否具有直至对应微分方程阶数的各阶连续导数, 其次再检验函数在各段上是否都满足对应的微分方程.

(1) 对于函数

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} & x \leq 1 \\ e^{x-1} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

分段点是 $x = 1$, 因为对应微分方程是一阶, 所以首先要检验函数在 $x = 1$ 处是否连续且具有一阶连续导数. 这里, 显然有 $y(1) = 1$, $y(1-0) = 1$, $y(1+0) = 1$, 所以函数在 $x = 1$ 处连续. 又因 $y'(1-0) = 1$, $y'(1+0) = 1$, 所以函数在 $x = 1$ 处一阶导数亦连续.

其次, 因为函数在各段上都满足微分方程, 所以函数是对应微分方程的解.

对于函数

$$y = \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 & x \leq 0 \\ e^x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

尽管它在 $x = 0$ 处是连续的, 且在各 $x < 0$ 及 $x > 0$ 上都满足对应的微分方程. 但由于 $y'(0^-) = 0$, $y'(0^+) = 1$ 因此函数在 $x = 0$ 处一阶导数不连续, 所以此函数不是对应微分方程的解.

对于函数

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} & x \leq 2 \\ 2e^{x-2} & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y(2) = 2, y(2-0) = 2, y(2+0) = 2.$$

∴ 函数在 $x = 2$ 处连续.

$$\therefore y'(2-0) = 2, y'(2+0) = 2.$$

∴ 函数在 $x = 2$ 处, 一阶导数亦连续. 其次因为函数在各段上都满足微分方程.

∴ 函数是对应微分方程的解.

对于函数

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & x \leq 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

尽管它在 $x = 0$ 处是连续的, 且一阶导数亦连续, 但因为函数在 $x > 0$ 这段上不满足微分方程, 所以函数不是微分方程的解.

(2) 对于函数 $y = \begin{cases} -e^x - x - 1 & x \leq 0 \\ -2x - 2 & x > 0. \end{cases}$ 分段点是 $x = 0$,

$$\therefore y(0) = -2, \quad y(0^-) = -2, \quad y(0^+) = -2.$$

$\therefore$ 函数在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 又

$$\therefore y'(0^-) = -2, \quad y'(0^+) = -2.$$

$\therefore$ 一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 处也连续. 其次因为函数在各段上都满足微分方程, 所以函数是微分方程的解.

对于函数 $y = \begin{cases} -2x - 2 & x \leq 0 \\ -e^x - x - 1 & x > 0. \end{cases}$ 分段点是 $x = 0$,

$$\therefore y(0) = -2, \quad y(0^-) = -2, \quad y(0^+) = -2.$$

$\therefore$ 函数在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 又

$$\therefore y'(0^-) = -2, \quad y'(0^+) = -2.$$

$\therefore$ 一阶导数在 $x = 0$ 处也连续. 其次因为函数在各段上都满足微分方程, 所以函数是微分方程的解.

对于函数 $y = \begin{cases} -2x & x \leq 2 \\ -e^{x-2} - x - 1 & x > 2. \end{cases}$ 分段点是 $x = 2$,

$$\therefore y(2) = -4, \quad y(2^-) = -4, \quad y(2^+) = -4,$$

$\therefore$ 函数在 $x = 2$ 处连续, 又

$$\therefore y'(0^-) = -2, \quad y'(0^+) = -2.$$

$\therefore$ 一阶导数在 $x = 2$ 处亦连续. 其次因为函数在各段上都满足微分方程, 所以函数是微分方程的解.

9—7.

$$(1) \quad \because x = t \sin t - \cos t + c.$$

$$\therefore dx = (\sin t + t \cos t + \sin t) dt = (t \cos t + 2 \sin t) dt.$$

$$\therefore y = t^2 \sin t.$$

$$\therefore dy = (2t \sin t + t^2 \cos t) dt = t(2 \sin t + t \cos t) dt = t dx.$$

$$\therefore y' = t. \text{ 亦即 } t = y',$$

$$\therefore y = t^2 \sin t = y'^2 \sin y'.$$

因此由参数方程所确定的函数确是对应微分方程的解.

$$(2) \quad \because x = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + \ln t + c.$$

$$\therefore dx = \left(3t + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt.$$

$$\therefore y = t^3 + t + 5.$$

$$\therefore dy = (3t^2 + 1) dt = t \left(3t + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt = t dx.$$

$$\therefore y' = t.$$

$$\text{亦即 } t = y'.$$

$$\therefore y = t^3 + t + 5 = y'^3 + y' + 5.$$

$$y'' + y' - y + 5 = 0.$$

∴ 由参数方程所确定的函数确是对应微分方程的解.

9—8.

$$(1) \quad dy = 2 dx, \quad y = \int 2 dx = 2x + c.$$

$$(2) \quad dy = \frac{1}{x} dx, \quad y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c.$$

$$(3) \quad d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \cos x dx, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c_1,$$

$$dy = (\sin x + c_1) dx.$$

$$y = \int (\sin x + c_1) dx = -\cos x + c_1 x + c_2.$$

$$(4) \quad d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = x^2 dx, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + c_1, \quad dy = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + c_1\right) dx,$$

$$y = \int \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + c_1\right) dx = \frac{1}{12} x^4 + c_1 x + c_2.$$

$$(5) \quad d\left(\frac{d^2 S}{dt^2}\right) = (e^t + t) dt, \quad \frac{d^2 S}{dt^2} = \int (e^t + t) dt = e^t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 + c_1,$$

$$d\left(\frac{dS}{dt}\right) = \left(e^t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 + c_1\right) dt,$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \int \left(e^t + \frac{1}{2} t^2 + c_1\right) dt = e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 + c_1 t + c_2,$$

$$dS = \left(e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 + c_1 t + c_2\right) dt,$$

$$S = \int \left(e^t + \frac{1}{6} t^3 + c_1 t + c_2\right) dt = e^t + \frac{1}{24} t^4 + \frac{c_1}{2} t^2 + c_2 t + c_3 = e^t +$$

$$\frac{1}{24} t^4 + c_1 t^2 + c_2 t + c_3, \quad \left(c_1 = \frac{c}{2}\right).$$

(6) 逐次降阶, 由数学归纳法可得:

$$x = c_1 x^{n-1} + c_2 x^{n-2} + c_3 x^{n-3} + \cdots + c_{n-1} x + c_n.$$

其中 $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$ 为任意常数.

数学归纳法解题步骤如下:

当 $n=1$ 时, 显然 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$ 的解为 $x = c_1$.

设当 $n=k$ 时, 方程 $\frac{d^k x}{dt^k} = 0$ 的解为

$$x = c_1 t^{k-1} + c_2 t^{k-2} + \cdots + c_k.$$

其中 $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_k$ 为任意常数.

则对于 $n=k+1$, 由于方程 $\frac{d^{k+1} x}{dt^{k+1}} = 0$ 可降阶为 $\frac{d^k x}{dt^k} = 0$,

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = c'_1 t^{k-1} + c'_2 t^{k-2} + \dots + c'_k,$$

$$dx = (c'_1 t^{k-1} + c'_2 t^{k-2} + \dots + c'_k) dt.$$

$$\therefore x = \int (c'_1 t^{k-1} + c'_2 t^{k-2} + \dots + c'_k) dt = \frac{c'_1}{k} t^k + \frac{c'_2}{k-1} t^{k-1} + \dots + c'_k t + c_{k+1}.$$

$$= c_1 t^k + c_2 t^{k-1} + \dots + c_{k+1}. \quad \left(\text{其中 } c_i = \frac{c'_i}{k-i+1}, i=1, 2, \dots, k \right)$$

9-9.

(1) 等式 $y = ce^{-\frac{y}{x}}$ 两边对 x 求导.

$$y' = ce^{-\frac{y}{x}} \left(\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} y' \right),$$

由于 $ce^{-\frac{y}{x}} = y$ 所以很容易消去任意常数 c .

得
$$y' = y \left(\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{y'}{x} \right).$$

整理得.

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

即为所求之微分方程.

(2) 等式 $cy = x + \sqrt{1+x^2}$ 两边对 x 求导得.

$$cy' = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

由于

$$cy' = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{cy}{\sqrt{1+x^2}},$$

消去任意常数 c , 便有 $y' \sqrt{1+x^2} = y$, 即为所求之微分方程.

(3) 等式 $y = 2x + ce^x$ 两边对 x 求导, 得 $y' = 2 + ce^x$, 两个等式两边相减即可消去任意常数 c 得, $y' - y = 2 - 2x$, 即为所求之微分方程.

(4) 等式 $y = x^2 + (2c+1)x + c^2 - 1$ 两边对 x 求导.

得

$$y' = 2x + 2c + 1,$$

从后式得

$$c = \frac{1}{2}(y' - 2x - 1).$$

代入前式得

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

整理得:

$$y'^2 - 2y' - 4y = 3 - 4x.$$

(5) 将等式两边对 x 求导两次得:

$$y = c_1 x + c_2 x^2 \dots (1), \quad y' = c_1 + 2c_2 x \dots (2), \quad y'' = 2c_2 \dots (3).$$

由 (3) 得 $c_2 = \frac{1}{2}y''$, 代入 (2). 得 $c_1 = y' - xy''$ 代入 (1) 得:

$$y = (y' - xy'')x + \frac{1}{2}y''x^2$$

奎理得:

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0.$$

即为所求之微分方程。

(6) 将等式两边对 x 求导两次得:

$$y = c_1 \cos(\omega x + c_2) \cdots \cdots (1), \quad y' = -c_1 \omega \sin(\omega x + c_2) \cdots \cdots (2),$$

$$y'' = -c_1 \omega^2 \cos(\omega x + c_2) \cdots \cdots (3).$$

由(1)与(3)可知: $y'' = -\omega^2 y$ 即为所求之微分方程。

(7) 将等式两边对 x 求导两次得:

$$xy = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} \cdots \cdots (1); \quad y + xy' = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x} \cdots \cdots (2);$$

$$2y' + xy'' = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} \cdots \cdots (3).$$

由(1)与(3)可知:

$$xy'' + 2y' - xy = 0.$$

即为所求之微分方程。

(8) 将等式两边对 x 求导三次得:

$$y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 \cdots \cdots (1), \quad y' = c_2 + 2c_3 x \cdots \cdots (2),$$

$$y'' = 2c_3, \quad (3) \cdots \cdots, \quad y''' = 0 \cdots \cdots (4).$$

显然在(4)中已不出现任意常数 c_1, c_2, c_3 ,

$\therefore y''' = 0$ 即为所求之微分方程。

9—10.

$$(1) \quad \because c = 0^2 - 5^2 = -25.$$

$$\therefore \text{曲线为 } x^2 - y^2 = -25.$$

$$(2) \quad \because -9 + c \cdot 0 + c^2 = 0. \quad c = \pm 3.$$

$\therefore$ 曲线有两条, 分别为.

$$y + 3x + 9 = 0 \quad \text{及} \quad y - 3x + 9 = 0.$$

(3) $\because y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{2x}$ 对 x 的导数为

$$y' = (2c_1 + c_2 + 2c_2 x)e^{2x},$$

由初始条件得:

$$0 = (c_1 + c_2 \cdot 0)e^{2 \cdot 0} \quad \text{及} \quad 1 = (2c_1 + c_2 + 2 \cdot c_2 \cdot 0)e^{2 \cdot 0} \text{ 解得}$$

$$c_1 = 0, \quad c_2 = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 曲线为

$$y = xe^{2x}.$$

(4) $\because y = c_1 \sin(x - c_2)$ 对 x 的导数为.

$$y' = c_1 \cos(x - c_2).$$

由初始条件得,

$$1 = c_1 \sin(\pi - c_2) \quad (1), \quad 0 = c_1 \cos(\pi - c_2) \quad (2).$$

由(1)式知 $c_1 \neq 0$.

$\therefore$

$$\cos(\pi - c_2) = 0.$$

$\therefore$

$$c_2 = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

代入(1)得.

$$c_1 = (-1)^n.$$

∴ 曲线为.

$$y = (-1)^n \sin\left(x - n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos x$$

(5) ∵ $y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x + c_3 e^{2x}$. 对 x 的一阶导数及二阶导数分别为.

$$y' = -c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x + 2c_3 e^{2x},$$

$$y'' = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x + 4c_3 e^{2x}.$$

由初始条件得:

$$0 = c_1 e^{-0} + c_2 e^0 + c_3 e^{2 \cdot 0}.$$

$$1 = -c_1 e^{-0} + c_2 e^0 + 2c_3 e^{2 \cdot 0}.$$

$$-2 = c_1 e^0 + c_2 e^0 + 4c_3 e^{2 \cdot 0}.$$

解之得.

$$c_1 = -\frac{5}{6}, \quad c_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad c_3 = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

∴ 曲线为

$$y = -\frac{5}{6}e^{-x} + \frac{3}{2}e^x - \frac{2}{3}e^{2x}.$$

9—11.

(1) $dy = \sin \omega t dt$.

$$y = \int \sin \omega t dt = -\frac{1}{\omega} \cos \omega t + c.$$

由初始条件知

$$1 = -\frac{1}{\omega} \cos \omega \cdot 0 + c, \quad c = 1 + \frac{1}{\omega}.$$

∴ 特解为.

$$y = -\frac{1}{\omega} \cos \omega t + 1 + \frac{1}{\omega}.$$

(2) 先求得通解 $y = x^3 + c_1 x + c_2$. 再根据初始条件得.

$$0 = 0 + c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2, \quad \text{及} \quad y' = 3x^2 + c_1$$

$$2 = 3 \cdot 0^2 + c_1.$$

解之得

$$c_2 = 0, \quad c_1 = 2.$$

∴ 特解为:

$$y = x^3 + 2x.$$

(3) 通解为.

$$y = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c,$$

由初始条件得:

$$1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}} + c.$$

∴

$$c = \frac{1}{3}.$$

∴ 特解为:

$$y = \frac{1}{3} (2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1).$$

(4) 先求得通解为:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x - 1) + c,$$

由初始条件得:

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2 \cdot 1 - 1) + c,$$

$$c = 1.$$

∴ 特解为:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x-1) + 1$$

(5) 先求得通解为:

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}e^{-x} + c,$$

由初始条件得:

$$0 = -\frac{2}{3}e^{-0} + c.$$

∴

$$c = \frac{2}{3}.$$

∴ 特解为:

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-x}).$$

(6) 先用降阶法求通解:

$$y' = \frac{QL}{4EI}x^2 - \frac{Q}{6EI}x^3 + c_1,$$

$$y = \frac{QL}{12EI}x^3 - \frac{Q}{24EI}x^4 + c_1x + c_2.$$

由初始条件得,

$$0 = \frac{QL}{4EI} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{Q}{6EI} \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^3 + c_1,$$

$$0 = \frac{QL}{12EI} \cdot 0^3 - \frac{Q}{24EI} 0^4 + c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2.$$

解之得 $c_2 = 0$,

$$c_1 = -\frac{QL^3}{24EI}.$$

∴ 特解为:

$$y = \frac{Q}{24EI} (2Lx^3 - x^4 - L^3x)$$

9-12.

由题意得定解问题:

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

微分方程的通解为

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c.$$

由定解问题的附加条件得

$$0 = \frac{1}{3} + c.$$

∴

$$c = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

∴ 此定解问题的解, 即曲线的方程为.

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}.$$

9-13.

据题意与曲率定义可得微分方程:

$$\frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0.$$

即

$$y'' = 0.$$

解之得 $y = c_1 x + c_2$. 其中 c_1, c_2 为任意常数. 由此可知曲线 $y = c_1 x + c_2$ 是直线.

9-14.

设拉力与时间的比例系数为 α , 阻力与速度的比例系数为 β , 根据运动学基本定理可得微分方程.

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = \alpha t - \beta v$$

9-15.

设空气阻力与速度的比例系数为 α , 物体在地球引力及空气阻力下运动, 根据运动学基本定理. 可归结为如下定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = mg - \alpha \frac{ds}{dt} \\ s|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{ds}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = v_0. \end{cases}$$

9-16.

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{q}{2EI}(l-x)^2, \quad d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{q}{2EI}(l-x)^2 dx, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \int \frac{q}{2EI}(l-x)^2 dx = -\frac{q}{6EI}(l-x)^3 + c_1.$$

$$dy = \left[-\frac{q}{6EI}(l-x)^3 + c_1 \right] dx. \quad (9)$$

$$y = \int \left[-\frac{q}{6EI}(l-x)^3 + c_1 \right] dx = \frac{q}{24EI}(l-x)^4 + c_1 x + c_2. \quad (10)$$

由附加条件得.

$$0 = \frac{ql^4}{24EI} + c_2, \quad 0 = -\frac{q}{6EI}l^3 + c_1.$$

解之得:

$$c_1 = \frac{q}{6EI}l^3, \quad c_2 = -\frac{ql^4}{24EI}. \quad (11)$$

$\therefore$ 梁的挠曲线的方程为

$$y = \frac{q}{24EI}[(l-x)^4 + 4l^3x - l^4] = \frac{q}{24EI}(x^4 - 4lx^3 + 6l^2x^2) \quad (12)$$

9-17.

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{y} dy = \frac{x}{2} dx, \quad \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{x}{2} dx, \quad (13)$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \ln c, \quad y = ce^{\frac{1}{4}x^2}. \quad (14)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{y} dy = \sin x dx, \quad \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \sin x dx, \quad (15)$$

$$\ln y = -\cos x + \ln c, \quad y = ce^{-\cos x}. \quad (16)$$

$$(3) \quad x dx = -t dt, \quad \int x dx = - \int t dt,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 = -\frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{c}{2}, \quad x^2 + t^2 = c.$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\arcsin y = \arcsin x + c.$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx, \quad \int \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$$

$$\sqrt{1+y^2} = -\sqrt{1+x^2} + c, \quad \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1+y^2} = c.$$

$$(6) \quad \operatorname{tg} x dx = \operatorname{tg} y dy, \quad \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int \operatorname{tg} y dy,$$

$$-\ln \cos x = -\ln \cos y - \ln c, \quad \cos x = c \cos y.$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx + \frac{\sec^2 y}{\operatorname{tg} y} dy = 0, \quad \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx = - \int \frac{\sec^2 y}{\operatorname{tg} y} dy,$$

$$\ln \operatorname{tg} x = -\ln \operatorname{tg} y + \ln c, \quad \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y = c.$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{dy}{2+y} = \frac{dx}{3-x}, \quad \int \frac{dy}{2+y} = \int \frac{dx}{3-x},$$

$$\ln(2+y) = -\ln(3-x) + \ln c, \quad y = \frac{c}{3-x} - 2.$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \int \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \int \frac{dx}{x},$$

$$\ln \ln y = \ln x + \ln c, \quad y = e^{c \cdot x}.$$

$$(10) \quad \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\frac{dy}{y+3}, \quad \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = - \int \frac{dy}{y+3},$$

$$-\ln \cos x = -\ln(y+3) + \ln c, \quad y = c \cdot \cos x - 3.$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \frac{-e^y}{e^y-1} dy, \quad \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = - \int \frac{e^y}{e^y-1} dy.$$

$$\ln(e^x+1) = -\ln(e^y-1) + \ln c, \quad (e^x+1)(e^y-1) = c.$$

$$(12) \quad (xy-ax)y' = 2ay, \quad \frac{y-a}{y} dy = \frac{2a}{x} dx,$$

$$\int \left(1 - \frac{a}{y}\right) dy = \int \frac{2a}{x} dx, \quad y - a \ln y = 2a \ln x + \ln c,$$

$$e^y = c(x^2 y)^a.$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{1}{p} dp = -\operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta, \quad \int \frac{1}{p} dp = - \int \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta,$$

$$\ln \rho = \ln \cos \theta + \ln c, \quad \rho = c \cos \theta.$$

$$(14) \quad \frac{dy}{1-y} = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \int \frac{dy}{1-y} = \int \frac{dx}{x},$$

(4) 先求通解:

$$e^y dy = e^{2x} dx,$$

积分一次得:

$$e^y = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c, \quad y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c\right).$$

由初始条件得

$$-\ln 2 = \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} e + c\right).$$

解得

$$c = 0,$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$y = 2x - \ln 2.$$

(5) 先求通解:

$$\frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}} = 2x dx.$$

积分一次得

$$\sqrt{y} = x^2 + c.$$

由初始条件得:

$$1 = 1 + c,$$

即

$$c = 0.$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$y = x^4.$$

(6) 先求通解:

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

积分一次得

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \ln y - \ln c, \quad y = ce^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

由初始条件得

$$\frac{1}{2} = c \cdot e^{\sqrt{1-1}},$$

即

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

$\therefore$ 特解为:

$$y = \frac{1}{2} e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

(7) 先求通解:

$$y dy = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx.$$

积分一次得:

$$\frac{1}{2} y^2 = \ln(1+e^x) + c.$$

由初始条件得

$$\frac{1}{2} = \ln 2 + c.$$

即

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

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$y^2 = 2 \ln(1+e^x) + 1 - \ln 4.$$

或写为

$$y^2 = 2 \ln \frac{1+e^x}{2} + 1.$$

(8) 先求通解:

$$\frac{2x}{x-1} dx = \operatorname{ctg} y dy.$$

积分一次得

$$2x + \ln(x-1)^2 = \ln \sin y + \ln c,$$

即

$$(x-1)^2 e^{2x} = c \sin y.$$

由初始条件得

$$(0-1)^2 e^{2 \cdot 0} = c \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$\therefore$

$$c = \sqrt{2},$$

$$-\ln(1-y) = \ln x - \ln c, \quad y = 1 - \frac{c}{x}.$$

$$(15) \quad \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = -\frac{1}{y} dy, \quad \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = -\int \frac{1}{y} dy.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) = -\ln y + \ln c, \quad y = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}.$$

$$(16) \quad \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{y}{y^2+1} dy, \quad \int \frac{x}{x^2-1} dx = \int \frac{y}{y^2+1} dy,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln c, \quad \frac{x^2-1}{y^2+1} = c.$$

$$(17) \quad 10^{-y} dy = 10^x dx, \quad \int 10^{-y} dy = \int 10^x dx,$$

$$-\frac{1}{\ln 10} 10^{-y} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} 10^x - \frac{c}{\ln 10}, \quad 10^x + 10^{-y} = c.$$

$$(18) \quad \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = -\frac{\ln y}{y} dy, \quad \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = -\int \frac{\ln y}{y} dy,$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} (\ln y)^2 + \frac{1}{2} c, \quad \ln^2 x + \ln^2 y = c.$$

$$(19) \quad \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} dy = dx, \quad \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} dy = \int dx.$$

$$-\sqrt{a^2-y^2} = x - c, \quad x + \sqrt{a^2-y^2} = c.$$

$$(20) \quad 2 \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z+1}{z-1} - 1 = \frac{2}{z-1}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{z-1}, \quad (z-1) dz = dx.$$

$$\int (z-1) dz = \int dx, \quad x = \frac{1}{2} z^2 - z + c.$$

9—18.

(1) 令 $u = x + y$.

则

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \frac{a^2}{u^2} = \frac{u^2 + a^2}{u^2},$$

$$\frac{u^2}{u^2 + a^2} du = dx, \quad \int \frac{u^2}{u^2 + a^2} du = \int dx.$$

$$u - a \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{a} = x + c, \quad y - a \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{a} = c.$$

(2) 令 $u = 2x + y$,

则

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 + u, \quad \frac{du}{2+u} = dx.$$

$$\int \frac{du}{2+u} = \int dx, \quad \ln(2+u) = x + \ln c.$$

$$2+u = ce^x, \quad 2+2x+y = ce^x, \quad y = ce^x - 2x - 2.$$

(3) 令 $u = x + y$,

则
$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 + u, \quad \frac{du}{2+u} = dx,$$
$$\int \frac{du}{2+u} = \int dx, \quad \ln(2+u) = x + \ln c,$$
$$2+u = ce^x, \quad 2+x+y = ce^x, \quad y = ce^x - x - 2.$$

(4) 令 $u = x - y$,

则
$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{u}\right) = -\frac{1}{u}, \quad u du = -dx,$$
$$\int u du = -\int dx, \quad \frac{1}{2}u^2 = -x + c,$$
$$\frac{1}{2}(x-y)^2 = -x + c, \quad x + \frac{1}{2}(x-y)^2 = c.$$

(5) 令 $u = x + y$,

则
$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + \cos u, \quad \frac{du}{1+\cos u} = dx,$$
$$\int \frac{du}{1+\cos u} = \int dx, \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2} = x + c,$$
$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{2} - x = c.$$

9-19.

(1) 先求通解:

$$\frac{1}{2e^{-y}-1} dy = \frac{1}{x+1} dx, \quad \int \frac{1}{2e^{-y}-1} dy = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx,$$
$$-\ln(2-e^y) = \ln(x+1) - \ln c, \quad (x+1)(2-e^y) = c.$$

根据初始条件得

$$c = (1+1)(2-e^0) = 2.$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$(x+1)(2-e^y) = 2, \quad \text{或} \quad y = \ln \frac{2x}{x+1}.$$

(2) 先求通解:

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

积分一次得

$$\ln(x-1) = \ln y + \ln c, \quad x-1 = cy.$$

由初始条件得

$$2-1 = c \cdot 1, \quad c = 1.$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$y = x - 1.$$

(3) 先求通解:

$$\frac{du}{(a-2u)^2} = -k dt.$$

积分一次得

$$\frac{1}{2}(a-2u)^{-1} = -kt + c.$$

由初始条件得

$$\frac{1}{2}a^{-1} = c.$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$u = \frac{ka^2 t}{2kat - 1}.$$

特解为:

$$\sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (x-1)^2 e^{2x}.$$

(9) 先求通解:

$$\frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{\sin x},$$

积分一次得,

$$\ln \ln y = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + \ln \ln c.$$

即

$$y = ce^{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}},$$

由初始条件得

$$c = c \cdot e^{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}},$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$y = e^{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{2}},$$

得 $c=1$.

9—20.

由题意得定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} y' = 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x} \\ y|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

先求微分方程的通解:

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

积分一次得通解

$$\ln y = 2 \ln x + \ln c.$$

$$y = cx^2.$$

由附加条件, 得.

$$\frac{1}{3} = c \cdot 1^2.$$

即

$$c = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$\therefore$ 特解为

$$y = \frac{1}{3} x^2,$$

此即所求之曲线方程.

9—21.

设过曲线上 $M(x, y)$ 的切线交 x 轴于 A 点, 交 y 轴于 B 点. 由于 M 点是线段 AB 之中点.

$\therefore A$ 点坐标为 $(2x, 0)$, B 点坐标为 $(0, 2y)$, 故 AB 之斜率为 $-\frac{y}{x}$, 由此得曲线必

满足微分方程 $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$, 分离变量, 积分一次得通解 $xy = c$, 由附加条件得 $c = -6$.

$\therefore$ 曲线方程为 $xy = -6$.

9—22.

设降落伞的速度 v , 则阻力为 av (a 为比例系数), 由运动学基本定理得:

$$mg - av = m \frac{dv}{dt}, \text{ 分离变量.}$$

$$\frac{m dv}{mg - av} = dt, \text{ 积分一次得.}$$

$$-\frac{m}{\alpha} \ln(mg - \alpha v) = t + c_1,$$

整理为

$$v + \frac{mg}{\alpha} + ce^{-\frac{\alpha}{m}t}$$

由于当 $t=0$ 时有 $v=0$.

所以可知

$$c = -\frac{mg}{\alpha}.$$

$\therefore$

$$v = \frac{mg}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\frac{\alpha}{m}t}).$$

9-23.

由题意得定解问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dq}{dt} = Kq, \\ q|_{t=0} = q_0. \end{cases}$$

分离变量

$$\frac{dq}{q} = K dt.$$

积分一次

$$\ln q = Kt + \ln c, \quad q = ce^{Kt}.$$

由初始条件可知

$$q_0 = ce^{K \cdot 0}$$

即

$$c = q_0.$$

$\therefore$

$$q = q_0 e^{Kt}.$$

9-24.

设镭衰变速度与存余量之间比例系数为 λ 由题意归结得定解问题.

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{dm}{dt} = \lambda m, \\ m|_{t=t_0} = m_0 \end{cases}$$

分离变量得

$$\frac{dm}{m} = -\lambda dt.$$

积分一次得

$$\ln m = -\lambda t + \ln c.$$

$\therefore$

$$m = ce^{-\lambda t}.$$

由初始条件

$$m_0 = ce^{-\lambda t_0}.$$

$\therefore$

$$c = m_0 e^{\lambda t_0}.$$

$\therefore$

$$m = m_0 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}.$$

又从 $t = t_0 - 1600$ 时

$$m = 2m_0.$$

可定出比例系数 λ

$$2m_0 = m_0 e^{-\lambda \cdot (-1600)};$$

$$1600\lambda = \ln 2 = 0.6931.$$

$\therefore$

$$\lambda = 0.0004332,$$

$\therefore$

$$m = m_0 e^{-0.0004332(t-t_0)}.$$

9-25.

由题意归结得定解问题

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{dv}{dt} = Kv, \\ v|_{t=0} = 6. \end{cases}$$

分离变量

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -K dt.$$

积分一次

$$\ln v = -Kt + \ln c.$$

$$v = ce^{-Kt}.$$

由初始条件, 得

$$6 = c \cdot e^{-K \cdot 0},$$

即

$$c = 6.$$

$\therefore$

$$v = 6 \cdot e^{-Kt}.$$

又从 $t = 5$ 时

$$v = \frac{v_0}{2} = 3.$$

可求出比例系数 K .

$$3 = 6 \cdot e^{-5K}, \quad 5K = \ln 2 \doteq 0.6931, \quad K \doteq 0.1386.$$

$\therefore$

$$v = 6e^{-0.1386t}.$$

9—26.

设外界温度为 θ_0 , 冷却速度温差之比例系数为 λ .

① $T(+)$ 应满足的方程为:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -\lambda(T - \theta_0)$$

② 分离变量

$$\frac{dT}{T - \theta_0} = -\lambda dt.$$

积分得

$$\ln(T - \theta_0) = -\lambda t + \ln c.$$

$$T = \theta_0 + ce^{-\lambda t}.$$

由题意附加条件是当 $t = 0$ 时,

$$T = 750^\circ\text{C},$$

又知

$$\theta_0 = 20^\circ\text{C}.$$

代入

$$750 = 20 + ce^{-\lambda \cdot 0} = 20 + c, \quad c = 730.$$

$\therefore$

$$T = 20 + 730 e^{-\lambda t}.$$

9—27.

由题意得微分方程定解问题

$$\begin{cases} -m \frac{dv}{dt} = K v^2 + G, \\ v|_{t=0} = v_0. \end{cases}$$

分离变量

$$\frac{dv}{v^2 + \frac{G}{K}} = -\frac{K}{m} dt.$$

积分得

$$\sqrt{\frac{K}{G}} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{K}{G}} v = -\frac{K}{m} t + c_1.$$

$\therefore$ 通解为

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{G} \left(c - \operatorname{tg} \frac{\sqrt{KG}}{m} t \right)}{\sqrt{K} \left(1 + c \operatorname{tg} \frac{\sqrt{KG}}{m} t \right)}$$

由初始条件得

$$v_0 = \frac{C \sqrt{G}}{\sqrt{K}}.$$