

高等数学习题集解答

第四册

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第二十一章 微分方程

基 本 概 念

21.1 试说下列各微分方程的阶数, 并指出那些是线性微分方程:

a、 $x(y')^2 - 2yy' + x = 0$

b、 $(y'')^3 + 5(y')^4 - y^5 + x^7 = 0$

c、 $xy'' + 2y' + x^2y = 0$

d、 $(x^2 - y^2)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy = 0$

e、 $(7x - 6y)dx + (x + y)dy = 0$

解 a、一阶非线性微分方程

b、二阶非线性微分方程

c、三阶齐次线性微分方程

d、一阶齐次微分方程

e、一阶齐次微分方程

在题21.2—31.8中, 指出各函数是否已给微分方程的解:

21.2 $xy' = 2y$, $y = 5x^2$

解 $\because y' = 10x$, 代入得 $10x^2 = 10x^2$, $\therefore$ 是解。

21.3 $(x+y)dx + xdy = 0$, $y = \frac{c^2 - x^2}{2x}$

解 $\because dy = \frac{-4x^2 - (c^2 - x^2)2}{(2x)^2} dx = \frac{-(c^2 + x^2)}{2x^2} dx$

$$\therefore xdy = \frac{-(c^2 + x^2)}{2x} dx = -\left(\frac{c^2 - x^2 + 2x^2}{2x}\right) dx = -(y+x)dx$$

即 $(x+y)dx + xdy = 0$, $\therefore$ 是解。

21.4 $y'' = x^2 + y^2$, $y = \frac{1}{x}$

解 $\because y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, $y'' = \frac{2}{x^3}$, 而 $x^2 + y^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \neq \frac{2}{x^3}$,

$\therefore$ 不是解。

21.5 $y'' + y = 0$, $y = 3\sin x - 4\cos x$

解 $\because y' = 3\cos x + 4\sin x$, $y'' = -3\sin x + 4\cos x = -y$

$\therefore y'' + y = 0$, $\therefore$ 是解。

21.6 $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$, a、 $y = xe^x$, b、 $y = x^2e^x$

解 a、 $y' = e^x(1+x)$, $y'' = e^x(2+x)$,

$$\therefore y'' - 2y' + y = e^x(2+x-2-2x+x) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{是解。}$$

b、 $y' = e^x(2x+x^2)$, $y'' = e^x(2+4x+x^2)$

$$\therefore y'' - 2y' + y = e^x(2-4x+x^2-4x-2x^2+x^2) = 2e^x \neq 0$$

$\therefore$ 不是解。

$$21.7 \quad y'' - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y' + \lambda_1\lambda_2 y = 0, \quad y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because y' = c_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x},$$

$$y'' = c_1 \lambda_1^2 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 \lambda_2^2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$$

$$\therefore y' - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)y' + \lambda_1\lambda_2 y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} (\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2) + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} (\lambda_2^2 - \lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_1\lambda_2) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{是解。}$$

$$21.8 \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0, \quad x = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$$

$$\text{解} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = -c_1 \omega \sin \omega t + c_2 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -c_1 \omega^2 \cos \omega t - c_2 \omega^2 \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0, \quad \therefore \text{是解。}$$

在题21.9—21.11中, 对于已给微分方程, 验证由函数方程所确定的函数为它的积分:

$$21.9 \quad (x-2y)y' = 2x-y, \quad x^2 - xy + y^2 = c$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because 2x-y-xy' + 2yy' = 0, \quad \therefore (x-2y)y' = 2x-y, \quad \therefore \text{是。}$$

$$21.10 \quad (x-y+1)y' = 1, \quad y = x + ce^x$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because y' = 1 + ce^x y', \quad \therefore (x-y+1)y' = (1-ce^x) \left(\frac{1}{1-ce^x} \right) = 1,$$

$\therefore$ 是。

$$21.11 \quad (xy-x)y'' + xy'^2 + yy' - 2y' = 0, \quad y = \ln(xy)$$

$$\text{解} \quad \because y' = \frac{1}{xy} (y + xy') \quad \text{即} \quad y' = \frac{y}{x(y-1)}$$

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

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

$$\therefore (xy-x)y' + xy'^2 + yy' - 2y'$$

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

$$= \frac{y}{x(y-1)} - \frac{y}{x(y-1)} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{是。}$$

在题21.12—21.21中, 对各已知曲线族 (其中 C, C_1, C_2, C_3 都是任意常数) 求出它相应的微分方程:

$$21.12 \quad (x-c)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

解 $\because 2(x-c) + 2yy' = 0, \therefore x-c = -yy'$ 则得

$$y^2 y'^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 即 } y^2 (y'^2 + 1) = 1$$

$$21.13 \quad y = ce^{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

解 $y' = ce^{ax^2 + bx + c} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \therefore y - y' \sqrt{1-x^2} = 0$

$$21.14 \quad y = cx + c^2$$

解 $\because y' = c \therefore y = xy' + y'^2$

$$21.15 \quad y = c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

解 $\because y' = c_1 + 2c_2 x, y'' = 2c_2, \therefore y = xy' - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y''$

$$21.16 \quad y = c_1 \cos(mx + c_2)$$

解 $\because y' = -mc_1 \sin(mx + c_2), y'' = -m^2 c_1 \cos(mx + c_2)$

$$\therefore y'' + m^2 y = 0$$

$$21.17 \quad xy = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$$

解 $\because y + xy' = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x}, 2y' + xy'' = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$

$$\therefore xy'' + 2y' - xy = 0$$

$$21.18 \quad y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2$$

解 $\because y' = c_2 + 2c_3 x, y'' = 2c_3, y''' = 0, \therefore y''' = 0$

$$21.19 \quad y = c_1 \sin 2x + c_2 \cos 2x$$

解 $\because y' = 2c_1 \cos 2x - 2c_2 \sin 2x,$

$$y'' = -4c_1 \sin 2x - 4c_2 \cos 2x, \therefore y' + 4x = 0$$

$$21.20 \quad c_1 x^2 + c_2 y^2 - 2x = 0$$

解 $\because 2c_1 x + 2c_2 yy' - 2 = 0, 2c_1 + 2c_2 (y'^2 + yy'') = 0$

$$\therefore 2c_1 x^2 + 2c_1 xyy' = 2x \quad c_1 = -c_2 (y'^2 + yy'')$$

$$\therefore -2c_2 x^2 (y'^2 + yy'') + 2c_2 xyy' = 2x = -c_2 x^2 (y'^2 + yy'') + c_2 y^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 (y'^2 + yy'') - 2xyy' + y^2 = 0$$

$$21.21 \quad (y-c_2)^2 = 4c_1 x$$

解 $\because 2(y-c_2)y' = 4c_1, (y-c_2)y'' + y'^2 = 0$

$$\therefore (y-c_2)^2 y'' + (y-c_2)y'^2 = 0 \text{ 即 } 2xy'' + y' = 0$$

21.22 所有轴为 y 轴而焦点为原点的抛物线组成一曲线族, 试求此曲线族的微分方程。

解 曲线族方程为: $x^2 = c \left(y + \frac{c}{4} \right)$

$$\because 2x = cy', \quad c = \frac{2x}{y'}, \quad x^2 = \frac{2x}{y'} \left(y + \frac{x}{2y'} \right)$$

$$\therefore 2yy' + x = xy'^2 \text{ 即 } 2yy' - x(y'^2 + 1) = 0$$

21.23 所有轴平行于 y 轴的抛物线组成一曲线族, 试求此曲线族的微分方程。

解 曲线族方程为: $y=c_1(x-c_2)^2+c_3$

$$\therefore y'=2c_1(x-c_2), y''=2c_1, y'''=0$$

21.24 求三参数曲线族 $y=\frac{ax+b}{x+c}$ 的微分方程。

$$\text{解 } y'=\frac{a(x+c)-(ax+b)}{(x+c)^2}=\frac{ac-b}{(x+c)^2}$$

$$y''=\frac{-2(ac-b)}{(x+c)^3}, y'''=\frac{6(ac-b)}{(x+c)^4}$$

$$\therefore y' \cdot y''' = \frac{3}{2} y'^2 \text{ 即 } y' y''' - \frac{3}{2} y'^2 = 0$$

在题21.25—21.28中, 对各已知曲线族, 找一曲线满足所给的初始条件:

$$21.25 \quad x^2 - y^2 = c, y|_{x=0} = 5$$

$$\text{解 } 0 - 25 = C \quad \therefore y^2 - x^2 = 25$$

$$21.26 \quad y=(c_1+c_2x)e^{2x}, y|_{x=0}=0, y'|_{x=0}=1$$

$$\text{解 } \because 0=(c_1+0)e^0 \quad \therefore c_1=0$$

$$\text{又 } \because y'=c_2e^{2x}+2(c_1+c_2x)e^{2x}=(2c_1+c_2+2c_2x)e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore 1=(0+c_2+0)e^0 \quad \therefore c_2=1 \quad \therefore y=xe^{2x}$$

$$21.27 \because y=c_1\sin(x-c_2), y|_{x=\pi}=1, y'|_{x=\pi}=0$$

$$\text{解 } \because y'=c_1\cos(x-c_2)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1=c_1\sin(\pi-c_2) \\ 0=c_1\cos(\pi-c_2) \end{cases} \quad \therefore c_2=\frac{\pi}{2}, c_1=1$$

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

$$21.28 \quad y=c_1e^{-x}+c_2e^x+c_3e^{2x}, y|_{x=0}=0, y'|_{x=0}=1, y''|_{x=0}=-2$$

$$\text{解 } y'=-c_1e^{-x}+c_2e^x+2c_3e^{2x}, y''=c_1e^{-x}+c_2e^x+4c_3e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore 0=C_1+C_2+C_3 \quad \therefore C_3=-\frac{2}{3}$$

$$1=-C_1+C_2+2C_3 \quad C_2=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-2=C_1+C_2+4C_3 \quad C_1=-\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore y=\frac{1}{3}(-5e^{-x}+9e^x-4e^{2x})$$

一 阶 微 分 方 程

(1) 可分离变量的方程

在题21.29—21.41中求各微分方程的通解:

21.29 $xy' - y \ln y = 0$

解 $\because \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \ln(\ln y) = \ln x + \ln c$

$\therefore \ln y = cx \quad \text{即 } y = e^{c^x}$

21.30 $3x^2 + 5x - 5y' = 0$

解 $dy = \left(\frac{3}{5}x^2 + x \right) dx \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{5}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$

21.31 $y' = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$

解 $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \therefore \arcsin y = \arcsin x + c$

21.32 $y - xy' = a(y^2 + y')$

解 $\frac{dy}{y(1-ay)} = \frac{dx}{x+a}, \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{a}{1-ay} \right) dy = \frac{dx}{x+a}$

$\therefore \frac{y}{1-ay} = c(x+a)$

21.33 $xydx + (x^2 + 1)dy = 0$

解 $\frac{-x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{dy}{y} \quad \therefore y\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = C$

21.34 $(xy^2 + x)dx + (y - x^2y)dy = 0$

解 $\frac{-x dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{y dy}{y^2 + 1} \quad \therefore \frac{y^2 + 1}{1-x^2} = C$

21.35 $x \sec y dx + (x+1)dy = 0$

解 $\cos y dy = \frac{-x dx}{x+1} \quad \therefore \sin y = \ln(x+1) - x + c$

21.36 $\sec^2 x \operatorname{tg} y dx + \sec^2 y \operatorname{tg} x dy = 0$

解 $\frac{\sec^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx = -\frac{\sec^2 y}{\operatorname{tg} y} dy \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{d(2x)}{\sin 2x} = \frac{-d(2y)}{\sin 2y}$

$\therefore \ln \operatorname{tg} x = -\ln \operatorname{tg} y + \ln c, \quad \therefore \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y = 0$

21.37 $(y+3)dx + \operatorname{ctg} x dy = 0$

$$\text{解 } \frac{-dx}{\operatorname{ctg} x} = \frac{dy}{y+3} \quad \ln(y+3) = \ln \cos x + \ln c$$

$$\therefore y = C \cos x - 3$$

$$21.38 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 10^{x+y}$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{10^y} = 10^x dx \quad \therefore 10^x = -10^{-y} + C \quad \text{即 } 10^x + 10^{-y} = C$$

$$21.39 \quad y \ln x dx + x \ln y dy = 0$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{\ln x dx}{x} = -\frac{\ln y dy}{y} \quad \therefore \ln^2 x + \ln^2 y = C$$

$$21.40 \quad (e^{x+y} - e^x) dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y) dy = 0$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{e^x dx}{e^x + 1} = \frac{-e^y dy}{e^y - 1} \quad \therefore \ln(e^x + 1) = -\ln(e^y - 1) + \ln c$$

$$\text{即 } (e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = 0$$

$$21.41 \quad \cos x \sin y dx + \sin x \cos y dy = 0$$

$$\text{解 } \operatorname{ctg} x dx = -\operatorname{ctg} y dy \quad \therefore \sin x \cdot \sin y = c$$

在题21.42—21.46中, 求已给微分方程满足初始条件的特解:

$$21.42 \quad \sin y \cos x dy = \cos y \sin x dx, \quad y|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{解 } \operatorname{tg} y dy = \operatorname{tg} x dx \quad \therefore \cos y = C \cos x$$

$$\text{代入初始条件: } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = C \quad \therefore \sqrt{2} \cos y - \cos x = 0$$

$$21.43 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \sin x = y \ln y, \quad y|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = e$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{dx}{\sin x}, \quad \therefore \ln(\ln y) = \ln(\csc x - \operatorname{ctg} x) + \ln c$$

$$\text{即 } \ln y = c(\csc x - \operatorname{ctg} x), \text{ 代入初始条件 } 1 = C$$

$$\therefore \ln y = \csc x - \operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$21.44 \quad (1+e^x)yy' = e^x, \quad y|_{x=1} = 1$$

$$\text{解 } y dy = \frac{e^x dx}{1+e^x}, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} y^2 = \ln(1+e^x) + c$$

$$\text{代入初始条件: } C = \frac{1}{2} - \ln(1+e) \quad \therefore y^2 - 1 = 2\ln(1+e^x) - 2\ln(1+e)$$

$$21.45 \quad y' = e^{2x-y}, \quad y|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\text{解 } e^y dy = e^{2x} dx \quad \therefore e^y = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

代入初始条件: $c=1-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore e^x=\frac{1}{2}(1+e^{2x})$

21.46 $\frac{x}{1+y}dx - \frac{ydy}{1+x}=0, y|_{x=0}=1$

解 $(x+x^2)dx=(y+y^2)dy$ $\therefore \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} + c$

代入初始条件: $c=-\frac{5}{6}$, $\therefore 2(x^3-y^3)+3(x^2-y^2)+5=0$

21.47 质量为1克的质点受力作用直线运动, 这力和时间成正比, 和质点运动的速度成反比, 在 $t=10$ 秒时, 速度等于50厘米/秒, 力为4达因, 问从运动开始经过了一分钟后的速度是多少?

解 $F=K\frac{t}{v}$ 由 $4=\frac{10}{50}K$, $\therefore K=20$,

又 $F=mv'$, $m=1$, $v|_{t=0}=0$; $\therefore$ 得 $v'=\frac{20t}{v}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2}v^2=10t^2+c$

代入初始条件: $C=0$ $\therefore v=\sqrt{20}t$, 当 $t=60$ 时

$v=\sqrt{20}\times 60=268.3$ 厘米/秒。

21.48 根据水力学中的定律, 水从距自由面深度为 h 厘米的孔流出, 它的流速 $v=\sqrt{2gh}$ 厘米/秒, 式中 g 是重力加速度。现有盛满水而高为1米的半球形容器, 水从它底端的一个面积为1平方厘米的孔流出, 孔口收缩系数为0.6 (孔口收缩系数是流出来的水柱截面积与孔口面积之比)。试求流尽所需时间。

解 $\pi r^2 dh = -0.6v dt$

$r^2=100^2-(100-h)^2=200h-h^2$

$\therefore \pi(200h-h^2)dh=-0.6\sqrt{2gh}dt$

即 $(200h^{\frac{1}{2}}-h^{\frac{3}{2}})dh=-0.6\frac{\sqrt{2g}}{\pi}dt$ 又 $h|_{t=0}=100$

$\therefore \frac{400}{3}h^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{2}{5}h^{\frac{5}{2}}=-0.6\frac{\sqrt{2g}}{\pi}t+c$

代入初始条件: $C=\frac{14}{15}\times 10^5$

$\therefore$ 流完时 $h=0$ $\therefore t=\frac{14}{15}\times 10^5\times \frac{\pi}{0.6\sqrt{2g}}=184$ 分

21.49 镭的衰变有如下的规律: 镭的衰变速度与镭所现存的量 R 成正比, 由经验材料断定, 镭经过1600年后, 只余原始量 R_0 的一半, 试求镭的量 R 与时间 t 的函数关系。

解 $\frac{dR}{dt}=-KR$, $\therefore \frac{dR}{R}=-Kdt$, $\therefore R=ce^{-kt}$

$$\because R|_{t=0}=R_0, R|_{t=1600}=\frac{R_0}{2}, \therefore C=R_0, -\ln 2=-K \times 1600,$$

即 $K=0.000433$, $\therefore R=R_0 e^{-0.000433t}$

21.50 一曲线通过点 $(2, 3)$, 它在两坐标轴间的任意切线线段均被切点所平分, 求此曲线.

解 设曲线方程为: $y=f(x)$, $y|_{x=2}=3$, 设切点为 (x_0, y_0) , 则切线方程为: $y-y_0=y'_0(x-x_0)$, 它与 x 轴和 y 轴的交点分别为: $x=x_0-\frac{y_0}{y'_0}$, $y=y_0-y'_0 x_0$, 由题意得: $2x_0=x_0-\frac{y_0}{y'_0}$ 或 $2y_0=y_0-y'_0 x_0$, $\therefore$ 得微分方程: $\frac{dy}{y}=-\frac{dx}{x}$ $\therefore xy=C$, 代入初始条件 $C=6$, $\therefore$ 所求曲线为: $xy=6$.

21.51 求曲线方程, 使得曲线上任意一点 (x, y) 处的切线常垂直于此点与原点的连线.

解 点 (x, y) 与原点联线的斜率 $k=\frac{y}{x}$, 切线的斜率 $k_1=y'$, $\therefore \frac{y}{x} \cdot y'=-1$ $\therefore$

$$ydy+xdx=0$$

所求曲线: $x^2+y^2=C$

21.52 一曲线通过点 $(2, 0)$, 并具有一种性质, 即在切点和纵坐标轴间的切线段有定长 2, 求这曲线.

解 切线方程为: $y-y_0=y'_0(x-x_0)$, $((x_0, y_0)$ 为切点) 切线与 y 轴交点 $(0, y_0-y'_0 x_0)$, 由题意得:

$$4=(y_0-y'_0 x_0-y_0)^2+(0-x_0)^2$$

$$\therefore \text{得微分方程: } y'^2=\frac{4}{x^2}-1 \text{ 即 } y'=\frac{\pm\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}$$

$$\therefore y=\int \frac{\pm\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} dx = \int \left(\frac{\pm 4}{x\sqrt{4-x^2}} \mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \pm\sqrt{4-x^2} \mp 2\ln \frac{2+\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$\therefore y|_{x=2}=0 \quad \therefore C=0, \therefore \text{所求曲线为:}$$

$$y=\pm\sqrt{4-x^2} \mp 2\ln \frac{2+\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}$$

(ii) 齐次方程

在题 21.53—21.65 中, 求已给微分方程的通解:

$$21.53 \quad y'=\frac{y}{x}+\operatorname{tg} \frac{y}{x}$$

解 令 $\frac{y}{x}=v$, 则 $v+xv'=y'=v+\operatorname{tg} v$,

$$\therefore \operatorname{ctg} v dv = \frac{dx}{x}, \therefore \sin v = cx \text{ 即 } y = x \arcsin cx$$

$$21.54 \quad xy' - x \sin \frac{y}{x} - y = 0$$

解 令 $y=xv$, 则 $xv + x^2v' - x \sin v - xv = 0$ 即 $xv' = \sin v$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{\sin v} = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{v}{2} = cx \quad \text{即} \quad y = 2x \operatorname{arctg} cx$$

$$21.55 \quad (x+y)y' + (x-y) = 0$$

解 令 $y=xv$, 则 $v + xv' = \frac{v-1}{v+1}$ 即 $\frac{v+1}{v^2+1} dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \ln(v^2+1) + \operatorname{arctg} v = -\ln x + \ln c$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = ce^{-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x}}$$

$$21.56 \quad y' = \frac{y}{y-x}$$

解 令 $y=xv$, 则 $v + xv' = \frac{v}{v-1}$ 即 $\frac{v-1}{2v-v^2} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2v-v^2} \cdot x = C_1, \quad \text{即} \quad 2xy - y^2 = C$$

$$21.57 \quad (4y-3x) \frac{dy}{dx} + (y-2x) = 0$$

解 方程可化成: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x-y}{4y-3x}$, 令 $y=xv$ 则

$$v + xv' = \frac{2-v}{4v-3} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{4v-3}{1+v-2v^2} dv = \frac{2dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{-2}{1+v-2v^2} dv = \frac{-4v}{1+v-2v^2} dv + \frac{2dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln \left(\frac{v + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}}{v + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) = \ln(1+v-2v^2) \cdot x^2 \cdot c_1$$

$$\therefore (x^2 + xy - 2y^2)^2 = C \left(\frac{y + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}x}{y + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}x} \right)^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$21.58 \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2\sqrt{xy}$$

解: 此题有简便解法, 因方程可化为: $d(xy) = 2\sqrt{xy} dx$

即 $\frac{d(xy)}{2\sqrt{xy}} = dx \quad \therefore \sqrt{xy} = x + c$

21.59 $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y - \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = 0$

解 令 $y = xv$, 则 $\frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 - 1}} = \frac{dx}{x}$, $\therefore v + \sqrt{v^2 - 1} = cx$

即 $y + \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} = cx^2$

21.64 $y(x^2 - xy + y^2) + x(x^2 + xy + y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

解 令 $y = xv$ 则 $v(1 - v + v^2) + (1 + v + v^2)(v + xv') = 0$

即 $\frac{1 + v + v^2}{v + v^3} dv = -\frac{2dx}{x} \therefore \ln v + \ln x^2 = \ln c - \arctg v$

$\therefore xy = ce^{-\arctg \frac{y}{x}}$

21.61 $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \ln \frac{y}{x}$

解 令 $y = xv$, $v + xv' = v \ln v$ 即 $\frac{dv}{v(\ln v - 1)} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\therefore \ln v - 1 = cx \therefore y = xe^{cx+1}$

21.62 $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$

解 令 $y = xv$ 则 $v + xv' = e^v + v$ 即 $\frac{dv}{e^v} = \frac{dx}{x}$

$\therefore -e^{-v} = \ln cx$ 即 $\ln cx = -e^{-\frac{y}{x}}$

21.63 $(x^2 + y^2)dx - xydy = 0$

解 方程可化成: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $y = x$, 则

$v + xv' = \frac{1}{v} + v \therefore v dv = \frac{dx}{x}, \therefore \frac{1}{2}v^2 = \ln x + \frac{c}{2}$

$\therefore y^2 = x^2(c + \ln x^2)$

21.64 $\left(x + y \cos \frac{y}{x}\right)dx - x \cos \frac{y}{x} dy = 0$

解 方程即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$, 令 $y = xv$, 则

$$\cos v dv = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore cx = e^{\sin v - \frac{y}{x}}$$

21.65 $x^2 y dx - (x^3 + y^3) dy = 0$

解 方程即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{y}{x}}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3}$, 令 $y = xv$, 则

$$v + xv' = \frac{v}{1+v^3} \text{ 即 } -\frac{(1+v^3)}{v^4} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}v^{-3} - \ln v = \ln x - \ln c \quad \therefore y = ce^{\frac{x^3}{3v^3}}$$

21.66 求微分方程 $(y^2 - 3x^2)dy + 2xydx = 0$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=0} = 1$ 的特解。

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{3x^2 - y^2} = 3 - \frac{2\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y^2}{x^2}}$ 令 $y = xv$, 则

$$v + xv' = \frac{2v}{3-v^2} \text{ 即 } \frac{-v^2+3}{v^3-v} dv = \frac{dx}{x} = \left(-\frac{3}{v} + \frac{2v}{v^2-1}\right)dv$$

$$\therefore \frac{v^2-1}{v^3} = cx \text{ 即 } y^2 - x^2 = cy^3 \text{ 代入初始条件 } C=1$$

$$\therefore \text{ 所求特解: } y^3 = y^2 - x^2$$

21.67 求微分方程 $y' = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=1} = 2$ 的特解。

解 由21.63知通解为: $y^2 = x^2(c + \ln x^2)$, 代入初始条件: $4 = c$ $\therefore$ 特解为: $y^2 = x^2(4 + \ln x^2)$

21.68 求微分方程 $(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (y^2 + 2xy - x^2)dy = 0$ 满足初始条件 $y|_{x=1} = 1$ 的特解。

解 方程化成: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)}{y^2 + 2xy - x^2}$, 令 $y = xv$,

$$\text{则 } v + xv' = -\frac{(1+2v-v^2)}{v^2+2v-1} \therefore \frac{v^2+2v-1}{v^3+v^2+v+1} dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{2v}{v^2+1} - \frac{1}{v+1}\right)dv = -\frac{dx}{x} \therefore \frac{v^2+1}{v+1} = \frac{C}{x}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{x^2+y^2}{x+y} = C, \text{ 代入初始条件 } C=1$$

$$\therefore \text{ 所求特解为: } x^2 + y^2 = x + y$$

在题21.69—21.74中, 求 x 与 y 之一次非齐次方程的通解:

21.69 $(3y-7x+7)dx + (7y-3x+3)dy=0$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3y+7x-7}{7y-3x+3}$ 令 $x=x-1, y=y$, 则

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{-3Y+7x}{7Y-3x} \text{ 再令 } y=xv, \text{ 则}$$

$$v+xv' = \frac{-3v+7}{7v-3} \text{ 即 } \frac{7v-3}{7-7v^2} dv = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{7} \ln(1-v) + \frac{5}{7} \ln(1+v) = \ln x + \ln C$$

$$\therefore (1-v)^2 (1+v)^5 x^7 = C \text{ 即 } (y+x-1)^5 (y-x+1)^2 = C$$

21.70 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x+1}{y+x+5}$

解 令 $x=x+2, Y=y+3, \frac{dY}{dx} = \frac{Y-x}{Y+x}$, 再令 $Y=Xv$

则 $v+xv' = \frac{v-1}{v+1}$ 即 $\frac{v+1}{v^2+1} dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \ln(v^2+1) + \arctg v = -\ln x + \frac{1}{2} C$$

即 $\ln [(y+3)^2 + (x+2)^2] + 2\arctg \frac{y+3}{x+2} = C$

21.71 $(x+2y+1)dx + (2x+3y)dy=0$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(x+2y+1)}{2x+3y}$ 令 $x=x-3, Y=y+2$, 则

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{-(X+2Y)}{2X+3Y}, \text{ 再令 } Y=Xv, \text{ 则}$$

$$v+Xv' = \frac{-(1+2v)}{2+3v} \text{ 即 } \frac{(2+3v)}{(3v+1)(v+1)} dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(3v+1)(v+1) = -\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln C$$

$$\therefore (3Y+X)(Y+X) = C \text{ 即 } (x+y-1)(x+3y+3) = C$$

21.72 $(2x+y-4)dx + (x+y-1)dy=0$

解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(2x+y-4)}{x+y-1}$ 令 $x=x-3, Y=y+2$, 则

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}v^2 - \ln v = \ln u + \ln C \text{ 即 } \frac{y^2}{u^2} = \ln(cy^2)$$

$$\therefore y^2 = x \ln(cy^2)$$

(iii) 线性方程及柏努里方程

在题21.77—21.82中, 求已给线性微分方程的通解:

$$21.77 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{-x}$$

$$\text{解 } y = e^{-1 \cdot x} \left\{ \int e^{-x} \cdot e^{1 \cdot x} dx + C \right\} = (x + c) e^{-x}$$

$$21.78 \quad \cos^2 x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\text{解 } \because \frac{dy}{dx} + \sec^2 x \cdot y = \sec^2 x \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$y = e^{-1 \cdot \sec^2 x \cdot dx} \left\{ \int \sec^2 x \operatorname{tg} x e^{1 \cdot \sec^2 x \cdot dx} dx + C \right\}$$

$$\int \{ e^{-1 \cdot \sec^2 x \cdot dx} \cdot \operatorname{tg} x d(\operatorname{tg} x) + C \} = (\operatorname{tg} x - 1) + ce^{-1 \cdot \sec^2 x}$$

$$21.79 \quad (x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} - ny = e^x (x+1)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{n}{x+1} y = e^x (x+1)^n$$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{n}{x+1} dx} \left\{ \int e^x (x+1)^n \cdot e^{-\int \frac{n}{x+1} dx} dx + c \right\}$$

$$= (x+1)^n (e^x + c)$$

$$21.80 \quad (x^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x^2$$

$$\text{解 } y = e^{-\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} \left\{ \int \frac{4x^2}{x^2+1} e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} dx + c \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2+1} \left(\frac{4}{3} x^3 + c \right)$$

$$21.81 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 4x$$

$$\text{解 } y = e^{-\int 2 dx} \left\{ \int 4xe^{2 dx} dx + c \right\}$$

$$= e^{-2x} \left\{ \int 4xe^{2x} dx + c \right\} = (2x - 1) + ce^{-2x}$$

$$21.82 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = xe^{-x^2}$$

$$\text{解} \quad y = e^{-\int 2x dx} \left\{ \int x e^{-x^2} e^{\int 2x dx} dx + c \right\} = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + c \right)$$

$$21.83 \quad xy' + y = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad y &= e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} \left\{ \int \left(x + 3 + \frac{2}{x} \right) e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} + c \right\} = \frac{1}{x} \left\{ \int (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx + c \right\} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{2}x + 2 + \frac{c}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$21.84 \quad y' + 2y = e^{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad y &= e^{-\int 2dx} \left\{ \int e^{3x} e^{\int 2dx} dx + c \right\} = e^{-2x} \left\{ \int e^{5x} dx + c \right\} \\ &= e^{-2x} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{5} e^{5x} + c \right\} = \frac{1}{5} e^{3x} + c e^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

$$21.85 \quad y' + \frac{y}{x} = \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad y &= e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} \left\{ \int \sin x e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} dx + c \right\} = \frac{1}{x} \left\{ \int x \sin x dx + c \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} (-x \cos x + \sin x + c) = -\cos x + \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{c}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$21.86 \quad y' + y \cos x = e^{-\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad y &= e^{-\int \cos x dx} \left\{ \int e^{-\sin x} \cdot \int e^{\int \cos x dx} dx + c \right\} \\ &= e^{-\sin x} (x + c) \end{aligned}$$

$$21.87 \quad y' + y \operatorname{tg} x = \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad y &= e^{-\int \operatorname{tg} x dx} \left\{ \int \sin 2x e^{\int \operatorname{tg} x dx} dx + c \right\} \\ &= \cos x \left\{ \int 2 \sin x dx + c \right\} = -2 \cos^2 x + c \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$21.88 \quad xy' - y = -\frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } y &= e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} \left\{ \int \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} dx + c \right\} = x \left\{ \int \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} + c \right\} \\ &= x \ln \ln x + cx\end{aligned}$$

$$21.89 \quad (x^2-1)y' + 2xy - \cos x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } y &= e^{-\int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx} \left\{ \int \frac{\cos x}{x^2-1} e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2-1} dx} dx + c \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2-1} \left\{ \int \cos x dx + c \right\} = \frac{1}{x^2-1} (\sin x + c)\end{aligned}$$

$$21.90 \quad x^2 y' - y = x^2 e^{x - \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } y &= e^{\int \frac{dx}{x^2}} \left\{ \int e^{x - \frac{1}{x}} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x^2}} dx + c \right\} \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \left\{ \int e^x dx + c \right\} = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (e^x + c)\end{aligned}$$

$$21.91 \quad y' + \frac{2}{x}y + \frac{x}{a} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } y &= e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left\{ \int \frac{x}{a} e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + c \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\int -\frac{x^3}{a} dx + c \right) = \frac{c}{x^2} - \frac{x^2}{4a}\end{aligned}$$

$$21.92 \quad (1+x^2)y' - 2xy = (1+x^2)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } y &= e^{\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} \left\{ \int (1+x^2) e^{-\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx + c \right\} \\ &= (1+x^2)(x+c)\end{aligned}$$

在题21.93—21.97中, 求已给线性微分方程满足初始条件的特解:

$$21.93 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} - y \operatorname{tg} x = \sec x, \quad y|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\text{解 } y = e^{\int \operatorname{tg} x dx} \left\{ \int \sec x e^{-\int \operatorname{tg} x dx} dx + c \right\}$$