

數學科技叢書18(下)

APOSTOL

微積分題解(下)

亞帕斯特 著 張中堯等編寫



水牛出版社



水牛出版社
The Buffalo Book Co.

特價250元

數學科技叢書

18 ⑦

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張 中 堯 等著

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數 學 科 技 叢 書 18

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出 版 者：水牛圖書出版事業有限公司
地 址：台北市金山南路一段 135 號 2 樓
電 話：3 4 1 0 2 7 5 • 3 2 1 5 6 4 4
郵 政 劃 撥 1 3 9 3 2 號
初 版：中華民國 66 年 7 月 20 日
再 版：中華民國 76 年 4 月 15 日

登記證 局版台業字第0628號

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第 八 章

9. Find all solutions of $(x-2)(x-3)y' + 2y = (x-1)(x-2)$ on each of the following intervals: (a) $(-\infty, 2)$; (b) $(2, 3)$; (c) $(3, +\infty)$. Prove that all solutions tend to a finite limit as $x \rightarrow 2$, but that none has a finite limit as $x \rightarrow 3$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{Sol}] \quad y' + \frac{2y}{(x-2)(x-3)} &= \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{x-1}{x-3} \quad (\text{因爲 } x \neq 2, x \neq 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(x) &= \int_a^x \frac{2}{(t-2)(t-3)} dt = 2 \int_a^x \frac{1}{(t-2)(t-3)} dt \\
 &= 2 \int_a^x \left(\frac{1}{t-3} - \frac{1}{t-2} \right) dt \\
 &= 2 \left(\ln |t-3| - \ln |t-2| \right) \Big|_a^x \\
 &= 2 \left(\ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x-2} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{a-3}{a-2} \right| \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-A(x)} = \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a-3}{a-2} \right)^2, \quad e^{A(x)} = \left(\frac{x-3}{x-2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a-2}{a-3} \right)^2$$

因爲(a)(b)(c)三個條件不影響 $e^{-4(x)}$ 與 $e^{4(x)}$ 的值，所以三個解是一樣的

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= b \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a-3}{a-2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \int_a^x \frac{(t-1)(t-3)}{(t-2)^2} dt \\
 &= b \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a-3}{a-2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \int_a^x \frac{(y+1)(y-1)}{y^2} dy \\
 &\quad \quad \quad (\text{以 } y=t-2 \text{ 代入}) \\
 &= b \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a-3}{a-2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left[\int_a^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy \right] \\
 &= b \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a-3}{a-2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x-2} - a - \frac{1}{a-2} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3} \right)^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x-2} + C \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$x \rightarrow 2$ 時，

$$y = \frac{(x-2)}{(x-3)^2} [x(x-2) + 1 + C(x-2)] \rightarrow 0$$

而 $x \rightarrow 3$ 時，

因爲分子裏不可能有 $(x-3)^2$ 的因式，

故分母裏至少有一 $(x-3)$ 的因式，

所以，極限不存在。

10. Let $s(x) = (\sin x)/x$ if $x \neq 0$, and let $s(0) = 1$. Define $T(x) = \int_0^x s(t) dt$. Prove that the function $f(x) = xT(x)$ satisfies the differential equation $xy' - y = x \sin x$ on the interval $(-\infty, +\infty)$ and find all solutions on this interval. Prove that the differential equation has no solution satisfying the initial condition $f(0) = 1$, and explain why this does not contradict Theorem 8.3.

$$[\text{Sol}]^{(1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{1} = 1 = s(0) .$$

$\therefore s(x)$ 是 continuous function on $(-\infty, \infty)$

$\Rightarrow T'(x) = s(x)$. (By the first fundamental theorem of calculus.)

$$f(x) = x \cdot \int_0^x s(t) dt .$$

$$f'(x) = x T'(x) + T(x) = \sin x + \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt .$$

$$\therefore x \cdot f'(x) - f(x)$$

$$= x \sin x + x \int_0^x s(t) dt - x \int_0^x s(t) dt$$

$$= x \sin x$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 滿足 } xy' - x = x \sin x .$$

(2) $xy' - y = x \sin x$ 求它的一般解。

我們須要一個 Lemma:

設 $f(x)$ 是

$$M(x, y)y' + N(x, y)y = Q(x, y) \text{ 之一特殊解。}$$

則 $q(x)$ 是 $M(x, y)y' + N(x, y)y = 0$ 之一解。

若且唯若 $q(x) + f(x)$ 是

$$M(x, y)y' + N(x, y)y = Q(x, y) \text{ 之一解。}$$

所以我們先求 $xy' - y = 0$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 中的一般解。

我們又知道:

若 $f(x)$ 是 $xy' - y = 0$, $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 的一解,

則 $f(x)$ 亦是 $xy' - y = 0$, $x \in \forall$ interval 的一解。

而 $xy' - y = 0$ 在 $x \in (0, \infty)$ 時之解為

$$y' - \frac{1}{x} y = 0 \quad (\because x \neq 0)$$

$$a \in (0, \infty)$$

$$y = b e^{-\int_a^x \frac{1}{t} dt} = b e^{\ln|x| - \ln|a|}$$

$$= b e^{\ln x - \ln a} = \frac{b}{a} x = c x \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$xy' - y = 0$ 在 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ 時之解爲

$$y' - \frac{1}{x} y = 0$$

$$a \in (-\infty, 0)$$

$$y = b e^{-\int_a^x \frac{1}{t} dt} = b e^{\ln|x| - \ln|a|}$$

$$= b e^{\ln(-x) - \ln(-a)} = b \frac{-x}{-a} = \frac{b}{a} x = kx.$$

因爲以上的解均是一般解。故在 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 時之解 y ，在 $(0, \infty)$ 上只能爲 $y = cx$ ，在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 上爲 $y = kx$ ，當然 y 必須是 continuous， $\Rightarrow y(0) = 0$

因爲 y 是 differentiable $\Rightarrow c = k \Rightarrow y(x) = kx$ 。

$\therefore xy' - y = 0$ 之一般解爲 $y = kx$ ， $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

$\therefore xy' - y = x \sin x$ 之一般解 $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ 。

$$\text{爲 } y = kx + x \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt, \quad k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

【註】必須要用這樣繞圈子的方法作，因爲我們僅憑觀察知 $y = kx$ 爲 $xy' - y = 0$ 之解，並不能保證它所有的解皆是如此型式。

(3) $y(0) = 0$ ， $\therefore$ No solution satisfies $f(0) = 1$

這並不和 Theorem 8.3 矛盾。

因爲 Theorem 8.3 的條件中 $P(x)$ 和 $Q(x)$ 必須 continuous on the

open interval I .

而 $xy' - y = x \sin x$ 在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 中, 不能化為

$$y' - \frac{1}{x} y = \frac{x \sin x}{x}, \text{ 也可說 } \frac{1}{x} \text{ 在 } (-\infty, \infty) \text{ 中非連續。}$$

11. Prove that there is exactly one function f , continuous on the positive real axis, such that

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt$$

for all $x > 0$ and find this function.

[Sol] 若 $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$ 皆為其解, 且 $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$ 皆 continuous,

$$\text{則 } \begin{cases} f_1(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f_1(t) dt & xf_1(x) - x = \int_1^x f_1(t) dt \\ f_2(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f_2(t) dt & xf_2(x) - x = \int_1^x f_2(t) dt \end{cases}$$

$$x[f_1(x) - f_2(x)] = \int_1^x [f_1(t) - f_2(t)] dt.$$

$$\text{令 } f_1(x) - f_2(x) = g(x).$$

$$\text{得 } xg(x) = \int_1^x g(t) dt \quad \dots\dots\dots(*)$$

因為 $g(x) = f_1(x) - f_2(x)$, $g(x)$ 亦 continuous.

$$\therefore \int_1^x g(t) dt \text{ 是 differentiable on } x.$$

$$\Rightarrow xg'(x) + g(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow xg'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = c \quad (c \in \mathbf{R}).$$

$$\text{代入 (*) 則得 } cx = cx - c \Rightarrow c = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = 0 = f_1(x) - f_2(x) \quad x > 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1(x) = f_2(x).$$

$\therefore$ continuous 解最多只有一個。 今證明確實存在一個。

先假定存在 continuous $f(x)$ 滿足上述方程式，試試看能否將它解出。

$$\text{由 } f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt \Rightarrow xf(x) - x = \int_1^x f(t) dt.$$

由 $f(t)$ 的 continuous 性質 $\Rightarrow$ 上式可微分，

$$\Rightarrow xf'(x) + f(x) - 1 = f(x) \Rightarrow xf'(x) = 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \log x + c.$$

$$\text{代入原式中得 } \log x + c = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x (\log t + c) dt$$

$$\log x + c = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \left(\int_1^x \log t dt + cx + c \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{x} \left(x \log x - x \right) \Big|_1^x + cx - c$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} (x \log x - x + 1 + cx - c)$$

$$= 1 + \log x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} + c - \frac{c}{x}$$

$$= \log x + \frac{1-c}{x} + c.$$

令 $c=1$ 時，等邊二邊相等。故我們已求出 $\log x + 1$ 爲所求。得證恰存在一連續函數 $f(x) = \log x + 1$ 滿足

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \int_1^x f(t) dt.$$

The Bernoulli equation. A differential equation of the form $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$, where n is not 0 or 1, is called a Bernoulli equation. This equation is nonlinear because of the presence of y^n . The next exercise shows that it can always be transformed into a linear first-order equation for a new unknown function v , where $v = y^k$, $k = 1 - n$.

13. Let k be a nonzero constant. Assume P and Q are continuous on an interval I . If $a \in I$ and if b is any real number, let $v = g(x)$ be the unique solution of the initial-value problem $v' + kP(x)v = kQ(x)$ on I , with $g(a) = b$. If $n \neq 1$ and $k = 1 - n$, prove that a function $y = f(x)$, which is not identically zero on I , is a solution of the initial-value problem

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n \quad \text{on } I, \quad \text{with } f(a) = b$$

if and only if the k th power of f is equal to g on I .

In each of Exercises 14 through 17, solve the initial-value problem on the specified interval.

[Sol]

(1) [If] part:

$$\text{已知, } g(a) = b \text{ 且 } g'(x) + (1-n)P(x)g(x) = (1-n)Q(x)$$

$$f^k(x) = f^{(1-n)}(x) = g(x) \quad \text{on } I$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^k)'(x) + (1-n)P(x)f^k(x) = (1-n)Q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-n)f^{k-n}(x)f'(x) + (1-n)P(x)f^{(1-n)}(x) = (1-n)Q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x)f^{k-n}(x) + P(x)f^{(1-n)}(x) = Q(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) + P(x)f(x) = Q(x)f^n(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = f(x) \text{ 滿足 } y' + p(x)y = Q(x)y^n \text{ 且 } f^{(1-n)}(a) = b.$$

(2) [Only If] part:

已知, $y = f(x)$ 是 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n$ on I & $f(a)^k = b$ 之解。

$$\text{則令 } v = y^{(1-n)} \Rightarrow v' = (1-n) y^{-n} \cdot y'$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-n) y^{-n} y' + (1-n) y^{-n} P(x) y = (1-n) y^{-n} \cdot Q(x) y^n$$

$$\Rightarrow v' + (1-n)P(x)v = (1-n)Q(x) \dots\dots\dots (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(1-n)} = f^{(1-n)}(x) = g(x) \text{ 是 } (*) \text{ 的 solution 且}$$

$$f^{(1-n)}(x) = b = g(x) \quad \text{故得證。}$$

15. $y' - y = -y^2(x^2 + x + 1)$ on $(-\infty, +\infty)$, with $y = 1$ when $x = 0$.

[Sol] $y' - y = -(x^2 + x + 1)y^2$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$ $y(0) = 1$

由習題 13 知 $k = 1 - 2 = -1$, $\therefore$ 令 $v = y^{(-1)}$

$$v' + v = x^2 + x + 1, \quad A(x) = \int_0^x 1 \, dt = x, \quad v(0) = y^{(-1)}(0) = \frac{1}{y(0)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow v = e^{-x} + e^{-x} \int_0^x e^{-t} (t^2 + t + 1) \, dt$$

$$= e^{-x} + e^{-x} \left[t^2 e^t - t e^t + 2e^t \right]_0^x$$

$$= e^{-x} [x^2 e^x - x e^x + 2e^x - 1] = y^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 e^x - x e^x + 2e^x - 1} = \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 2 - e^{-x}}.$$

18. $2xyy' + (1+x)y^2 = e^x$ on $(0, +\infty)$, with (a) $y = \sqrt{e}$ when $x = 1$; (b) $y = -\sqrt{e}$ when $x = 1$; (c) a finite limit as $x \rightarrow 0$.

$$y' + \frac{1+x}{2x} y = \frac{e^x}{2x} y^{-1} \quad k = 1 - n = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$v' + \frac{1+x}{x} v = \frac{e^x}{x}, \quad A(x) = \int_1^x \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt = x + \ln x - 1$$

$$e^{A(x)} = \frac{x}{e} e^x \quad e^{-A(x)} = \frac{e}{x} e^{-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= be \cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{x} + e \cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \int_1^x \left(\frac{e^x}{e} \cdot x\right) \left(\frac{e^x}{x}\right) dx \\ &= be \frac{e^{-x}}{x} + \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \int_1^x e^{2x} dx = be \frac{e^{-x}}{x} + \frac{e^{-x}}{2x} (e^{2x} - e^2) \\ &= \frac{e^{-x}}{2x} (e^{2x} + c) = y^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(a) \quad x = 1, y = e^{\frac{1}{2}}, y^2 = e \quad \therefore \quad e^{-1} (e^2 + c) = 2e \Rightarrow c = e^2$$

$$\therefore y^2 = \frac{e^{-x}}{2x} (e^{2x} + e^2) = \frac{e^x + e^{2-x}}{2x} \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2-x}}{2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(b) \quad x = 1 \quad y = -\sqrt{e} \Rightarrow y = - \left(\frac{e^x + e^{2-x}}{2x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(c) $x \rightarrow 0$ 時有極限值, 則

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

19. An equation of the form $y' + P(x)y + Q(x)y^2 = R(x)$ is called a *Riccati equation*. (There is no known method for solving the general Riccati equation.) Prove that if u is a known solution of this equation, then there are further solutions of the form $y = u + 1/v$, where v satisfies a first-order linear equation.

“ u ” 滿足 $y' + P(x)y + Q(x)y^2 = R(x)$ (*)

設 $u + \frac{1}{v}$ 亦滿足(*)，我們要求出 v 所滿足的 first order linear equation 來

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(u + \frac{1}{v}\right)' + P(x)\left(u + \frac{1}{v}\right) + Q(x)\left(u + \frac{1}{v}\right)^2 \\ &= u' + \left(-\frac{1}{v^2} v'\right) + P(x)u + P(x)\frac{1}{v} + Q(x)u^2 + 2Q(x)\frac{u}{v} \\ & \quad + Q(x)\frac{1}{v^2} \\ &= R(x) + \left(-\frac{1}{v^2}\right) [v' - P(x)v - 2Q(x)uv - Q(x)] = R(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow v' - (P(x) + 2Q(x)u)v - Q(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v' - [P(x) + 2Q(x)u]v = Q(x)$$

所以得證：若 v 滿足 $y' - [p(x) + 2Q(x)u]y = Q(x)$

則 $u + \frac{1}{v}$ 滿足(*)。

20. The Riccati equation $y' + y + y^2 = 2$ has two constant solutions. Start with each of these and use Exercise 19 to find further solutions as follows: (a) If $-2 \leq b < 1$, find a solution on $(-\infty, +\infty)$ for which $y = b$ when $x = 0$. (b) If $b \geq 1$ or $b < -2$, find a solution on the interval $(-\infty, +\infty)$ for which $y = b$ when $x = 0$.

⌞

$$[\text{Sol}] \quad y' + y + y^2 = 2 \quad P(x) = 1, \quad Q(x) = 1, \quad R(x) = 2.$$

由觀察可知， $y \equiv 1$ ， $y \equiv -2$ on $(-\infty, \infty)$ 是它的 constant solution

$$y \equiv 1 = u \text{ 時，解 } y' - [p(x) + 2Q(x)u]y = Q(x)$$

$$\text{i.e. } y' - 3y = 1 \quad A(x) = \int_0^x -3 \, dt = -3x$$