

# 常微分方程习题解答

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# §1

1. 已知曲线的切线和切点的矢径相交为定角  $\alpha$ ，求这曲线所适合的微分方程

解：设曲线方程为  $y = y(x)$

过曲线上任一点  $M(x, y)$  的切线斜率为  $y'(x)$ 。

$$\text{即 } \text{tg } \theta = y'(x)$$

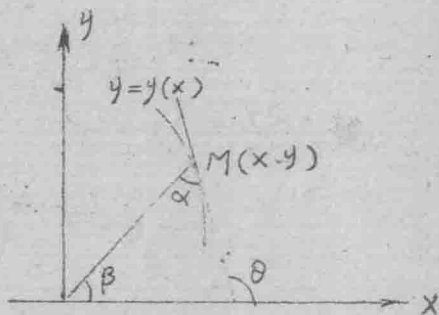
过切点  $M$  矢径的斜率为

$$\text{tg } \beta = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\therefore \text{tg } \theta = \text{tg}(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha + \text{tg } \beta}{1 - \text{tg } \alpha \text{tg } \beta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha + \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \frac{y}{x} \text{tg } \alpha}$$



解：即  $(1 - \frac{y}{x} \cdot \text{tg } \alpha) y' = \text{tg } \alpha + \frac{y}{x}$

作代换  $u = \frac{y}{x}$  则  $(1 - u \text{tg } \alpha)(u + xu') = \text{tg } \alpha + u$

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

$$\therefore \ln |x| = \frac{1}{\text{tg } \alpha} \arctg u - \ln \sqrt{1 + u^2} + C_1$$

$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \text{ctg } \alpha \cdot \arctg \frac{y}{x} + C_1$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = C e^{\arctg \frac{y}{x}}$$

2. 已知曲线的切线在纵轴上的截距等于切点的横坐标，求这曲线所适合的微分方程

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解：过曲线上任意点  $P$  的切线方程为：

$$\bar{y} - y = \frac{dy}{dx}(\bar{x} - x)$$

曲线方程为  $y = y(x)$

$$\text{则有 } y - x \frac{dy}{dx} = x$$

$$\therefore x \frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$$

$$\text{解：} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}y - 1$$

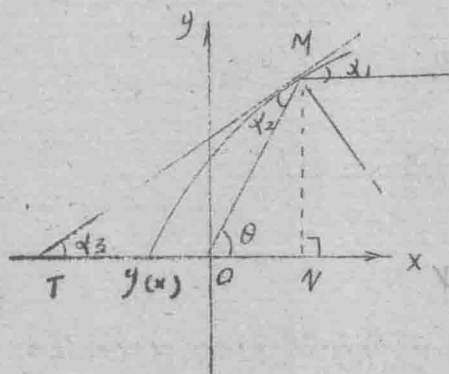
$$\therefore y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (C - \int e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx)$$

$$= x(C - \ln|x|)$$

$$= Cx - x \ln|x|$$

3. 试求把平行光线集中于一点的曲面镜所适合的微分方程。

解：设光线集中的一点为焦点，平行光线的方向为  $x$  轴的方向，曲面镜的子午线的方程为  $y = y(x)$ ，在其上任取一点  $M(x, y)$ ，则由反射定律得



$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha_2$$

$$\therefore \alpha_3 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

$$\therefore OM = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$TN = x - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \tan \alpha_3 = \frac{y}{x - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= -\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{y}$$

$$\text{解之: } ydy = -(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})dx$$

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

$$\therefore \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = -(x + C)$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = (x + C)^2$$

$$\text{即 } y^2 = C(C + 2x)$$

$\therefore$  镜面曲线为  $y^2 = C(C + 2x)$  绕  $x$  轴旋转而成

另解: 设光线集中的一点为极轴, 平行光线的方向为  $x$  轴方向, 曲面镜的子午线的方程为  $r = r(\theta)$ , 在其上任取一点  $M(r, \theta)$  则

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \quad \theta = \frac{\alpha_1}{2} \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tan(\pi - \frac{\theta}{2}) = -\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{r}{r'}$$

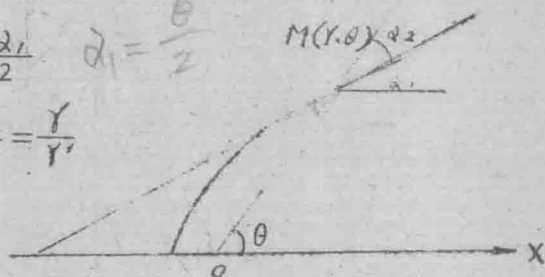
$$\text{即 } \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -r \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{r} + \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \ln(r \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) = \ln C_1$$

$$r \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = C_1$$

$$r = \frac{C}{1 - \cos \theta}$$



故曲面镜是由  $r = \frac{C}{1 - \cos \theta}$  绕极轴旋转而成的。

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4. 试分别求出方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{t^2-1}$  过点 (0,1) 及点 (2,1) 的积分曲线

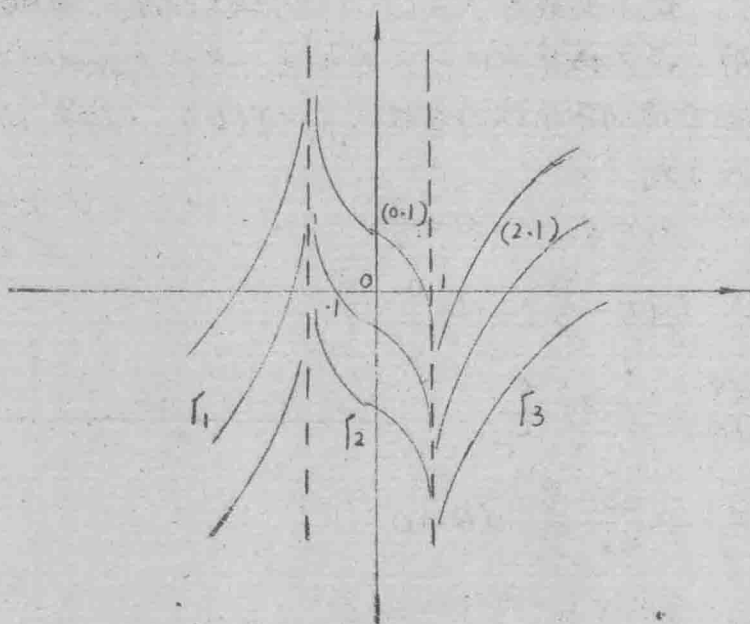
解 (参考 p.15 例 2)

$$\text{或由 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{t^2-1} \quad \therefore dx = \left( \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

$$\therefore x = \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$\text{由过点 (0,1)} \quad \therefore C = \ln 2 \quad \text{故 } x = \ln 2 \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right|$$

$$\text{过点 (2,1)} \quad \therefore C = \ln 3 \quad \text{故 } x = \ln 3 \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right|$$

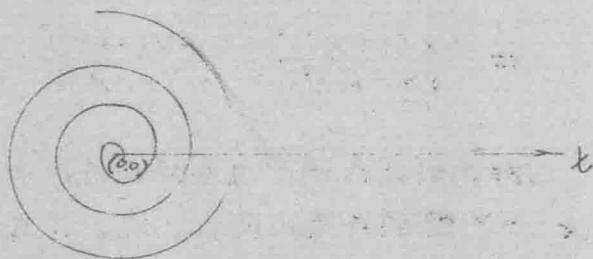


5. 试求方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \tan t$  过点 (0,0) 的积分曲线

解:  $\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \tan \alpha$ ,  $\alpha$  为曲线的切线与  $t$  轴所夹的角

$$\text{则 } \tan \alpha = \tan t$$

$\therefore t = \alpha$  即为阿基米德螺线



6. 试验证下列函数(曲线)分别是所示方程的解.

1) 函数  $x = Ce^{-\alpha t}$  ( $C$  是任意常数), 方程

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + \alpha x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \frac{dx}{dt} + \alpha x &= \frac{d}{dt}(Ce^{-\alpha t}) + \alpha \cdot Ce^{-\alpha t} \\ &= -\alpha C e^{-\alpha t} + \alpha C e^{-\alpha t} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2), 3), (从略)

4). 圆族  $(t-\alpha)^2 + (x-\beta)^2 = \gamma^2$  ( $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  是任意常数)

方程  $\ddot{x}(1+\dot{x}^2) - 3\dot{x}\ddot{x}^2 = 0$

$$\text{证: } (t-\alpha)^2 + (x-\beta)^2 = \gamma^2 \quad (1)$$

$$2(t-\alpha) + 2(x-\beta)\dot{x} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$2 + 2[\dot{x}^2 + (x-\beta)\ddot{x}] = 0$$

$$\therefore \dot{x}^2 + (x-\beta)\ddot{x} = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{1+\dot{x}^2}{x-\beta}$$

由(3)得  $2\dot{x}\ddot{x} + \dot{x}\ddot{x} + (x-\beta)\ddot{x} = 0$

$$\therefore \ddot{x} = \frac{-3\dot{x}\ddot{x}}{x-\beta} = \frac{(-3\dot{x})\left(-\frac{1+\dot{x}^2}{x-\beta}\right)}{x-\beta} = \frac{3\dot{x}(1+\dot{x}^2)}{(x-\beta)^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{从而, } \ddot{x}(1+\dot{x}^2) - 3\dot{x}\ddot{x}^2 &= \frac{3\dot{x}(1+\dot{x}^2)^2}{(x-\beta)^2} - 3\dot{x}\left(-\frac{1+\dot{x}^2}{x-\beta}\right) \\ &= \frac{3\dot{x}(1+\dot{x}^2)^2}{(x-\beta)^2} - \frac{3\dot{x}(1+\dot{x}^2)^2}{(x-\beta)^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

7. 已知铜的衰减速率与当时铜的存量  $R(t)$  成正比, 设开始时 ( $t=0$ ) 铜的存量为  $R_0$ , 试求  $R$  与  $t$  的函数关系. 又知经过 1600 年, 只剩下原始存量的一半, 试求出比例系数

$$\text{解: } \frac{dR}{dt} = -KR \quad \therefore R = ce^{-Kt}$$

$$\therefore R(0) = R_0 \quad \therefore c = R_0$$

$$\text{故 } R = R_0 e^{-Kt}$$

$$\text{又当 } R = \frac{1}{2}R_0 \text{ 时, } t = 1600$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}R_0 = R_0 e^{-K \cdot 1600} \quad \text{故 } e^{1600K} = 2$$

$$K = \frac{\ln 2}{1600}$$

$$\therefore R = R_0 e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{1600}t} = R_0 \cdot 2^{-\frac{t}{1600}} = R\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{1600}}$$

$$\text{或取 } K = \frac{\ln 2}{1600} = \frac{0.693}{1600} = 0.0004$$

$$\therefore R = R_0 e^{-0.0004t}$$

8. 设函数  $x = \varphi(t)$  在区间  $\alpha < t < \beta$  中满足方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x)$ . 试证函数  $\varphi(t) = \varphi(t+c)$  ( $c$  为任意常数) 也是这方程的解, 并确定其定义区间

$$\text{证 } \therefore \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = f(x)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi(t+c)}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi}{d(t+c)} \cdot \frac{d(t+c)}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = f(x)$$

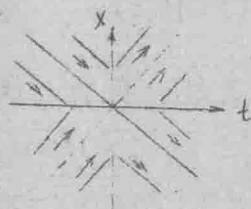
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又  $\because \alpha < t + C < \beta$

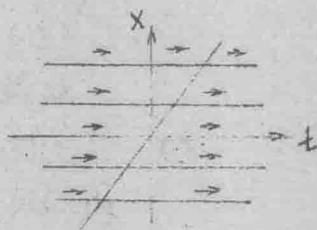
$\therefore \varphi(t)$  的定义区间为  $\alpha - C < t < \beta - C$

9. 试利用等斜线作出下列方程的方向场, 并指出积分曲线

1)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x-t}{|xt|}$



2)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } x \neq t \text{ 时} \\ 1 & \text{当 } x = t \text{ 时} \end{cases}$

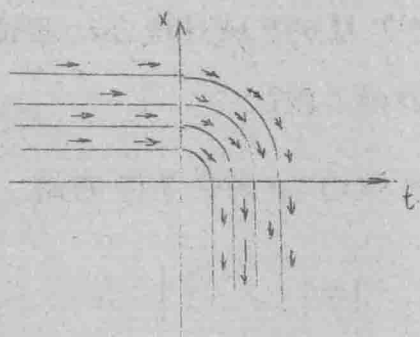


3)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{|t|+t}{|x|+x}$

解: 3)  $-\frac{|t|+t}{|x|+x} = K$

当  $t \leq 0$  时,  $K=0$  ( $x > 0$ )

当  $t > 0, x \leq 0$  时  $K=\infty$



当  $t > 0, x > 0$ ,  $-\frac{|t|+t}{|x|+x} = -\frac{2t}{2x}$

$= -\frac{t}{x} = K$

$K = -\frac{1}{4} \quad x = 4t, K = -\frac{1}{2} \quad x = 2t$

$K = -1 \quad x = t, K = -2, x = \frac{1}{2}t$

$K = -4 \quad x = \frac{1}{4}t$

10. 试验证下列方程满足初值问题的解的存在和唯一性定理的条件:

1) 线性方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} + P(t)x = Q(t)$

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2) 黎卡提方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = p(t)x^2 + q(t)x + r(t)$

其中  $R(t), p(t), q(t)$  都是在区间  $a < t < b$  上连续.

証 (1)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = q(t) - p(t)x$  令  $f(t, x) = q(t) - p(t)x$ ,

$\therefore f(t, x)$  是两个变量的连续函数.

$$\text{又 } |f(t, x) - f(t, \bar{x})| = |(q(t) - p(t)x) - (q(t) - p(t)\bar{x})| = |p(t)(\bar{x} - x)| \leq N|x - \bar{x}|$$

故满足条件.

2) 令  $f(t, x) = p(t)x^2 + q(t)x + r(t)$

由题设知,  $f(t, x)$  在  $D: a < t < b, -\infty < x < +\infty$  上连续. 在  $D$  的任一有限子域上取  $(t, x), (t, \bar{x})$  两点,  $D_1: a < t < \alpha, R < x < S$

$$\begin{aligned} |f(t, x) - f(t, \bar{x})| &= |p(t)(x^2 - \bar{x}^2) + q(t)(x - \bar{x})| \\ &= |p(t)(x + \bar{x}) + q(t)||x - \bar{x}| \leq (2\varepsilon_1 K_1 + K_2)|x - \bar{x}| \end{aligned}$$

其中,  $\varepsilon_1 = \max(|R|, |S|)$   $p(t), q(t)$  的最大值为  $K_1, K_2$ .

11. 试讨论方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{3}}$  在怎样的区域中适合初始值问题的解的存在性和唯一性定理的条件, 并验证

$x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } t \leq 0 \\ t^{\frac{2}{3}} & \text{当 } t > 0 \end{cases}$  和函数  $x(t) \equiv 0$  都是方程的解.

証  $\therefore \left| \frac{\partial f(t, x)}{\partial x} \right| = \left| \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right|$

$\therefore$  方程在  $\begin{cases} -\infty < t < +\infty \\ -\infty < x < 0 \text{ 和 } 0 < x < +\infty \end{cases}$

上适合初始值问题的解的存在唯一性定理.

当  $t \leq 0, \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d0}{dt} = 0$  而  $\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$

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$$\text{当 } t > 0 \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d(t^{\frac{3}{2}})}{dt} = \frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{而 } \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore X(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{当 } t \leq 0 \\ t^{\frac{3}{2}} & t > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{满足 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

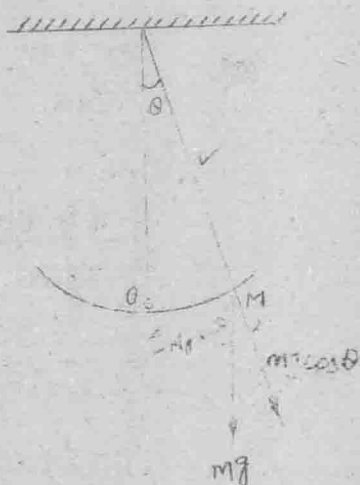
用  $X(t) \equiv 0$  代入原方程显然成立

$$\therefore X(t) \equiv 0 \text{ 是 } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ 的解.}$$

12. 导出单摆的运动方程

解: 取圆弧的最低点为坐标原点, 而以  $S$  表示动点  $M$  到  $O$  点的弧长, 并规定“左负右正”。

若阻力忽略不计, 并设运动开始时摆是处于铅直线上, 点  $M$  的最<sup>大</sup>偏离时的弧长为  $S_0$ 。



$$\therefore m \frac{d^2 S}{dt^2} = -mg \sin \theta$$

$$\text{又 } \because \theta = \frac{S}{L}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{d^2 S}{dt^2} = -g \sin \frac{S}{L} \\ S(0) = 0 \quad S'(t) \big|_{S=S_0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

— § 2

$$1. \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x(1-t^2)}{t(1+t^2)}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{(1+t^2)-2t^2}{t(1+t^2)} dt \quad \therefore \ln|x| = \int \frac{2dt}{t(1+t^2)} - \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

~ / a ~

$$= 2 \ln | \sec(\arctan t) | - \ln | t | + C_1$$

$$= 2 \ln \left| \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \right| - \ln | t | + C_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right| + C_1$$

$$\therefore x = C \frac{t}{1+t^2}$$

$$2. \sec^2 t \cdot \operatorname{tg} x = \sec^2 x \cdot \operatorname{tg} t \quad dx = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{\operatorname{tg} x} = - \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\operatorname{tg} t}$$

$$\int \frac{d \operatorname{tg} t}{\operatorname{tg} x} = - \int \frac{d \operatorname{tg} t}{\operatorname{tg} t} + C_1$$

$$\therefore \ln | \operatorname{tg} x | = - \ln | \operatorname{tg} t | + C_1$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{tg} x = C \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$3. \frac{dx}{dt} = \sec x$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{\sin x} = dt \quad \therefore \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int dt + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C_2$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = C e^t$$

$$4. t(x^2-1)dt + x(t^2-1)dx = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{x dx}{x^2-1} = - \frac{t dt}{t^2-1}$$

$$\therefore \ln|x^2-1| = -\ln|t^2-1| + 2C_1$$

$$\therefore (x^2-1)(t^2-1) = C \quad (t \neq \pm 1)$$

$$5. \sqrt{1-x^2} dt + \sqrt{1-t^2} dx = 0$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\therefore \arcsin x + \arcsin t = C$$

$$6. \frac{dx}{dt} = 1+x^2$$

$$\text{解: } \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int dt$$

$$\therefore \arctg x = t + C \quad (t+C \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$7. \frac{dx}{dt} = ax^2 + bx + c \quad \text{其中 } a, b, c \text{ 为常数}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c} = dt$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c} = t + D$$

甲.  $a \neq 0$ .  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac > 0$  为二次三项式求实根

$$\therefore ax^2+bx+c = a[(x+\frac{b}{2a})^2 + \frac{c}{a} - (\frac{b}{2a})^2]$$

$$\text{令 } x + \frac{b}{2a} = u, \quad dx = du. \text{ 记 } \frac{c}{a} - (\frac{b}{2a})^2 = E^2$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{du}{u^2+E^2} = \frac{1}{aE} \arctg \frac{u}{E}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\frac{c}{a} - (\frac{b}{2a})^2}} \arctg \frac{x + \frac{b}{2a}}{\sqrt{\frac{c}{a} - (\frac{b}{2a})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{sign } a}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \arctg \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}}$$

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② 二次三项式有两个不同实根

$$\therefore ax^2+bx+c = \left(x + \frac{b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\right) \left(x + \frac{b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c} &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{a}\right)^{-1} \int \left(\frac{1}{x + \frac{b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}} - \frac{1}{x + \frac{b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2-4ac}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax+b-\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2ax+b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}} \right| + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

② 二次三项式有重根  $\int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c} = \int \frac{dx}{a\left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{a\left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right)}$

乙.  $a=0, b \neq 0$ . 通积分为  $\ln|bx+c| = bt+C_1$

丙.  $a=b=0$ . 通积分为  $x = Ct+C_1$

8.  $(x^4-2t^3x)dt + (t^4-2tx^3)dx = 0$

解:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x(x^3-2t^3)}{t(t^3-2x^3)}$  令  $x = ut$

则  $u + \frac{du}{dt} \cdot t = u \frac{u^3-2}{1-2u^3}$

$\therefore \int \frac{1-2u^3}{u+u^4} du = \ln|t| + C_1$

而  $\int \frac{1-2u^3}{u+u^4} du = \int \frac{du}{u} - \int \frac{3u^2}{1+u^3} du = \ln \left| \frac{u}{1+u^3} \right|$

$\therefore$  通积分为  $\ln \left| \frac{xt^2}{x^3+t^3} \right| = \ln|t| + C_1$

$\therefore \frac{xt}{x^3+t^3} = C$

9.  $(3x-7t+7)dt + (7x-3t+3)dx = 0$

解: 令  $y = t-1$ . 化为

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

$$3(xdy - ydx) + 7(xdx - ydy) = 0$$

$$3 \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 - y^2} + \frac{7}{2} \frac{d(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 - y^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right| + \frac{7}{2} \ln |x^2 - y^2| = C$$

$$(x+t-1)^{10} (x-t+1)^4 = C_1$$

$$\therefore (x+t-1)^5 (x-t+1)^2 = C$$

$$10. \quad x^2 + t^2 \frac{dx}{dt} = tx \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\text{解: } x^2 + (t^2 - tx) \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{tx - t^2}{x^2} = \frac{t}{x} - \frac{t^2}{x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \boxed{u = \frac{t}{x}} \quad u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u - u^2$$

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

$$\therefore \ln|x| = \frac{1}{u} + C_1$$

$$\text{故 } \ln|x| = \frac{x}{t} + C_1$$

$$11. \quad (t+2x+1) \frac{dx}{dt} = 2t+4x+3$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t+4x+3}{t+2x+1} = \frac{2(t+2x+1)+1}{t+2x+1}$$

$$\text{令 } t+2x+1 = z, \quad \text{则 } \frac{dz}{dt} = 1 + 2 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dt} = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2z+1}{z} = \frac{z+4z+2}{z} = \frac{5z+2}{z}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{z dz}{5z+2} = dt$$

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$$\therefore \int -\frac{2}{5} \ln|5\int+2| = 5t+C_1$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{2}(t+2x+1) - \ln|5(t+2x+1)+2| = \frac{25}{2}t + \frac{5}{2}C_1$$

$$\text{即 } 5x - 10t - \ln|5t+10x+7| = C$$

12.  $\frac{d\int}{dt} = a_1 + b_1 \frac{\lambda\int+C_1}{\int+C_1}$  其中  $a, b, c, C$  入是常数.

解:  $\frac{(\int+C_1)d\int}{a_1\int+a_1C_1+\lambda b_1\int+b_1C_1} = dt$

$\int \frac{\int+C_1}{A\int+B} d\int = t + C_0$  (其中  $A = a_1 + \lambda b_1$ ,  $B = a_1C_1 + b_1C_1$ )

设  $A \neq 0$

$$\int \frac{\int + \frac{B}{A} + (C_1 - \frac{B}{A})}{A(\int + \frac{B}{A})} d\int = \frac{\int}{A} + \frac{C_1 - \frac{B}{A}}{A} \ln|\int + \frac{B}{A}|$$

$$\therefore \int + (C_1 - \frac{B}{A}) \ln|\int + \frac{B}{A}| - At = C$$

当  $A = 0$  时

$$\int^2 + 2C_1\int - 2Bt = C$$

13.  $\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{R}{L} i + \frac{E_0}{L} \sin \omega t$  其中  $R, L, E_0, \omega$  是常数.

解:  $i = e^{\int \frac{R}{L} dt} \left( C + \int \frac{E_0}{L} \sin \omega t \cdot e^{-\int \frac{R}{L} dt} dt \right)$

$$= e^{\frac{R}{L}t} \left( C + \int \frac{E_0}{L} \sin \omega t e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} dt \right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{R}{L}t} \left( C + \frac{E_0}{L} \frac{e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left( -\frac{R}{L} \sin \omega t - \omega \cos \omega t \right)}{\left( -\frac{R}{L} \right)^2 + \omega^2} \right)$$

$$= Ce^{\frac{R}{L}t} - \frac{E_0}{(L\omega)^2 + R^2} (R \sin \omega t + L\omega \cos \omega t)$$

14.  $\cos t \frac{dx}{dt} = x \sin t + \int t^2 t$

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解:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = x \tan t + \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= e^{\int \tan t dt} \left( c + \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} e^{-\int \tan t dt} dt \right) \\ &= e^{-\ln|\cos t|} \left( c + \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} e^{\ln|\cos t|} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos t} \left( c + \frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \end{aligned}$$

或另解:  $\cos t dx - x \sin t dt = \sin^2 t dt$

$$d(x \sin t) = d\left(\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t\right)$$

$$\therefore x \cos t = \frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + c$$

15.  $\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{x}{t} = -\frac{1}{t^3} x^2$

解: 令  $u = \frac{x}{t}$ ,  $\therefore t \frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{1}{t} u^2$

即  $\frac{du}{u^2} = -\frac{dt}{t^2}$

$$-\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{t} + c$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{t^2}{1+ct} \quad (t \neq 0)$$

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

解:  $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{x^4 + t}{x}$

令  $u = \frac{t}{x}$ ,  $\therefore x \frac{du}{dx} = x^3$

$$du = x^2 dx \quad u = \frac{x^3}{3} + c \quad \therefore \frac{x^4}{3} - t + cx = 0$$