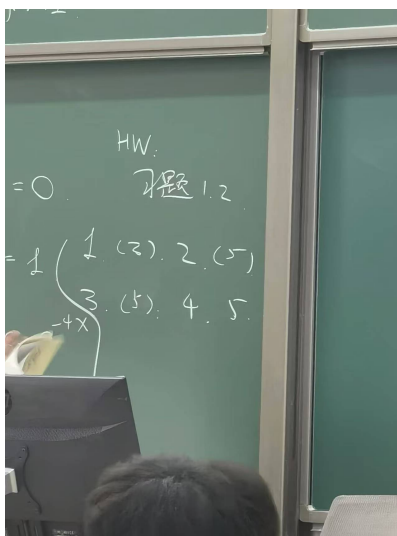


ode_week1

📌 内容



1. 指出下面微分方程的阶数, 并回答方程是否线性的:

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

(2) $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 12xy = 0;$

1(2) 二阶, 非线性

2. 试验证下面函数均为方程 $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \omega^2 y = 0$ 的解, 这里 $\omega > 0$ 是常数:

(1) $y = \cos \omega x;$

(2) $y = c_1 \cos \omega x$ (c_1 是任意常数);

(3) $y = \sin \omega x;$

(4) $y = c_2 \sin \omega x$ (c_2 是任意常数);

(5) $y = c_1 \cos \omega x + c_2 \sin \omega x$ (c_1, c_2 是任意常数);

(6) $y = A \sin(\omega x + B)$ (A, B 是任意常数).

2(5)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -c_1 \omega \sin \omega x + c_2 \omega \cos \omega x$$

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

于是

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \omega^2 y = -c_1\omega^2 \cos \omega x - c_2\omega^2 \sin \omega x + c_1\omega^2 \cos \omega x + c_2\omega^2 \sin \omega x = 0$$

3. 验证下列各函数是相应微分方程的解:

(1) $y = \frac{\sin x}{x}, xy' + y = \cos x;$

(2) $y = 2 + c\sqrt{1-x^2}, (1-x^2)y' + xy = 2x$ (c 是任意常数);

(3) $y = ce^x, y'' - 2y' + y = 0$ (c 是任意常数);

(4) $y = e^x, y'e^{-x} + y^2 - 2ye^x = 1 - e^{2x};$

(5) $y = \sin x, y' + y^2 - 2y\sin x + \sin^2 x - \cos x = 0;$

3(5)

$$y' + y^2 - 2y\sin x + \sin^2 x - \cos x = \cos x + \sin^2 x - 2\sin x \sin x + \sin^2 x - \cos x = 0$$

4. 给定一阶微分方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x,$

(1) 求出它的通解;

(2) 求通过点(1,4)的特解;

(3) 求出与直线 $y = 2x + 3$ 相切的解;

(4) 求出满足条件 $\int_0^1 y dx = 2$ 的解;

(5) 绘出(2),(3),(4)中的解的图形.

4(1)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dy = 2xdx \Rightarrow dy = dx^2 \Rightarrow y = x^2 + c (c \text{ 为任意常数}) \text{ 这是该微分方程的通解}$$

4(2)

将(1,4) 代入 $y = x^2 + c$ 解得 $c = 3$, 因此过(1,4)的特解为 $y = x^2 + 3$.

4(3)

联立

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 3 \\ y = x^2 + c \end{cases}$$

得到 $x^2 - 2x + c - 3 = 0$, 由相切可知, $\Delta = 4 - 4(c - 3) = 0$, 故 $c = 4$, 故与直线 $y = 2x + 3$ 相切的解为 $y = x^2 + 4$.

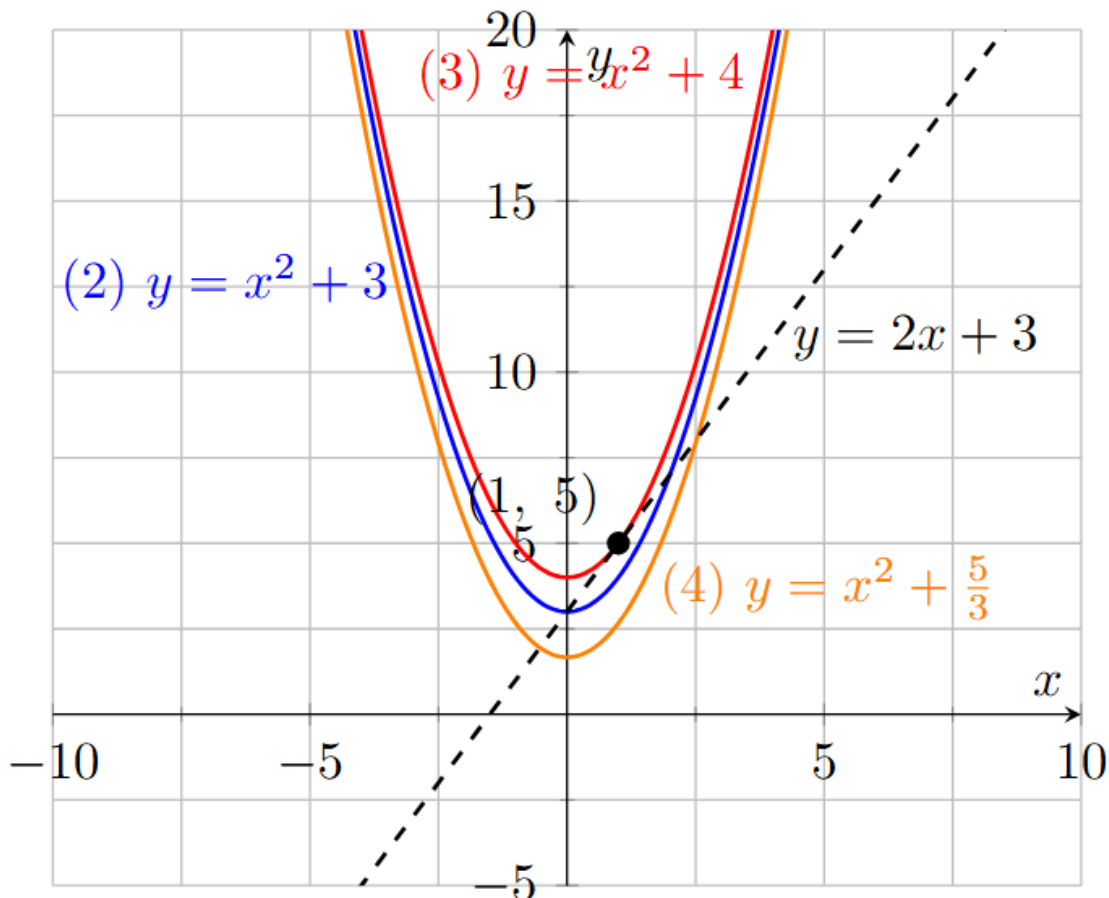
4 (4)

令

$$\int_0^1 y dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + c) dx = \frac{1}{3} + c = 2 \Rightarrow c = \frac{5}{3}$$

故解为 $y = x^2 + \frac{5}{3}$.

4 (5)



5. 求下列两个微分方程的公共解:

$$y' = y^2 + 2x - x^4, y' = 2x + x^2 + x^4 - y - y^2.$$

5 联立两个微分方程可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}2y' &= y^2 + 2x - x^4 + 2x + x^2 + x^4 - y - y^2 = 4x + x^2 - y \\y^2 + 2x - x^4 &= 2x + x^2 + x^4 - y - y^2 \Rightarrow 2y^2 + y = 2x^4 + x^2\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{cases}y + 2y' = x^2 + 4x \\2y^2 + y = 2x^4 + x^2\end{cases}$$

于是

$$2(ye^{x/2})' = (x^2 + 4x)e^{x/2} \Rightarrow (ye^{x/2})' = (x^2e^{x/2})' \Rightarrow ye^{x/2} = x^2e^{x/2} + c \Rightarrow y = x^2 + ce^{-x/2}$$

再将 $y = x^2 + ce^{-x/2}$ 代入 $2y^2 + y = 2x^4 + x^2$, 得到

$$2(x^2 + ce^{-x/2})^2 + (x^2 + ce^{-x/2}) = 2x^4 + x^2$$

化简得到

$$c((4x^2 + 1)e^{x/2} + 2c) = 0$$

由 x 任意性可知 $c = 0$, 故公共解为 $y = x^2$.