

1. 如果对微分方程 $y'' - 2ay' + (a+2)y = 0$ 的任一解 $y(x)$, 反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx$ 均收敛, 那么 a 的取值范围是 ()

(A) $(-2, -1]$.

(B) $(-\infty, -1]$.

(C) $(-2, 0)$.

(D) $(-\infty, 0)$.

$$\text{特征方程 } r^2 - 2ar + (a+2) = 0, \Delta = 4a^2 - 4a - 8$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Delta > 0 \quad r_{1,2} = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - a - 2} \quad y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} 4a^2 - 4a - 8 > 0 \\ a + \sqrt{a^2 - a - 2} < 0 \\ a - \sqrt{a^2 - a - 2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -2 < a < -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Delta = 0 \quad r_1 = r_2 = a \quad y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{ax}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} 4a^2 - 4a - 8 = 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Delta < 0 \quad r_{1,2} = a \pm \sqrt{2+a-a^2}i \quad y = e^{ax} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{2+a-a^2} x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{2+a-a^2} x)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} 4a^2 - 4a - 8 < 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < a < 0$$

综上所述, $-2 < a < 0$.

2. 用变量代换 $x = \cos t (0 < t < \pi)$ 化简微分方程 $(1-x^2)y'' - xy' + y = 0$, 并求其满足 $y|_{x=0} = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 2$ 的特解.

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sin t} \frac{dy}{dt} \checkmark$$

$$y'' = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dt})}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sin t} \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{1}{\sin t} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\cos t}{\sin^3 t} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

$$-\frac{\cos t}{\sin^3 t} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{\cos t}{\sin^3 t} \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = 0.$$

$$\text{由 } r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i \quad y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t = \underline{C_1 x + C_2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(C_1 = 2, C_2 = 1). \quad \text{故 } y = 2x + \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

2. 设非齐次线性微分方程 $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$ 有两个不同的解 $y_1(x), y_2(x)$, C 为任意常数, 则该方程的通解是 (B)

(A) $C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$.

(B) $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) - y_2(x)]$.

(C) $C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$.

(D) $y_1(x) + C[y_1(x) + y_2(x)]$.

$$y_1(x) - y_2(x) \text{ 是 } y' + p(x)y = 0 \text{ 的解}$$

3. 具有特解 $y_1 = e^{-x}, y_2 = 2xe^{-x}, y_3 = 3e^x$ 的三阶常系数齐次线性微分方程是 (B)

(A) $y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0$.

(B) $y''' + y'' - y' - y = 0$.

(C) $y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0$.

(D) $y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = 0$.

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x} + C_3 e^x$$

$$(r+1)^2(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow r^3 + r^2 - r - 1 = 0$$

4. 微分方程 $y'' - y = e^x + 1$ 的一个特解应具有形式 (式中 a, b 为常数) (B)

(A) $ae^x + b$.

(B) $axe^x + b$.

(C) $ae^x + bx$.

(D) $axe^x + bx$.

$$r^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$$

$\lambda = 1$ 是单实根, $\lambda = 0$ 不是根.

7. 微分方程 $y'' = y' + x$ 满足 $y|_{x=0} = 3, y'|_{x=0} = 0$ 的特解是 $y = e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} - x + 2$

法一: 对于 $y'' - y' = 0$. 由 $r^2 - r = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 1$

$$Y = C_1 + C_2 e^x$$

$$y'' - y' = x$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{b} (x+1) = -\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right)$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^x - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 3 \\ C_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

1. $y'' = (12x - 2)$: $\int y' = p(x), \frac{dp}{dx} - p = x$ $y'' = f(x, y')$

$$p = e^{\int dx} \left(\int x e^{-\int dx} dx + C_1 \right)$$

$$= e^x \left(\int x e^{-x} dx + C_1 \right) = e^x \left(-x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx + C_1 \right)$$

$$= -x - 1 + C_1 e^x \quad \text{由 } y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$y = \int (-x - 1 + e^x) dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} - x + e^x + C_2 \quad \text{由 } y(0) = 3 \Rightarrow C_2 = 2.$$

8. 微分方程 $y'' + 4y = 25xe^x$ 的通解是 $y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + e^x(5x - 2).$

对于 $y'' + 4y = 0$, 由 $r^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$

$$Y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$$

$\lambda = 1$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{b^2 + 4} 25xe^x = e^x \frac{1}{(b+1)^2 + 4} 25x$$

$$= e^x \frac{1}{b^2 + 2b + 5} 25x = e^x \frac{1}{1 + \frac{b^2 + 2b}{5}} 25x$$

$$= e^x \left(1 - \frac{b^2 + 2b}{5} \right) 25x = e^x \left(25x - \frac{2}{5} \cdot 25 \right) = e^x (5x - 2).$$

10. 求微分方程 $y'' + \lambda y' = 2x + 1$ 的通解, 其中 λ 为常数.

由 $r^2 + \lambda r = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = -\lambda$

① 若 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $y'' = 2x + 1 \Rightarrow y' = x^2 + x + C_1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 x + C_2.$

② 若 $\lambda \neq 0$ 时, $Y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-\lambda x}$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{b^2 + \lambda b} (2x + 1) = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{b + \lambda} (2x + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{x} \left(1 - \frac{D}{\lambda}\right) (2x+1) = \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(2x+1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} (2\lambda x + \lambda - 2) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} [\lambda x^2 + (\lambda - 2)x]$$

$$y = \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{\lambda x^2 + (\lambda - 2)x}{\lambda^2}, & \lambda \neq 0 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 x + C_2, & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$