

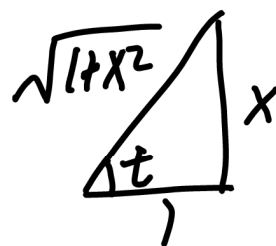
1. 求下列积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{令 } x = \tan t}} \int \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan^2 t \sec t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec t}{\tan^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\sin t)}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{\sin t} + C.$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C.$$



$$(2) \int_0^1 \arctan \sqrt{x} dx \quad \underline{\underline{\text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t}} \int_0^1 \arctan t d(t^2)$$

$$= [t^2 \arctan t]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - [t - \arctan t]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1.$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 |x-1| e^x dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) e^x dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) e^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x dx - \int_0^1 x e^x dx + \int_1^2 x e^x dx - \int_1^2 e^x dx$$

$$= [e^x]_0^1 - [e^x]_1^2 + [(x-1)e^x]_1^2 - [(x-1)e^x]_0^1$$

$$= e - 1 - e + e + e^2 - 1 = 2(e-1).$$

$$\text{⑦} \int x e^x dx = \int x d(e^x) = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C.$$

2. 微分方程 $y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 0$ 的通解为 $y =$ _____.

$$\text{由 } r^3 - 2r^2 + 5r = 0 \Rightarrow r(r^2 - 2r + 5) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_{2,3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}i}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$$

$$y = C_1 + e^x (C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x)$$

$$\text{或 } y = e^x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) + C_3$$

3. 二阶常系数非齐次线性方程 $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 2e^{2x}$ 的通解为 $y =$ _____.

$$\text{由 } r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 3 \quad Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$\text{设 } y^* = A e^{2x}, \text{ 则 } y^{*'} = 2A e^{2x}, y^{*''} = 4A e^{2x}$$

$$(4A - 8A + 3A) e^{2x} = 2e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$\text{故 } y^* = -2e^{2x} \quad \text{通解为 } y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$$

4. 微分方程 $y'' + y = \cos x + x$ 的特解形式可设为 (B)

A. $y^* = A \cos x + B \sin x + Cx + D.$

B. $y^* = x(A \cos x + B \sin x) + Cx + D.$

C. $y^* = x(A \cos x + B \sin x) + Cx.$

D. $y^* = Ax \cos x + Cx + D.$

对于 $y'' + y = \cos x$, 由 i 是 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ 的根得.

$$y_1^* = x(A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

对于 $y'' + y = x$, 由 0 不是 $r^2 + 1 = 0$ 的根得

$$y_2^* = Cx + D$$

5. 微分方程 $(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx = 0$ 满足条件 $y(1)=0$ 的解为 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y-x}{y+x} = \frac{\frac{y}{x}-1}{\frac{y}{x}+1} \\ \text{令 } \frac{y}{x} &= u \\ y &= ux \Rightarrow u+x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u-1}{u+1} \Rightarrow x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x-1-u^2-x}{u+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1+u}{1+u^2} du = -\int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \arctan u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+u^2) = -\ln x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) + \ln x = C. \text{ 由 } y(1)=0 \Rightarrow C=0$$

6. 微分方程 $y' + xy = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 满足条件 $y(0)=0$ 的特解为 $y = xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$y = e^{-\int x dx} \left(\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{\int x dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \left(\int dx + C \right) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (x+C)$$

$$\text{由 } y(0)=0 \Rightarrow C=0$$