

# 亿些计算

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## 1. (1.37) $y'' + 4y = 9x \sin x$ 的通解.

S1  $y'' + 4y = 9x \sin x$ .

对齐次方程  $y'' + 4y = 0$ ,

特征方程  $\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_1 = 2i$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -2i$ .

$\therefore y_1(x) = \cos 2x$ ,  $y_2(x) = \sin 2x$ .

$\therefore$  齐次方程通解  $y_h(x) = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$ .

对非齐次方程  $y'' + 4y = 9x \sin x$ ,

设  $a_1 x^2 + b_1 x + c_1 \sin x + d_1 \cos x = y$ .

$$y' = a_1(2x + \cos x) + b_1(\sin x - x \sin x) + c_1 \cos x - d_1 \sin x$$

$$= (2a_1 - d_1)x + (b_1 + c_1) \cos x + a_1 \sin x - b_1 x \sin x$$

$$y'' = (2a_1 - d_1) \cos x - (b_1 + c_1) \sin x + a_1(\cos x - x \sin x) - b_1(x \cos x - \sin x)$$

$$= (2a_1 - d_1) \cos x - (b_1 + c_1) \sin x - a_1 x \sin x - b_1 x \cos x$$

$$y'' + 4y = 9x \sin x$$

$$3a_1 x \sin x + 3b_1 x \cos x + (2a_1 + d_1) \cos x + (3c_1 - 2b_1) \sin x = 9x \sin x$$

$$\therefore \underline{a_1 = 3}, b_1 = 0, c_1 = 0, d_1 = -\frac{2}{3}a_1 = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y = \frac{3}{4}x^2 \sin x - 2 \cos x$$

$$\therefore \text{非齐次方程通解为 } y(x) = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4}x^2 \sin x - 2 \cos x$$

S2  $y'' + 4y = 9x \sin x$ .  $z = a_1 x + b_1$ ,  $z'' = 0$

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0, \lambda = \pm 2i$$

齐通解  $y_1 = \cos 2x$ ,  $y_2 = \sin 2x$ .

$$y = z e^{i\lambda x}, y' = z' e^{i\lambda x}, y'' = -z'' e^{i\lambda x}$$

$$-z'' e^{i\lambda x} + 4z e^{i\lambda x} = 9x e^{i\lambda x}$$

$$-z'' + 4z = 9x, z = a_1 x^2 + b_1 x + c_1$$

$$-2a_1 + 4a_1 x^2 + 4b_1 x + 4c_1 = 9x$$

$$a_1 = 0, c_1 = 0, b_1 = \frac{9}{4}. z = \frac{9}{4}x$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y = \frac{9}{4}x e^{i\lambda x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{9}{4}x \sin x$$

S3  $y'' + 4y = 9x \sin x$ .

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0, \lambda = \pm 2i$$

齐通解  $y_1 = \cos 2x$ ,  $y_2 = \sin 2x$ .

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1' \cos 2x + C_2' \sin 2x = 0 \\ -C_1' \sin 2x + C_2' \cos 2x = 9x \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1' \cos 2x = -C_2' \sin 2x \\ 2C_1' \sin 2x + C_2' \cos 2x = 9x \sin x \\ C_2' \cos 2x = \frac{9x \sin x}{2 \sin 2x + \cos 2x} \end{cases}$$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 2x & \sin 2x \\ -2 \sin 2x & 2 \cos 2x \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$y^* = \int \frac{9x \sin x \cos 2x - 9x \sin x \sin 2x}{2} dx = \frac{9}{2} \int (\cos 2x \sin x - \sin 2x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \int (\cos 2x \sin x - \sin 2x \cos x) dx = \frac{9}{2} \int \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \int \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{9}{4} \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{9}{8} \cos 2x$$

$$\int \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$$

(1.36) (10分) 已知曲线  $y = y(x)$  经过原点, 且在原点的切线平行直线  $2x - y - 5 = 0$ , 而  $y(x)$  满足微分方程  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$ , 求曲线  $y = y(x)$ .

经过原点,  $y(0) = 0$

切线与  $y = 2x - 5$  平行,  $y'(0) = 2$ .

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$$

对特征方程  $(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$ ,  $\lambda = 3$ .

$\therefore$  齐次方程通解为  $y_1(x) = e^{3x}$ ,  $y_2(x) = x e^{3x}$ .

$$S_1 \quad y = z x^2 e^{3x}, y' = z'(2x e^{3x} + 3x^2 e^{3x}) = 2x z' e^{3x} + 3x^2 z' e^{3x}$$

$$y'' = z''(2e^{3x} + 2 \cdot 3x e^{3x} + 3 \cdot (2x e^{3x} + 3x^2 e^{3x}))$$

$$= z''(2e^{3x} + 12x e^{3x} + 9x^2 e^{3x}) = 2x z'' e^{3x} + 12x^2 z'' e^{3x} + 9x^3 z'' e^{3x}$$

$$\cancel{y'' - 6y' + 9y = 9z - 18xz + 9z^2} \quad \text{不对}$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$$

$$y = z e^{3x}, y' = 3z' e^{3x} + 3z e^{3x}, y'' = 9z'' e^{3x} + 6z' e^{3x} + 3z e^{3x}$$

$$9z'' e^{3x} + 6z' e^{3x} + 3z e^{3x} - 6(3z' e^{3x} + 3z e^{3x}) + 9z e^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

$$9z'' - 18z' + 9z = 1$$

$$z'' - 2z' + z = \frac{1}{9}$$

S2  $y(x) = C_1(x) e^{3x} + C_2(x) x e^{3x}$ .

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & x e^{3x} \\ 3e^{3x} & (1+3x)e^{3x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{6x}(1+3x-3x) = e^{6x}$$

$$\tilde{y}(x) = \int \frac{y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_1'(x)y_2(x)}{W(x)} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{3x} \cdot x e^{3x} - e^{3x} \cdot 3x e^{3x}}{e^{6x}} \cdot e^{3x} dx$$

$$= \int (x e^{3x} - 3x e^{3x}) dx$$

$$= x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^{3x} = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x}$$

S3  $\begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^{3x} + C_2'(x) x e^{3x} = 0 \\ 3C_1'(x) e^{3x} + C_2'(x) (1+3x) e^{3x} = e^{3x} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) = -x C_2'(x) \\ -3x C_2'(x) + C_2'(x) (1+3x) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$C_2'(x) = 1, C_1'(x) = -x, C_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x$$

$$\text{特解 } y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 + 0 + x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x}$$

$$y'(x) = 3C_1 e^{3x} + (3x+1) C_2 e^{3x} + (x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x})'$$

$$= 3C_1 + C_2 = 2, C_2 = 2 - 3C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2x e^{3x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{3x}$$

## 3. (1.35) $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2x - 3$ 的通解.

S1 齐次  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ ,  $y_1 = e^x$ ,  $y_2 = e^{2x}$

非齐次  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2x - 3$ ,  $y = a_1 x^2 + b_1 x + c_1$ ,  $y' = 2a_1 x + b_1$ ,  $y'' = 2a_1$ .

$$2a_1 - 3(2a_1 x + b_1) + 2(a_1 x^2 + b_1 x + c_1) = 2x - 3$$

$$-2a_1 x^2 - (3b_1 + 2b_1)x + 2a_1 - 3b_1 + 2c_1 = 2x - 3$$

$$a_1 = 0, -3b_1 = 2, b_1 = -\frac{2}{3}, 2a_1 - 3b_1 + 2c_1 = -3, c_1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y^* = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}$$

S2  $\begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) e^{2x} = 0 \\ C_1'(x) e^x + 2C_2'(x) e^{2x} = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{2x} \\ e^x & 2e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{3x}$$

$$y^* = \int \frac{e^x e^{2x} - e^x e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} (2x - 3) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{2x} - e^x e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} (2x - 3) dx = -\frac{1}{2} (2x^2 - \int e^{2x} dx) = -\frac{1}{2} (2x^2 - e^{2x})$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{2x} - e^x e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} (2x - 3) dx = \int \frac{e^{2x} - e^x e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} (2x - 3) dx$$

$$= e^{2x} \int (2x - 3) e^{-x} dx - e^x \int (2x - 3) e^{-x} dx$$

$$= e^{2x} (2 \int x e^{-x} dx - 3 \int e^{-x} dx) - e^x (2 \int x e^{-x} dx - 3 \int e^{-x} dx)$$

$$= e^{2x} (2(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (x + \frac{1}{2})) - 3(-e^{-x})) - e^x (2(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (x + \frac{1}{2})) - 3(-e^{-x}))$$

$$= -e^{2x} (x + \frac{1}{2}) + 3e^{2x} - (-e^x (x + \frac{1}{2}) + 3e^x)$$

$$= -x + 1 + 2(x + 1) - 3 = x$$

$$= e^{2x} (2x(-\frac{1}{2}) e^{-x} (x + \frac{1}{2}) + 3x \frac{1}{2} e^{-x})$$

$$= e^x (2x(-1) e^x (x + 1) + 3x e^x)$$

$$= -(x + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3}{2} - (-2(x + 1) + 3)$$

$$= -x + 1 + 2(x + 1) - 3 = x$$

$$\int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x d e^{2x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx) = \frac{1}{2} (x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x})$$

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

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

$$= (\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-1}{e^{2x}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{e^{2x}}) e^{2x} = (\frac{2x-2}{e^x} + \frac{3}{e^x}) e^x$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 2x + 2 - 3 = x$$

S2  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2x - 3$ .

对齐次方程  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ ,

特征方程  $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ , 根为  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 2$ .

$\therefore y_1 = e^x$ ,  $y_2 = e^{2x}$ .

即齐次方程的通解为  $y_h(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$ .

对非齐次方程  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2x - 3$ .

$$\begin{cases} C_1'(x) e^x + C_2'(x) e^{2x} = 0 \\ C_1'(x) e^x + 2C_2'(x) e^{2x} = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$y \text{ 特解 } C_1'(x) = -(2x - 3) e^{-x}$$

$$C_2'(x) = (2x - 3) e^{-2x}$$

$$C_1(x) e^x = -C_2(x) e^{2x} = -(2x - 3)$$

$$C_1(x) e^x = (2x - 3) e^{-x} \quad \int -(2x - 3) e^{-x} dx$$

$$= 2 \int (x - \frac{3}{2}) d e^{-x} = 2(e^{-x} (x - \frac{3}{2}) - \int e^{-x} dx) = 2(e^{-x} (x - \frac{3}{2}) - 2 \int e^{-x} dx)$$

$$= 2(e^{-x} (x - \frac{3}{2}) - 2 \int e^{-x} dx) = 2e^{-x} (x - \frac{3}{2}) + 2e^{-x}$$

$$= 2e^{-x} (x - \frac{3}{2}) + 2e^{-x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (2x - 4)$$

$$\therefore C_1(x) = \int -(2x - 3) e^{-x} dx = e^{-x} (2x - 1)$$

$$C_2(x) = \int (2x - 3) e^{-2x} dx = -e^{-2x} (x - 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{原齐次方程的特解为 } \tilde{y}(x) = 2x - 1 + 2x = 4x - 1$$

$$\therefore \text{原齐次方程的通解为 } y_h(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + 4x - 1$$