

## 答案 2

1

$$1) \ln|y| + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = \tan x + c,$$

$$2) \ln y - \frac{x}{y}(1 + \ln y - \ln x) = c$$

$$3) 2xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + x^3 = c,$$

$$4) \frac{4}{3}y^3 + 3xy^2 + x^2 = c,$$

$$5) Q = \frac{\frac{1}{5}t^5 \ln t - \frac{1}{25}t^5 + c}{t},$$

$$6) \frac{1}{2}y + x + \frac{3}{4} = ce^{2y}$$

2.

$$1) \frac{1}{2}y^2 \ln y - \frac{1}{4}y^2 = xe^x - e^x - \frac{1}{4},$$

$$2) x(t) = \frac{-t}{2}\sqrt{18t^4 - 2},$$

$$3) 1 - 4y = 5\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{4}\right)^{-4},$$

$$4) y = \frac{1}{(1 - \ln x)x^4}$$

$$5) 1 + e^{-2y} = 2e^{-x}$$

$$6) \frac{3}{2}r^2 + r \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \cos 2\theta = 10$$

3.

$$1) t - e^{\frac{x}{t}} + c = 0,$$

$$2) \sin \theta = \frac{1}{3t} + ct^2,$$

$$3) t^2 x^2 = t^3 - 3t^2 + c$$

$$4) \tan \theta = \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + ce^{t^2},$$

$$5) t - \ln(\ln(t + x)) + c = 0$$

$$6) \quad t^2 = -x^2 - 1 + ce^{x^2},$$

$$7) \quad \cos t + e^{x+t} = c$$

$$8) \quad t - \arcsin(tx) + c = 0,$$

$$9) \quad t^2(\arctan x - 1) = c$$

$$10) \quad \frac{1}{x+t} + t + c = 0,$$

$$11) \quad \frac{\ln x}{t+1} + t + c = 0$$

$$12) \quad \ln t - \frac{1}{2}xt - \frac{1}{2}\ln(xt) + c = 0,$$

$$13) \quad \frac{1}{(t+x)^2} = t^2 + 1 + ce^{t^2}$$

$$14) \quad x^2 + y^2 = -e^{2x},$$

$$15) \quad xt = -\ln(2-t),$$

$$16) \quad x = e^{\frac{1}{4}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{t}{2}}$$

$$17) \quad \sin \theta = 1 - e^{t^2},$$

$$18) \quad x = t^2 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{4}$$

$$19) \quad x = ye^{xy-1},$$

$$20) \quad x^{-2} = (t^2 - 2t + c)(t+1)$$

4.

$$1) \quad -x^2 - xy + 3y + y^3 = c,$$

$$2) \quad y - xe^{-y} = c$$

$$3) \quad \ln(x^2 + y^2) - 2 \arctan \frac{y}{x} = c,$$

$$4) \quad x^2y + xy^2 + x = c$$

$$5) x^2 + y^2 + 1 = ce^{y^2},$$

$$6) x^2 y + \cos x = c,$$

$$7) x^2 y + x + y^2 = c$$

$$8) \frac{1}{3}x^3 + xy + e^y = c,$$

$$9) y(e^x + 1)^2 = ce^x,$$

$$10) y^3 + 3y = x^3 - 3x + 2$$

$$11) \sin y \sin^2 x = c,$$

$$12) \frac{x^2}{y} - \arctan \frac{x}{y} + c = 0,$$

$$13) 2x^2 y + x^2 - y^2 = c$$

$$14) 2 \sin x \cos 2y = \sin^2 x + c,$$

$$15) xy^3 + 2xy - x^3 = c,$$

$$16) y = e^{xy^2}$$

$$17) y^2 = cxe^{x+y+\frac{1}{x}},$$

$$18) x^3 y^2 + xy^3 = 12$$

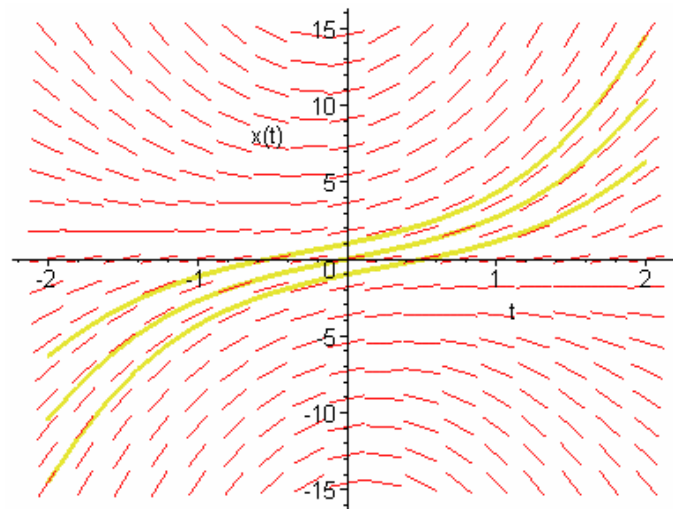
5. 程序如下，只给出1题，其他类似（图略）

1)

下面的程序是求方程的解和画图

```
restart:with(plots): with(DEtools):
dsolve(diff(x(t),t)-x(t)*sin(t)-2,implicit);
DEtools[phaseportrait]
([diff(x(t),t)=x(t)*sin(t)+2],
x(t),t=-2..2,
[[x(0)=0],[x(0)=-1],[x(0)=1]],
dirgrid=[17,17],
arrows=LINE,
axes=NORMAL);
```

$$x(t) = e^{(-\cos(t))} \int 2 e^{\cos(t)} dt + e^{(-\cos(t))} \_Cl$$

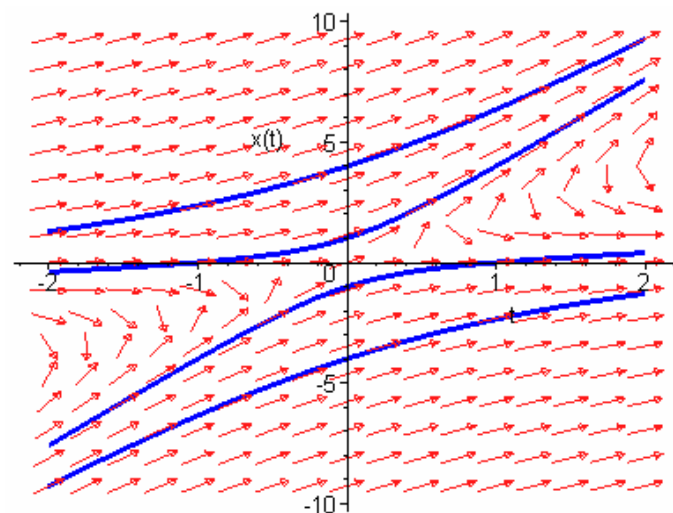


2)

```
restart;with(plots): with(DEtools):
ode2:=diff(x(t),t)+(t-2*x(t))/(x(t)-2*t);
dsolve(ode2,implicit);
DEtools[phaseportrait]
([ode2], x(t),t=-2..2,
[[x(0)=-4],[x(0)=-1],[x(0)=1],[x(0)=4]],
dirgrid=[17,17],
arrows=slim,linecolor=blue,
axes=NORMAL);
```

$$ode2 := \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x(t) \right) + \frac{t - 2 x(t)}{x(t) - 2 t}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{t^2 - 4 x(t) t + x(t)^2}{t^2} \right) - \ln(t) - \_Cl = 0$$

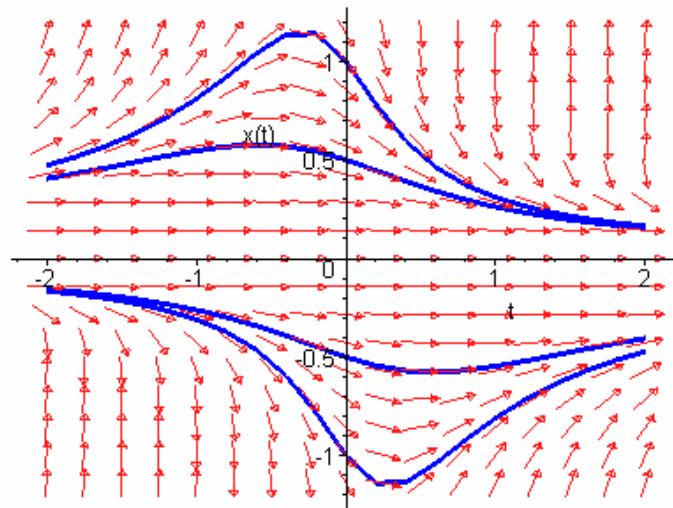


3)

```
> restart:with(plots): with(DEtools):
ode3:=diff(x(t),t)+(3*t*x(t)^3+x(t)^2)/(1-t*x(t));
dsolve(ode3,implicit);
DEtools[phaseportrait]
([ode3], x(t),t=-2..2,
[[x(0)=-1],[x(0)=-1/2],[x(0)=1/2],[x(0)=1]],
dirgrid=[17,17],
arrows=slim,linecolor=blue,
axes=NORMAL);
```

$$ode3 := \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x(t) \right) + \frac{3 t x(t)^3 + x(t)^2}{1 - t x(t)}$$

$$\ln(t) - \text{\_CI} - \ln(t x(t)) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t x(t) + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(3 t x(t) - 1) = 0$$

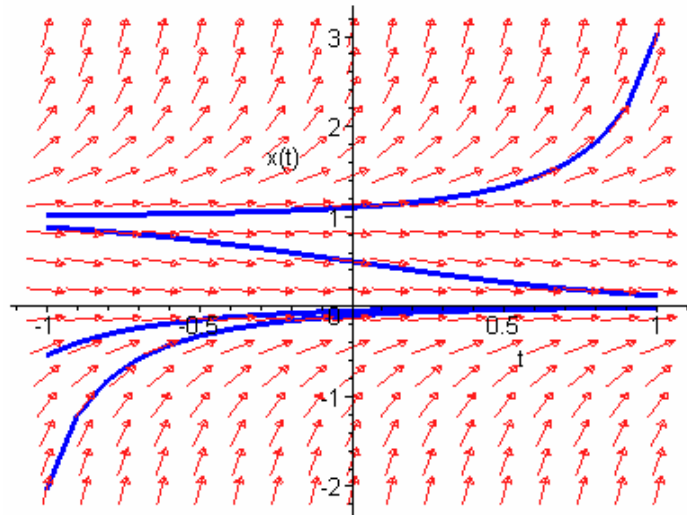


4)

```
> restart:with(plots): with(DEtools):
ode4:=diff(x(t),t)-2*x(t)*(x(t)-1);
dsolve(ode4,implicit);
DEtools[phaseportrait]
([ode4], x(t),t=-1..1,
[[x(0)=-1/10],[x(0)=-1/20],[x(0)=1/2],[x(0)=1.1]],
dirgrid=[17,17],
arrows=slim,linecolor=blue,
axes=NORMAL);
```

$$ode4 := \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} x(t) \right) - 2 x(t) (x(t) - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{x(t)} - 1 - e^{(2t)} \text{\_CI} = 0$$



## 6. Picard 迭代法

1)  $y_0 := 1;$

```

y1:=1+int(3*y0+exp(2*t),t=0..x);yy1:=subs(x=t,y1):
y2:=1+int(3*yy1+exp(2*t),t=0..x);yy2:=subs(x=t,y2):
y3:=1+int(3*yy2+exp(2*t),t=0..x);yy3:=subs(x=t,y3):
y4:=1+int(3*yy3+exp(2*t),t=0..x);yy4:=subs(x=t,y4):
y5:=1+int(3*yy4+exp(2*t),t=0..x);yy5:=subs(x=t,y5):

```

$y_0 := 1$

$$y_1 := \frac{1}{2} + 3x + \frac{1}{2}e^{(2x)}$$

$$y_2 := -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}e^{(2x)}$$

$$y_3 := -\frac{11}{8} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x^3 + \frac{19}{8}e^{(2x)}$$

$$y_4 := -\frac{49}{16} - \frac{33}{8}x - \frac{9}{8}x^2 + \frac{9}{4}x^3 + \frac{27}{8}x^4 + \frac{65}{16}e^{(2x)}$$

$$y_5 := -\frac{179}{32} - \frac{147}{16}x - \frac{99}{16}x^2 - \frac{9}{8}x^3 + \frac{27}{16}x^4 + \frac{81}{40}x^5 + \frac{211}{32}e^{(2x)}$$

2)

**restart:** $y_0 := 0;$

```

y1:=int(t^2+y0^3,t=0..x);yy1:=subs(x=t,y1):
y2:=int(t^2+yy1^3,t=0..x);yy2:=subs(x=t,y2):
y3:=int(t^2+yy2^3,t=0..x);yy3:=subs(x=t,y3):

```

$y_0 := 0$

$$y_1 := \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$y_2 := \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{270}x^{10}$$

$$y_3 := \frac{1}{610173000} x^{31} + \frac{1}{1749600} x^{24} + \frac{1}{13770} x^{17} + \frac{1}{270} x^{10} + \frac{1}{3} x^3$$

7. 用 Euler 折线和改进的 Euler 折线法

1)利用语句

>**dsolve**(**{diff(y(x),x)=y(x)/(1-x^2)+1+x,y(0)=1},y(x)**);

求出精确解为

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

程序如下:

```
> restart;
printlev1:=0;
h:=0.05; x0:=0;
y0:=1; z0:=1; w0:=1;
f1:=(x,y)->1+x+y/(1-x^2);
f2:=(x,y)->1+2*x*y/(1-x^2)^2+(1+x+y/(1-x^2))/(1-x^2);
fy:=x->(1/2*x*sqrt(1-x^2)
+1/2*arcsin(x)+1)*(x+1)/(1-x^2)^(1/2);
for n from 0 to 17 do;
x|(n+1):=h*(n+1);
y|(n+1):=y|n+h*f1(x|n,y|n);
z|(n+1):=z|n+h*f1(x|n,z|n)+h^2*f2(x|n,z|n)/2;
w|(n+1):=fy(x|(n+1));
print(x|(n+1),y|(n+1),z|(n+1),w|(n+1));
od;
```

*printlev1 := 0*

*h := .05*

*x0 := 0*

*y0 := 1*

*z0 := 1*

*w0 := 1*

$$f1 := (x, y) \rightarrow 1 + x + \frac{y}{1-x^2}$$

$$f2 := (x, y) \rightarrow 1 + \frac{2xy}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1+x+\frac{y}{1-x^2}}{1-x^2}$$

$$f_y := x \rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\arcsin(x) + 1\right)(x+1)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

.05,	1.10,	1.103750000,	1.103858804
.10,	1.207637845,	1.215666878,	1.215911221
.15,	1.323629655,	1.336563609,	1.336977492
.20,	1.448834497,	1.467423675,	1.468050911
.25,	1.584294627,	1.609450940,	1.610348852
.30,	1.731290340,	1.764138485,	1.765383336
.35,	1.891416183,	1.933365575,	1.935060786
.40,	2.066689185,	2.119537476,	2.121826414
.45,	2.259706398,	2.325792484,	2.328878987
.50,	2.473880780,	2.556317990,	2.560500648
.55,	2.713806165,	2.816850602,	2.822582595
.60,	2.985844241,	3.115501793,	3.123501108
.65,	3.299113322,	3.464192436,	3.475658619
.70,	3.667250839,	3.881307114,	3.898383763
.75,	4.111785235,	4.397011180,	4.423881990
.80,	4.669203548,	5.065064682,	5.110942828
.85,	5.407704041,	5.993063328,	6.082146132
.90,	6.474565129,	7.437639542,	7.654380019

其中，第一列为自变量的值，第二、三列分别为 Euler 折线和改进的 Euler 折线法得到的近似值，最后一列为精确解的值

2)

```
> dsolve([diff(y(x),x)=2*x/(y(x)+x^2*y(x)),y(0)=-2],y(x));
```

$$y(x) = -\sqrt{2 \ln(1+x^2) + 4}$$

```
> restart;
```

```
printlev1:=0;
```

```
h:=0.05; x0:=0;
```

```
y0:=-2; z0:=-2; w0:=-2;
```

```
f1:=(x,y)->2*x/(y+x^2*y);
```

```
f2:=(x,y)->-2/y*(-1+x^2)/(1+x^2)^2;
```

```

fy:=x-> -sqrt(2*ln(1+x^2)+4);
for n from 0 to 19 do;
x|(n+1):=h*(n+1);
y|(n+1):=y|n+h*f1(x|n,y|n);
z|(n+1):=z|n+h*f1(x|n,z|n)+h^2*f2(x|n,z|n)/2;
w|(n+1):=fy(x|(n+1));
print(x|(n+1),y|(n+1),z|(n+1), w|(n+1));
od:

```

*printlev1* := 0

*h* := .05

*x0* := 0

*y0* := -2

*z0* := -2

*w0* := -2

$$f1 := (x, y) \rightarrow 2 \frac{x}{y + x^2 y}$$

$$f2 := (x, y) \rightarrow -2 \frac{-1 + x^2}{y (1 + x^2)^2}$$

$$fy := x \rightarrow -\sqrt{2 \ln(1 + x^2) + 4}$$

.05, -2., -2.001250000, -2.001248051

.10, -2.002493766, -2.004982097, -2.004968993

.15, -2.007438096, -2.011130393, -2.011094532

.20, -2.014745881, -2.019586986, -2.019515146

.25, -2.024290891, -2.030207823, -2.030086019

.30, -2.035914424, -2.042820097, -2.042634424

.35, -2.049433134, -2.057230449, -2.056967837

.40, -2.064647293, -2.073233257, -2.072882054

.45, -2.081348818, -2.090618373, -2.090168760

.50, -2.099328523, -2.109177875, -2.108622086

.55, -2.118382234, -2.128711552, -2.128043935

.60, -2.138315600, -2.149031043, -2.148247984

.65, -2.158947562, -2.169962662, -2.169062418  
 .70, -2.180112597, -2.191349063, -2.190331537  
 .75, -2.201661881, -2.213049925, -2.211916410  
 .80, -2.223463594, -2.234941885, -2.233694805  
 .85, -2.245402558, -2.256917897, -2.255560562  
 .90, -2.267379410, -2.278886220, -2.277422598  
 .95, -2.289309466, -2.300769167, -2.299203693  
 1.00, -2.311121413, -2.322501743, -2.320839150

8. 设  $t$  时刻子弹的速度为  $v(t)$ , 由题意得,  $\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = -kv^2(t)$ ,  $v(0) = 200m/s$

解得,  $t - \frac{1}{kv} = c$ , 由条件得  $-\frac{1}{200k} = c$ ,  $t_1 - \frac{1}{80k} = c$ ,  $t_1 = \frac{3}{400k}$ , 利用

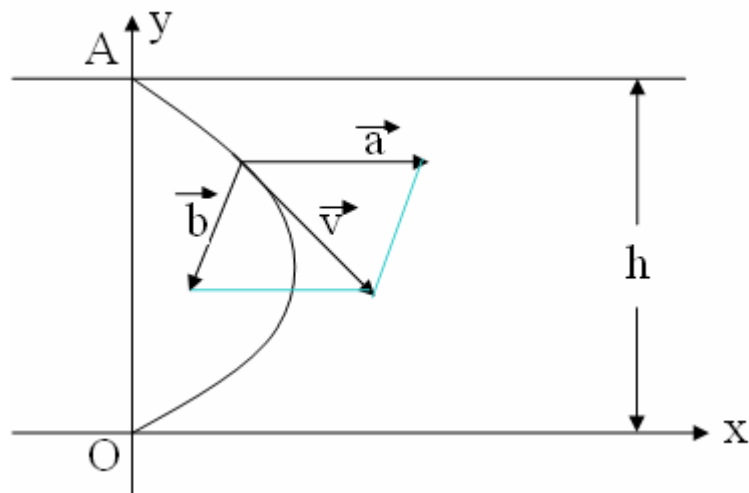
$$10 = \int_0^{t_1} \frac{1}{kt + 1/200} dt = \frac{1}{k} \ln(kt + 1/200) \Big|_0^{t_1} = \frac{\ln(5/2)}{k},$$

最后得  $\frac{1}{k} = 10.91$ ,  $t_1 = \frac{3}{400k} = 0.08s$ 。

9. 解:

(此题目详细的解答可以在西南大学出版的常微分方程教材 48 页例 2.12 中找到)

建立如下图所示的坐标系



设水流的速度为  $\vec{a}$ , 船的速度为  $\vec{b}$ , 实际航行速度为  $\vec{v}=\vec{a}+\vec{b}$ .

设  $t$  时刻船的位置为  $P(x, y)$ , 则,  $\vec{v}=\vec{a}+\vec{b}=\{v_x, v_y\}=\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}\right\}$ ,

利用几何关系得:  $\vec{v}=\vec{a}+\vec{b}=\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}\right\}=\left\{a-\frac{bx}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, -\frac{by}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}\right\}$ ,

方程和初始条件为:  $\frac{dx}{dy}=-\frac{a}{b}\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2}+\frac{x}{y}, \quad x(h)=A.$

求解得:  $x=\frac{h}{2}\left(\left(\frac{y}{h}\right)^{1-a/b}-\left(\frac{y}{h}\right)^{1+a/b}\right), \quad 0 \leq y \leq h.$

10. 显然 2 小时后, 容器中的液体将变为零, 则我们考虑的时间段为  $[0, 120]$ , 设任意时刻的盐水的含盐量为  $G(t)$ , 则此时的浓度为:  $G(t)/(60-0.5t)$ , 即求出  $G(t)$  即可.

由题意知:  $G(t+\Delta t)-G(t)=3*2*\Delta t-2.5*\Delta t *G(t)/(60-0.5t)$ ,

则:  $G'(t)=6-5G(t)/(120-t), \quad G(0)=0$

$$\text{解得: } G(t)=\frac{(t-120)^5}{138240000}+180-\frac{3}{2}t$$

11. 设  $t$  时刻的溶解的为  $p(t)$ , 根据题目的加假设, 我们得到微分方程:

$$\frac{dp}{dt}=k(4-p/2)(5-p), \quad p(0)=0, \quad \text{解得: } p(t)=\frac{8e^{3kt/2}-8}{8e^{3tk/2}/5-1}$$

$$\text{利用 } p(1)=1 \text{ 得, } k=\frac{2}{3}\ln\frac{35}{32}\approx 0.06, \quad \text{代入得 } p(t)=\frac{8e^{0.09t}-8}{8e^{0.09t}/5-1}$$

4 小时时, 未溶解的量为:  $5-p(4)=2.32$ ;

3 小时时, 浓度为  $p(3)/2=1.13$

由  $p(T)/2=2$  得:  $T=10.18$

12. 解: 设电容上电压任意时刻为  $U(t)$ , 根据电学定律, 我们得到微分方程:  $\frac{dU}{dt}=-\frac{U}{cR}$

$$\text{解得: } U=U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{Rc}}$$

13. 根据体积、面积和高的关系得方程:

$$\frac{dV}{dt}=-kS=-k\sqrt{\frac{2lwV}{h}}, \quad V(0)=lhw/2,$$

k 为比例系数，答案： $\sqrt{V(t)} = -k\sqrt{\frac{wl}{2h}}t + \sqrt{whl/2}$

14.提示：由于宣传信息和购买者的口头宣传都对购买有利，设 t 时刻购买率与未购买者的数量与购买者和宣传的效益之和乘积成比例，记 x(t)为 t 时刻购买者人群的数量，则购买者人群的变化率满足：

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = r(K - x)(x + a), \quad x(0) = 0$$

这里 a 为广告宣传的效益，解得

$$x(t) = \frac{ae^{r(a+K)t} - a}{1 + ae^{r(a+K)t} / K}$$

注：这里只是其中一种假设。

15. 年初一次存入 10000 元，年末的存款为：

$$\text{每年结算一次：} 10000(1 + 0.03) = 10300$$

$$\text{每半年结算一次：} 10000\left(1 + \frac{0.03}{2}\right)^2 = 10302.25$$

$$\text{每季度结算一次：} 10000\left(1 + \frac{0.03}{4}\right)^4 = 10303.39191$$

$$\text{每月结算一次：} 10000\left(1 + \frac{0.03}{12}\right)^{12} = 10304.15957$$

$$\text{每天结算一次：} 10000\left(1 + \frac{0.03}{365}\right)^{365} = 10304.53346$$

$$\text{每年结算 } n \text{ 次：} 10000\left(1 + \frac{0.03}{n}\right)^n$$

$$\text{极限：} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 10000\left(1 + \frac{0.03}{n}\right)^n = 10000e^{0.03} = 10304.54534$$

年初一次存入 10000 元，复利连续计算，一年中将 12000 元连续存如，记 t 时刻他在银行的存款为 x(t)，取时间单位为年，则

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.03x + 12000, \quad x(0) = 10000$$

$$\text{求解得：} x(t) = 410000e^{0.03t} - 400000$$

$$\text{年末的存款为：} x(1) = 22486.3589$$

年初一次存入 10000 元，每个月处再存入 1000 元，每个月结算一次，年末的存款为：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 10000\left(1+\frac{0.03}{12}\right)^{12} + \sum_{k=1}^{12} 1000\left(1+\frac{0.03}{12}\right)^k \\
 &= 10000\left(1+\frac{0.03}{12}\right)^{12} + 1000\left(1+\frac{0.03}{12}\right) \frac{\left(1+\frac{0.03}{12}\right)^{12} - 1}{0.03/12} \\
 &= 22490.81968
 \end{aligned}$$

年初一次存入 10000 元，每个月处再存入 1000 元，连续计算，

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.03x, \quad x(0) = 11000, \quad t \neq 1, 2, \dots, 11$$

$$x(n) = x(n^-) + 1000, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, 11$$

在第 1 个月内

$$x(t) = 11000e^{0.03t}, \quad x(1/12) = 11027.53441$$

在第 2 个月内

$$x(t) = 12027.53441 e^{0.03(t-1/12)}, \quad x(2/12) = 12057.64087$$

在第 3 个月内

$$x(t) = 13057.64087 e^{0.03(t-2/12)}, \quad x(3/12) = 13090.32582$$

在第 4 个月内

$$x(t) = 14090.32582 e^{0.03(t-3/12)}, \quad x(4/12) = 14125.59571$$

在第 5 个月内

$$x(t) = 15125.59571 e^{0.03(t-4/12)}, \quad x(5/12) = 15163.45701$$

在第 6 个月内

$$x(t) = 16163.45701 e^{0.03(t-5/12)}, \quad x(6/12) = 16203.91621$$

在第 7 个月内

$$x(t) = 17203.91621 e^{0.03(t-6/12)}, \quad x(7/12) = 17246.97981$$

在第 8 个月内

$$x(t) = 18246.97981 e^{0.03(t-7/12)}, \quad x(8/12) = 18292.65434$$

在第 9 个月内

$$x(t) = 19292.65434 e^{0.03(t-8/12)}, \quad x(9/12) = 19340.94632$$

在第 10 个月内

$$x(t) = 20340.94632 e^{0.03(t-9/12)}, \quad x(10/12) = 20391.86231$$

在第 11 个月内

$$x(t) = 21391.86231e^{0.03(t-10/12)}, \quad x(11/12) = 21445.40888$$

在第 12 个月内

$$x(t) = 22445.40888e^{0.03(t-11/12)}, \quad x(12/12) = 22501.59261$$

年末的存款为：225015926

读者可以比较这些结果，试探不同的存款方式

16.

1) 考虑单位长度的管段，方程为：

$$-k2\pi r \frac{dU}{dr} = q, \quad U(10) = 200, \quad U(20) = 50$$

$$\text{解为: } U(r) = 350 + 150 \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 2} - \frac{150}{\ln 2} \ln r$$

2) 112.2 度

3) 4079 卡

17. 可以用两种方法解决

1) 建立方程，求解

设开始时 4 个人分别处于点 A (1, 1), B (-1, 1), C (-1, -1), D (1, -1)

当 A 的坐标为 A(x,y)时，由对称性得, B(-x,y), A(-x,-y), A(x,-y)

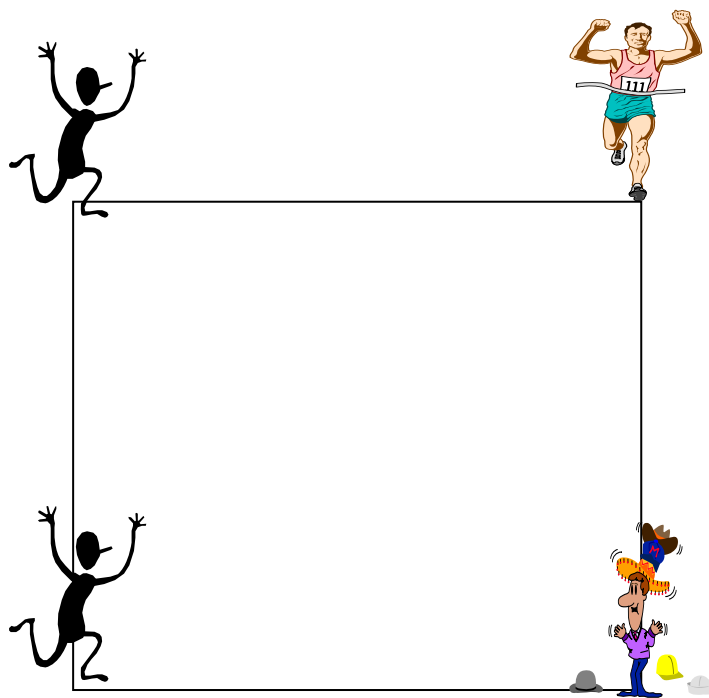
$$\text{方程为: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}, \quad x(1) = 1$$

$$\text{求解得: } \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{其极坐标方程为: } r = \sqrt{2}e^{\pi/4-\theta},$$

2) 利用计算机模拟：根据运动过程逐步模拟。

示意图如下：



建立平面直角坐标系

取时间间隔为  $\Delta t$ , 在  $\Delta t$  间隔中,每个人都沿直线行进, 计算每个人在一时刻  $t$  的下一时刻  $t + \Delta t$  的位置(坐标).设甲追逐乙, $t$ 时刻甲的坐标为 $(x_a, y_a)$ ,乙的坐标为 $(x_b, y_b)$ ,

则甲在  $t + \Delta t$  的坐标为 $(x_a + v \Delta t \cos \alpha, y_a + v \Delta t \sin \alpha)$ ,

其中

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{(x_b - x_a)}{\sqrt{(x_b - x_a)^2 + (y_b - y_a)^2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{(y_b - y_a)}{\sqrt{(x_b - x_a)^2 + (y_b - y_a)^2}}$$

由此得到这一问题的算法为

赋初值:采样间隔  $\Delta t$ ,行进速度  $v$ ,及各点起始位置,终止时刻  $t$ ;

确定循环次数  $n$  ( $\Delta t$  的个数);

$i=1,2,3,4$ (人的编号)循环计算:  $j=1,2,3,\dots,n$  循环计算:

$$x_{i,j+1} = x_{i,j} + \frac{(x_{i+1,j} - x_{i,j})}{\sqrt{(x_{i+1,j} - x_{i,j})^2 + (y_{i+1,j} - y_{i,j})^2}},$$

$$y_{i,j+1} = y_{i,j} + \frac{(y_{i+1,j} - y_{i,j})}{\sqrt{(x_{i+1,j} - x_{i,j})^2 + (y_{i+1,j} - y_{i,j})^2}}$$

分别连接四人各自对应时刻的对应点成一折线,并将它们画在同一图中即四人的行进轨迹。一个程序如下 (这是用 Mathematica 软件编写的程序)

For[k=1,k≤12,k++,

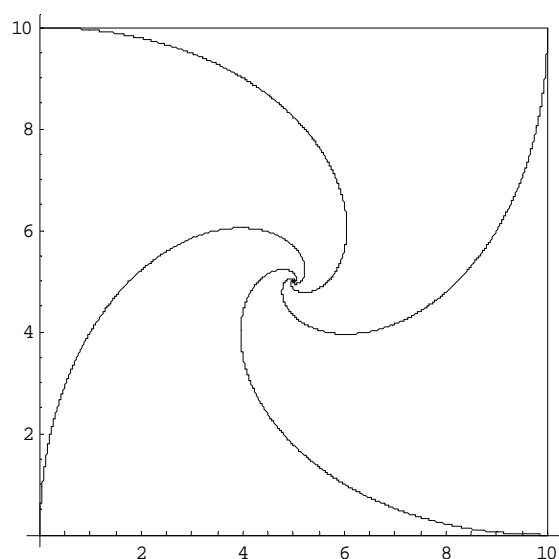
(t=k;dt=0.02;v=1;n=t/dt;

```

robit={{ {0,10}},{ {10,10}},{ {10,0}},{ {0,0}}};
For[j=1,j<=n,j++,
  For[i=1,i<=4,i++,
    xx1=robit[[i,j,1]]; yy1=robit[[i,j,2]];
    If[i!=4,xx2=robit[[i+1,j,1]];
    yy2=robit[[i+1,j,2]],
    xx2=robit[[1,j,1]]; yy2=robit[[1,j,2]]];
    dd=Sqrt[(xx2-xx1)^2+(yy2-yy1)^2]/N;
    xx1=xx1+v*dt*(xx2-xx1)/dd; yy1=yy1+v*dt*(yy2-yy1)/dd;
    robit[[i]]=Append[robit[[i]},{xx1,yy1}]]];
g1=ListPlot[robit[[1]],PlotJoined->True,DisplayFunction->Identity];
g2=ListPlot[robit[[2]],PlotJoined->True,DisplayFunction->Identity];
g3=ListPlot[robit[[3]],PlotJoined->True,DisplayFunction->Identity];
g4=ListPlot[robit[[4]],PlotJoined->True,DisplayFunction->Identity];
g5=ListPlot[{ {0,10},{ 10,10},{ 10,0},{ 0,0}},
  PlotJoined->True,DisplayFunction->Identity];
Show[{g1,g2,g3,g4,g5},DisplayFunction->$DisplayFunction,
  AspectRatio->Automatic)]

```

运行后的结果为：



有兴趣的读者可以讨论 4 个人的速度有差异、多个人相互追逐、按不同的规律研究运动的追逐规律。

18.

利用 Malthus 模型和 Logistic 模型进行讨论，建立方程，确定参数，比较结果。下面给出了两种模型的预测结果，也可以选取其它模型。

Malthus 模型  $\frac{dx}{dt} = rx, x(1800) = 5.308,$

通过一些年份的数据确定参数，解为

$$x(t) = 5.308e^{0.026643(t-1800)}$$

Logistic模型  $\frac{dx}{dt} = rx(M - x), x(1800) = 5.308,$

通过一些年份的数据确定参数，解为

$$x(t) = \frac{998.546}{5.308 + 182.813e^{-0.031551(t-1800)}}$$

比较发现Logistic模型给出的结果较好