

# 問題 1.1

- ① (1) 1階常微分方程式 (2) 2階偏微分方程式 (3) 1階偏微分方程式  
(4) 3階常微分方程式 (5) 2階常微分方程式 (6) 4階偏微分方程式

② (1)  $y = C \cos x \therefore y' = -C \sin x$ . for  $\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{-C \sin x}{C \cos x} = -\tan x \therefore y' + y \tan x = 0$ .  
 $1 = y(0) = C \cdot \cos 0 = C \therefore C = 1 \therefore y = \cos x$

(2)  $\sin y = x - 1 + C e^{-x}$  on  $\sin y = 0$  at  $x = 1$ .  $y' \cos y = 1 - C e^{-x}$  for  
 $\sin y = x - (1 - \cos x^{-1}) = x - y' \cos y \therefore y' \cos y + \sin y = x \therefore y' + \tan y = \frac{x}{\cos y}$ .  
 $x = 0 \text{ at } y = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ to } \frac{5\pi}{6}$ .  $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 0 - 1 + C \therefore C = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \therefore \sin y = x - 1 + \frac{3}{2} e^{-x}$

(3)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{2C(t-1)}{(t-1)^4} = -\frac{2C}{(t-1)^3}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2Ct(t-1)^2 - C^2 \cdot 2(t-1)}{(t-1)^4}$   
 $= \frac{2Ct(t-1) - 2C^2 t}{(t-1)^3} = \frac{2Ct^2 - 2Ct - 2C^2 t}{(t-1)^3} = \frac{-2Ct}{(t-1)^3}$

$\therefore y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2Ct}{(t-1)^3} \cdot \left(-\frac{(t-1)^3}{2C}\right) = t \therefore x(y'^2 - (y')^2) = xt^2 - t^2 = t^2(x-1)$

$= t^2 \cdot \frac{C}{(t-1)^2} = y \therefore y = x(y'^2 - (y')^2)$

$x = 1 + \frac{C}{(t-1)^2}$

$x = 0 \text{ at } y = 0 \text{ to } \pi$ .  $\therefore D = 1 + \frac{C}{(t-1)^2} \therefore C = -(t-1)^2$

$\therefore y = \frac{t^2}{(t-1)^2} (-(t-1)^2) = -t^2$ .  $y = 0 \text{ to } \pi$   $t = 0 \therefore C = -1$ . for

$\begin{cases} x = 1 - \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} \\ y = \frac{-t^2}{(t-1)^2} \end{cases}$

(4)  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ .  $y' = C_1 e^x - C_2 e^{-x}$ .  $y'' = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} = y \therefore y'' - y = 0$

$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0$ ,  $y(1) = C_1 e + C_2 e^{-1} = 1 \therefore C_2 = -C_1 \therefore \frac{C_1 e^2 - C_1}{e} = 1$

$$c_1 = \frac{e}{e^2-1} \therefore c_2 = -\frac{e}{e^2-1} \therefore y = \frac{e}{e^2-1} (e^{2x} - e^{-x})$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (1) \quad cy = x + \frac{c^2}{2} \therefore cy' = 1 \therefore c = \frac{1}{y'} \therefore \frac{y}{y'} = x + \frac{1}{2(y')^2}$$

$$\therefore 2yy' = 2x(y')^2 + 1$$

$$(2) \quad \tan(x+c) = \frac{y}{x} \therefore x+c = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{Differentiate w.r.t } x$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{y'x - y}{x^2} = \frac{xy' - y}{x^2 + y^2} \therefore xy' - y = x^2 + y^2$$

$$(3) \quad y = x^c \therefore \log y = c \log x \therefore c = \frac{\log y}{\log x} \quad \text{Differentiate w.r.t } x$$

$$y = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot y' \log x - (\log y) \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2} \therefore \frac{y'}{y} \log x = \frac{\log y}{x} \therefore y' \cdot x \log x = y \log y$$

$$(4) \quad y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^{2x}$$

$$y' = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} + 2c_2 x e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore y' - y = c_2 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x} \therefore c_2(1+x) = e^{-2x}(y' - y) \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

On differentiating

$$c_2 = -2e^{-2x}(y' - y) + e^{-2x}(y'' - y') = e^{-2x}(-2y' + 2y + y'' - y') = e^{-2x}(y'' - 3y' + 2y)$$

Substituting in (1)

$$(1+x)e^{-2x}(y'' - 3y' + 2y) = e^{-2x}(y' - y) \therefore y'' - 3y' + 2y + xy'' - 3xy' + 2xy - y' + y = 0$$

$$\therefore (1+x)y'' - (3x+4)y' + (2x+3)y = 0$$

$$(5) \quad y = \frac{1}{c_1 x + c_2} + 1 \therefore y - 1 = \frac{1}{c_1 x + c_2} \therefore y' = -\frac{c_1}{(c_1 x + c_2)^2} = -c_1 (y-1)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{y'}{(y-1)^2} = -c_1 \quad \text{Integrate w.r.t } y$$

$$\frac{y''(y-1)^2 - y' \cdot 2(y-1)y'}{(y-1)^4} = 0 \quad \therefore y''(y-1)^2 - 2(y')^2(y-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore (y-1)y'' - 2(y')^2 = 0$$

$$(4) \quad C_1 x^2 + C_2 y^2 = 1 \quad \therefore 2C_1 x + 2C_2 y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore 2C_1 + 2C_2 \{ (y')^2 + y \cdot y'' \} = 0 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$(2) \times x: 2C_1 x + 2C_2 \{ x(y')^2 + x y \cdot y'' \} = 0 \quad \dots (2')$$

$$(2') - (1): 2C_2 \{ x(y')^2 + x y \cdot y'' \} - 2C_2 y y' = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{x(y')^2 + x y y'' = y y'}$$

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$$\text{1) } x \frac{dy}{dx} = -(y+1) \therefore \frac{dy}{y+1} = -\frac{dx}{x} \therefore \log(y+1) = -\log x + c = \log \frac{e^c}{x}$$

$$\therefore y+1 = \frac{e^c}{x} \therefore \underline{y = \frac{e^c}{x} - 1}$$

$$\text{(2) } (y+1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1-x \therefore (y+1)dy = (1-x)dx \therefore \frac{1}{2}(y+1)^2 = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\therefore (y+1)^2 = 2x - x^2 + 2c \therefore \underline{(y+1)^2 = 2x - x^2 + c}$$

$$\text{(3) } \frac{dy}{dx} = (\tan y)(\tan x) \therefore \frac{dy}{\tan y} = \tan x dx \therefore \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx + c \therefore \log \sin y = -\log \cos x + c = \log \frac{e^c}{\cos x}$$

$$\therefore \sin y = \frac{e^c}{\cos x} \therefore \underline{\sin y = \frac{e^c}{\cos x}}$$

$$\text{(4) } xy(1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1+y^2 \therefore \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(1+y^2) = \int \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx + c = \log x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) + c = \log \frac{e^c \cdot x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \log \sqrt{1+y^2} = \log \frac{e^c \cdot x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \therefore \sqrt{1+y^2} = \frac{e^c \cdot x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \therefore 1+y^2 = \frac{(e^c)^2 x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore (1+x^2)(1+y^2) = e^{2c} \cdot x^2 \therefore \underline{(1+x^2)(1+y^2) = c x^2}$$

$$\text{(5) } (1+x)y + 2(1-y)x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \therefore 2(y-1)x \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+1)y$$

$$\therefore \frac{y-1}{y} dy = \frac{x+1}{2x} dx \therefore \left(1 - \frac{1}{y}\right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$\therefore \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{y}\right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx + c \therefore y - \log y = \frac{1}{2} (x + \log x) + c$$

$$\therefore 2y - 2 \log y = x + \log x + 2c \therefore \log x y^2 = 2y - x - 2c \therefore x y^2 = e^{2y-x-2c}$$

$$\therefore x y^2 = e^{-2c} \cdot e^{2y-x} \therefore \underline{x y^2 = c e^{2y-x}}$$

$$\text{(6) } y \frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x^2} e^{y^2} \therefore y e^{-y^2} dy = x e^{x^2} dx \therefore \int y e^{-y^2} dy = \int x e^{x^2} dx + c$$

$$\therefore -\frac{e^{-y^2}}{2} = \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} + c \therefore -e^{-y^2} = e^{x^2} + 2c \therefore \underline{e^{x^2} + e^{-y^2} = c}$$

$$(7) (1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - 1 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{y^2-1} = -\frac{dx}{x^2-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{y-1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \right) dy = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx + c$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{y-1}{y+1} = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x-1}{x+1} + c \quad \therefore \log \frac{y-1}{y+1} = \log e^{2c} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{y-1}{y+1} = e^c \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \therefore \frac{y-1}{y+1} = c \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \therefore (y-1)(x-1) = c(x+1)(y+1)$$

$$\therefore xy - y - x + 1 = c(xy + x + y + 1) = cxy + cx + cy + c$$

$$\therefore xy - y - cx - cy = c + c + x - 1 \quad \therefore \{ (1-c)x - (1+c)y \} = (c+1)x + (c-1)$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{(1+c)x - (1-c)}{(1-c)x - (1+c)} = \frac{x - \frac{1-c}{1+c}}{\frac{1-c}{1+c}x - 1} \quad \therefore y = \frac{x-c}{cx-1}$$

$$(8) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \therefore \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = -\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + c$$

$$\therefore \sin^{-1} y + \sin^{-1} c = 0 \quad \therefore \sin^{-1} y = -\sin^{-1} c \quad \therefore y = \sin(-\sin^{-1} c) = -\sin(\sin^{-1} c) = -c$$

$$\therefore \sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v = c \sqrt{1-y^2} + y \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\therefore x \sqrt{1-y^2} + y \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin c \quad \therefore x \sqrt{1-y^2} + y \sqrt{1-x^2} = c$$

$$\boxed{2} (9) u = y - x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = y' - 1 \quad \therefore 1 + \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 \quad \therefore \frac{du}{u^2-1} = dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{u-1}{u+1} = x + c \quad \therefore \log \frac{u-1}{u+1} = 2x + 2c = \log e^{2c} \cdot e^{2x} \quad \therefore \frac{u-1}{u+1} = e^{2c} \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{u-1}{u+1} = c_1 e^{2x} \quad \therefore \frac{y-x-1}{y-x+1} = c_1 e^{2x} \quad \therefore y-x-1 = c_1 e^{2x} y - c_1 x e^{2x} + c_1 e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore (1-c_1 e^{2x}) y = x+1 - c_1 x e^{2x} + c_1 e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore (1-c_1 e^{2x}) y = x(1-c_1 e^{2x}) + 1 + c_1 e^{2x} \quad \therefore y = x + \frac{1+c_1 e^{2x}}{1-c_1 e^{2x}}$$

$$\therefore y = x + \frac{1+c e^{2x}}{1-c e^{2x}}$$

$$(2) u = x + e^y \text{ எனில் } \frac{du}{dx} = 1 + e^y \cdot y' \therefore \frac{du}{dx} - 1 = u - 1 \therefore \frac{du}{dx} = u \therefore \frac{du}{u} = dx$$

$$\therefore \log u = x + c = \log e^c \cdot e^x \therefore u = e^c \cdot e^x \therefore u = C \cdot e^x \therefore x + e^y = C e^x$$

$$\therefore e^y = C e^x - x \therefore y = \log(C e^x - x)$$

$$(3) u = xy \text{ எனில் } \frac{du}{dx} = y + x y' \therefore x y' = \frac{du}{dx} - y$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{1}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore (1-u) \left\{ \frac{1}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u}{x^2} \right\} = y^2 \therefore (1-u) \frac{1}{x} \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{u(1-u)}{x^2} = y^2$$

$$\therefore x(1-u) \frac{du}{dx} - u(1-u) = u^2 \therefore x(1-u) \frac{du}{dx} = u \therefore \left( \frac{1}{u} - 1 \right) du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \log u - u = \log x + c \therefore \log \frac{u}{x} = u + c \therefore \log y = xy + c \therefore y = e^{xy+c} = e^c \cdot e^{xy}$$

$$\therefore y = C e^{xy}$$

$$(4) u = x - y \text{ எனில் } \frac{du}{dx} = 1 - y' \therefore -\frac{du}{dx} = u \tan x \therefore \frac{du}{u} = -\tan x dx$$

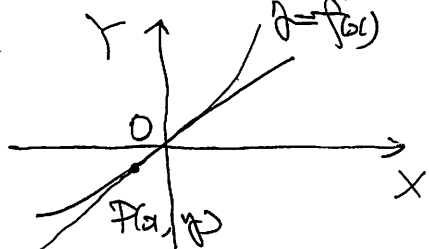
$$\therefore \frac{du}{u} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx \therefore \log u = \log \cos x + c = \log e^c \cdot \cos x \therefore u = e^c \cdot \cos x$$

$$\therefore u = C \cdot \cos x \therefore x - y = C \cos x \therefore y = x - C \cos x$$

$$\boxed{3} u = ax + by + c \text{ எனில் } \frac{du}{dx} = a + b y' \therefore y' = \frac{1}{b} \left( \frac{du}{dx} - a \right)$$

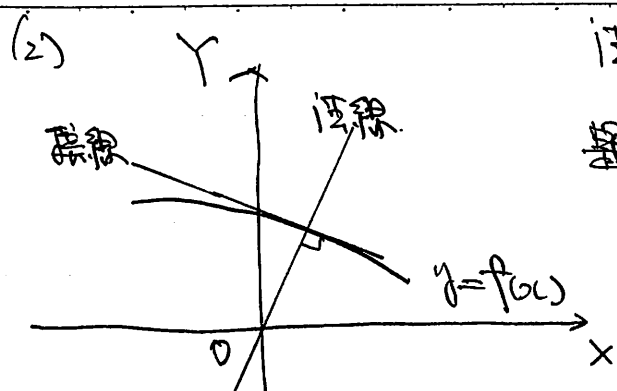
$$\therefore \frac{1}{b} \left( \frac{du}{dx} - a \right) = f(u) \therefore \frac{du}{dx} = b f(u) + a \leftarrow x \in U \Rightarrow y \in V$$

$$\boxed{4} (1) \text{ கோடு } y = f(x) \text{ ன்റെ தொடுகோடு: } Y - y = \frac{dy}{dx} (X - x)$$



$$\text{எனில் } Y - y = \frac{dy}{dx} (X - x) \therefore x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \log y = \log x + c = \log e^c \cdot x \therefore y = e^c \cdot x \therefore y = Cx$$

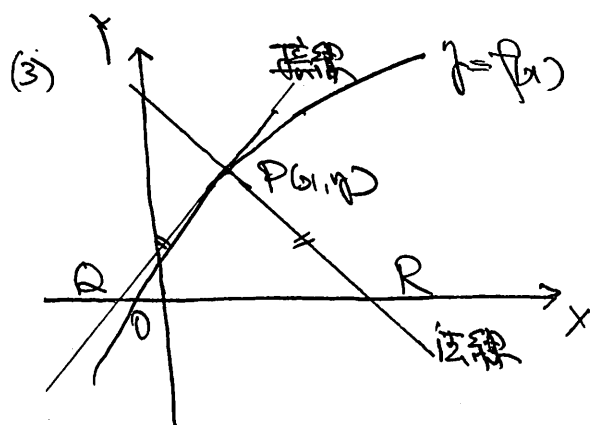


法線方程式:  $Y - y = -\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}(X - x)$

題意より  $0 - y = -\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}(0 - x) \therefore y \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$

$\therefore y dy = -x dx \therefore \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$

$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 2C \therefore \underline{x^2 + y^2 = c}$



法線方程式:  $Y - y = \frac{dy}{dx}(X - x)$

Qの座標:  $(x - \frac{y}{\frac{dy}{dx}}, 0)$

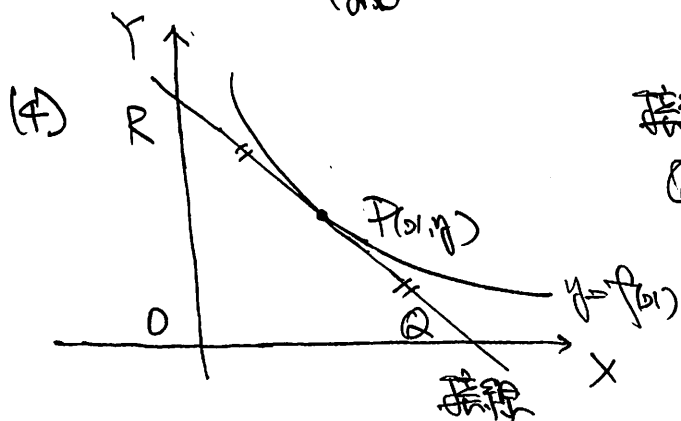
法線方程式:  $Y - y = -\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}(X - x)$

Rの座標  $(x + \frac{dy}{dx} y, 0)$

$\therefore PQ^2 = \left\{ x - \left( x - \frac{y}{\frac{dy}{dx}} \right) \right\}^2 + y^2 = \frac{y^2}{\left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} + y^2$

$PR^2 = \left\{ x - \left( x + \frac{dy}{dx} y \right) \right\}^2 + y^2 = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 y^2 + y^2$

$PQ^2 = PR^2$  より  $\frac{y^2}{\left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 y^2 \therefore \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^4 = 1 \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm 1 \therefore \underline{y = \pm x + C}$



法線方程式:  $Y - y = \frac{dy}{dx}(X - x)$

Qの座標  $(x - \frac{y}{\frac{dy}{dx}}, 0)$ , Rの座標  $(0, y - x \frac{dy}{dx})$

題意より  $x = \frac{x - \frac{y}{\frac{dy}{dx}}}{2} \therefore y = \frac{y - x \frac{dy}{dx}}{2}$

$\therefore y = -x \frac{dy}{dx} \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$

$\therefore \log y = -\log x + C = \log \frac{e^C}{x} \therefore xy = e^C \therefore \underline{xy = c}$

# 習題 1.2.2

$$\square (1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2(\frac{y}{x})}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 則 } y = xv \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\text{代入上式: } v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v}{1+v^2} \therefore x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v}{1+v^2} - v = \frac{2v - v - v^3}{1+v^2} \\ = \frac{v - v^3}{1+v^2} \therefore \frac{1+v^2}{v(1-v^2)} dv = \frac{dx}{x} \therefore \int \left( \frac{1}{v} + \frac{2v}{1-v^2} \right) dv = \log x + c$$

$$\therefore \log v - \log(1-v^2) = \log x + c \therefore \log \frac{v}{1-v^2} = \log e^c \cdot x \therefore \frac{v}{1-v^2} = e^c \cdot x$$

$$\therefore \frac{v}{1-v^2} = cx \therefore \frac{xy}{x^2-y^2} = cx \therefore x^2-y^2 = \frac{1}{c} y \therefore x^2-y^2 = cy$$

$$(2) xy \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 - x^2 \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy} = \frac{(\frac{y}{x})^2 - 1}{\frac{y}{x}} \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 則 } y = xv \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\text{代入上式: } v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v^2 - 1}{v} = v - \frac{1}{v} \therefore x \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{1}{v} \therefore v dv = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} v^2 = -\log x + c \therefore v^2 = -2 \log x + 2c \therefore \frac{y^2}{x^2} = -2 \log x + 2c \therefore \frac{y^2}{x^2} = -2 \log x + c$$

$$\therefore y^2 = x^2 (-2 \log x + c)$$

$$(3) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{y-x} = \frac{1+\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x}-1} \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 則 } y = xv \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ 代入上式}$$

$$\text{得: } v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v+1}{v-1} \therefore x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v+1}{v-1} - v = \frac{v+1-v^2-v}{v-1} = -\frac{v^2-2v-1}{v-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{v-1}{v^2-2v-1} dv = -\frac{dx}{x} \therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(v^2-2v+1) = -\log x + c \therefore \log(v^2-2v-1) = \log \frac{e^{2c}}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore v^2-2v-1 = \frac{e^{2c}}{x^2} \therefore y^2-2xy-x^2 = e^{2c} \therefore x^2+2xy-y^2 = c$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x} \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 則 } y = xv \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ 代入上式:}$$

$$v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = v + \tan v \therefore \frac{\tan v}{\sin v} dv = \frac{dx}{x} \therefore \log \sin v = \log x + c = \log e^c \cdot x$$

$$\therefore \sin v = e^c \cdot x \therefore \sin \frac{y}{x} = cx$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^2 + \frac{y}{x} + 1 \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 則 } y = xv \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ 代入上式:}$$

$$V + x \frac{dV}{dx} = V^2 + V + 1 \quad \therefore \frac{dV}{V^2 + 1} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \tan^{-1} V = \log x + c \quad \therefore V = \tan(\log x + c)$$

$$\therefore y = x \tan(\log x + c)$$

$$(6) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \quad V = \frac{y}{x} \text{ एतक } \frac{dy}{dx} = V + x \frac{dV}{dx} \quad \text{अब इसी तरह } x:$$

$$x + x \frac{dV}{dx} = x + \sqrt{1 + V^2} \quad \therefore \frac{dV}{\sqrt{1 + V^2}} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \log(V + \sqrt{V^2 + 1}) = \log x + c$$

$$\therefore V + \sqrt{V^2 + 1} = e^c \cdot x \quad \therefore \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1} = Cx \quad \therefore y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = Cx^2$$

$$\boxed{2} (1) \text{ दो रेखाएँ } 2x - y - 1 = 0, x - 2y + 3 = 0 \text{ का प्रतिच्छेद बिंदु } (x, y) = \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right). \text{ जो } p = x - \frac{5}{3}, q = y - \frac{7}{3}.$$

$$\text{एतक } x \text{ एत } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dp} \text{ ठीक इसी तरह } \frac{dq}{dp} = \frac{2p - q}{p - 2q} = \frac{2 - \frac{q}{p}}{1 - 2\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)} \quad V = \frac{q}{p} \text{ एतक}$$

$$\frac{dq}{dp} = V + p \frac{dV}{dp} \quad \text{अब इसी तरह } V + p \frac{dV}{dp} = \frac{2 - V}{1 - 2V} \quad \therefore \frac{2V - 1}{2V^2 - 2V + 2} dV = -\frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} \log(2V^2 - 2V + 2) = -\log p + c \quad \therefore \log(2V^2 - 2V + 2) = \log \frac{e^{2c}}{p^2}$$

$$\therefore V^2 - V + 1 = \frac{C}{p^2} \quad \therefore p^2 - pq + q^2 = C \quad \therefore \left(x - \frac{5}{3}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{5}{3}\right)\left(y - \frac{7}{3}\right) + \left(y - \frac{7}{3}\right)^2 = C$$

$$(2) \text{ दो रेखाएँ } 6x - 2y - 3 = 0, 2x + 2y - 1 = 0 \text{ का प्रतिच्छेद बिंदु } (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right). \text{ जो } p = x - \frac{1}{2}, q = y$$

$$p = x - \frac{1}{2}, q = y \text{ एतक } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dp} \text{ ठीक इसी तरह } \frac{dq}{dp} = \frac{6p - 2q}{2p + 2q} = \frac{3p - q}{p + q} = \frac{3 - \frac{q}{p}}{1 + \frac{q}{p}} \quad V = \frac{q}{p} \text{ एतक } \frac{dq}{dp} = V + p \frac{dV}{dp} \quad \text{अब इसी तरह}$$

$$V + p \frac{dV}{dp} = \frac{3 - V}{1 + V} \quad \therefore \frac{V + 1}{V^2 + 2V - 3} dV = -\frac{dp}{p} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(V^2 + 2V - 3) = -\log p + c$$

$$\therefore \log(V^2 + 2V - 3) = \log \frac{e^{2c}}{p^2} \quad \therefore V^2 + 2V - 3 = \frac{C}{p^2} \quad \therefore q^2 + 2pq - 3p^2 = C$$

$$\therefore y^2 + 2y\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 3\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = C$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad x^2 + y^2 = cx \quad \therefore 2x + 2yy' = c \quad \therefore x^2 + y^2 = x(2x + 2yy')$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 2x^2 + 2xyy' \quad \therefore 2xyy' = y^2 - x^2 \quad \text{Divide both sides by } x^2$$

$$2xy \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) = y^2 - x^2 \quad \therefore \frac{y'}{2xy} = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \quad \therefore y' = \frac{2xy}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{Let } v = \frac{y}{x} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \text{Substitute } v = \frac{y}{x}, \quad v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v}{1 - v^2}$$

$$\therefore x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v^2 + v}{1 - v^2} \quad \therefore \frac{v^2 - 1}{v(v^2 + 1)} dv = -\frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \int \left( \frac{2v}{v^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{v} \right) dv = -\log x + c$$

$$\therefore \log(v^2 + 1) - \log v = -\log x + c \quad \therefore x \left( \frac{v^2 + 1}{v} \right) = e^c \quad \therefore x^2 + y^2 = e^c \cdot y$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = cy \quad \text{Put } x=1, y=1 \text{ in } 1^2 + 1^2 = c \cdot 1 \quad \therefore c=2 \quad \therefore \underline{x^2 + y^2 = 2y}$$

# 問題 2.3

□ (1) ①  $y' + 2xy = 0$  である。  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2xy \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -2x dx \therefore \log y = -x^2 + c$   
 $\therefore y = e^c \cdot e^{-x^2} \therefore y = ce^{-x^2}$

②  $y = v e^{-x^2}$  とする。  $y' = \frac{dv}{dx} e^{-x^2} - 2x v e^{-x^2}$  である。  $\frac{dv}{dx} e^{-x^2} - 2x v e^{-x^2} = 0$   
 $e^{-x^2} \frac{dv}{dx} - 2x v e^{-x^2} = 0 \therefore \frac{dv}{dx} = 2x v \therefore v = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$   
 $\therefore y = e^{-x^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c \right) = \underline{\underline{ce^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}}}$

(2) ①  $xy' + y = 0$  である。  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \therefore \log y = -\log x + c = \log \frac{e^c}{x}$   
 $\therefore y = \frac{e^c}{x} \therefore y = \frac{c}{x}$

②  $y = \frac{v}{x}$  とする。  $y' = \frac{v'x - v}{x^2}$  である。  $x \cdot \frac{v'x - v}{x^2} + \frac{v}{x} = \sin x$   
 $x \cdot \frac{v'x - v}{x^2} + \frac{v}{x} = \sin x \therefore v' - \frac{v}{x} + \frac{v}{x} = \sin x \therefore v' = \sin x \therefore v = -\cos x + c$   
 $\therefore y = \underline{\underline{\frac{c - \cos x}{x}}}$

(3) ①  $xy' + 4y = 0$  である。  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = -4y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{4}{x} dx \therefore \log y = -4 \log x + c$   
 $\therefore y = \frac{e^c}{x^4} \therefore y = \frac{c}{x^4}$

②  $y = \frac{v}{x^4}$  とする。  $y' = \frac{v'x^4 - 4x^3 v}{x^8} = \frac{v'}{x^4} - \frac{4v}{x^5}$   
 $x \left( \frac{v'}{x^4} - \frac{4v}{x^5} \right) + \frac{4v}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x^4} \therefore \frac{v'}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^4} \therefore v' = \frac{1}{x}$   
 $\therefore v = \log x + c \therefore y = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x^4} (\log x + c)}}$

(4) ①  $y' \cos x - y \sin x = 0$  である。  $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \sin x \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$   
 $\therefore \log y = -\log \cos x + c \therefore y = \frac{e^c}{\cos x} \therefore y = \frac{c}{\cos x}$

②  $y = \frac{v}{\cos x}$  とする。  $y' = \frac{v' \cos x + v \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$   
 $\cos x \cdot \frac{v' \cos x + v \sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \sin x \cdot \frac{v}{\cos x} = \sin 2x$

$$\therefore V' + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot V - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot V = \sin 2x \quad \therefore V = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + c$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{\cos x} \left( c - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right)$$

(5) ①  $xy' - (x+1)y = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  :  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+1)y$  :  $\frac{dy}{y} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$

$$\therefore \log y = x + \log x + c \quad \therefore y = e^c \cdot x e^x \quad \therefore y = c \cdot x e^x$$

②  $y = V \cdot x e^x$  :  $y' = V' \cdot x e^x + V(e^x + x e^x)$

$$x(x e^x V' + e^x V + x e^x V) - (x+1)x e^x V = x^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 e^x V' + x e^x V + x^2 e^x V - x^2 e^x V - x e^x V = x^2 \quad \therefore V' = e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore V = -e^{-x} + c \quad \therefore y = x e^x (-e^{-x} + c) = c x e^x - x \quad \therefore y = x(c e^x - 1)$$

(6) ①  $xy' - 2y = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  :  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y$  :  $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{2}{x} dx$  :  $\log y = 2 \log x + c$

$$\therefore y = e^c \cdot x^2 \quad \therefore y = c x^2$$

②  $y = V \cdot x^2$  :  $y' = V' \cdot x^2 + 2Vx$  :  $x(V' x^2 + 2Vx) - 2Vx^2 = x^4 e^{-x^2}$  :  $x^3 V' = x^4 e^{-x^2}$  :  $V' = x e^{-x^2}$

$$\therefore V = -\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} + c \quad \therefore y = x^2 \left( c - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2} \right) \quad \therefore y = c x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2}$$

(7) ①  $y' + y \tan x = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -y \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$  :  $\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot dx$

$$\therefore \log y = \log \cos x + c \quad \therefore y = e^c \cdot \cos x \quad \therefore y = c \cdot \cos x$$

②  $y = V \cdot \cos x$  :  $y' = V' \cos x - V \sin x$  :  $V' \cos x - V \sin x + V \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \cos x$  :  $V' = 1$  :  $V = x + c$

$$\therefore y = (x+c) \cos x$$

$$(8) \textcircled{1} (x \log x) y' + y = 0 \in \text{Bernoulli} : (x \log x) \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x \log x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{1}{\log x} dx \therefore \log y = -\log \log x + C = \log \frac{e^C}{\log x} \therefore y = \frac{e^C}{\log x}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{C}{\log x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = \frac{v}{\log x} \quad \text{--- 5行 ---} \quad y' = \frac{v' \log x - v \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{v'}{\log x} - \frac{v}{x (\log x)^2} \quad \text{--- 5行 ---}$$

$$\therefore (x \log x) \left( \frac{v'}{\log x} - \frac{v}{x (\log x)^2} \right) + \frac{v}{\log x} = \log x$$

$$\therefore x \cdot \frac{v'}{\log x} - \frac{v}{\log x} + \frac{v}{\log x} = \log x \therefore v' = \frac{\log x}{x} \therefore v = \frac{1}{2} (\log x)^2 + C$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{\log x} \left( \frac{1}{2} (\log x)^2 + C \right) \therefore y = \frac{C}{\log x} + \frac{1}{2} \log x$$

$$\boxed{2} \textcircled{1} z = y^{-5} \in \text{Bernoulli} \quad z' = -5 y^{-6} \cdot y' \therefore y' = -\frac{1}{5} y^6 \cdot z' \quad \text{--- 5行 ---}$$

$$-\frac{x}{5} y^6 \cdot z' + y = x^3 y^6 \therefore -\frac{x}{5} z' + y^{-5} = x^3 \therefore -\frac{x}{5} z' + z = x^3$$

$$\therefore z' - \frac{5}{x} z = -5x^2 \quad (*)$$

$$\textcircled{2} z' - \frac{5}{x} z = 0 \in \text{Bernoulli} : \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{5}{x} dx \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{5}{x} dx \therefore \log z = 5 \log x + C$$

$$\therefore z = e^C \cdot x^5 \therefore z = C x^5$$

$$\textcircled{3} z = v \cdot x^5 \quad (*) \in \text{Bernoulli} : z' = v' x^5 + 5 v x^4 \quad \text{--- 5行 ---}$$

$$x^5 v' + 5 x^4 v - \frac{5}{x} \cdot v x^5 = -5 x^2 \therefore v' = -5 x^{-3} \therefore v = \frac{-5}{-2} x^{-2} + C$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{5}{2} x^{-2} + C$$

$$\text{--- 5行 ---} \quad z = x^5 \left( \frac{5}{2} x^{-2} + C \right) = C x^5 + \frac{5}{2} x^3 \therefore \frac{1}{y^5} = C x^5 + \frac{5}{2} x^3$$

(2) ①  $z = y^{1-\frac{3}{2}} = y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  とおく  $z' = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot y' \therefore y' = -2y^{\frac{3}{2}} z'$  代入して

$$-2y^{\frac{3}{2}} z' + 2y = 2xy^{\frac{3}{2}} \therefore -2z' + 2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2x \therefore -2z' + 2z = 20x$$

$$\therefore z' - z = -x \dots (*)$$

②  $z' - z = 0$  の解  $\frac{dz}{dx} = z \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = dx \therefore \log z = x + c \therefore z = e^x \cdot e^c \therefore z = ce^x$

③  $z = v \cdot e^x$  (\*) 代入して  $z' = v'e^x + v \cdot e^x$  代入して (\*) へ

$$v'e^x + v \cdot e^x - v \cdot e^x = -x \therefore v' = -x e^{-x}$$

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

よって  $z = e^x (x e^{-x} + e^{-x} + c) = ce^x + x + 1 \therefore \frac{1}{y} = ce^x + x + 1$

(3) ①  $z = y^{1-2} = \frac{1}{y}$  とおく  $z' = -\frac{1}{y^2} y' \therefore y' = -y^2 z'$  代入して

$$-y^2 z' - xy = x e^{-x^2} y^2 \therefore z' + x y^{-1} = -x e^{-x^2} \therefore z' + xz = -x e^{-x^2} \dots (*)$$

②  $z' + xz = 0$  の解  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -xz \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -x dx \therefore \log z = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

$$\therefore z = e^c \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \therefore z = ce^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

③  $z = v \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  (\*) 代入して  $z' = v'e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot v$  代入して (\*)

へ  $v'e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot v + x v \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = -x e^{-x^2} \therefore v' = -x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$v = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + c$$

よって  $z = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + c) = ce^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + e^{-x^2} \therefore \frac{1}{y} = ce^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + e^{-x^2}$

(4) ①  $z = y^{-3} = y^{-2} \cdot y^{-1}$   $\in \mathcal{F}(x)$   $z' = -2y^{-3} \cdot y'$   $\therefore y' = -\frac{y^3}{2} z'$   $\sim$  this is  $\mathcal{F}(x)$ :

$$x(-\frac{y^3}{2} z') + y = y^3 \log x \quad \therefore -\frac{x}{2} z' + y^{-2} = \log x \quad \therefore -\frac{x}{2} z' + z = \log x$$

$$\therefore z' - \frac{2}{x} z = -\frac{2 \log x}{x} \quad \dots (*)$$

②  $z' - \frac{2}{x} z = 0 \in \mathcal{F}(x)$ :  $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{2}{x} z \quad \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{2}{x} dx \quad \therefore \log z = 2 \log x + c = \log e^c \cdot x^2$

$$\therefore z = e^c \cdot x^2 \quad \therefore z = C x^2$$

③  $z = v x^2$   $\dots (*) \in \mathcal{F}(x)$   $z' = v' x^2 + 2xv$   $\sim$  this  $(*)$  is  $\mathcal{F}(x)$ :

$$x^2 v' + 2xv - \frac{2}{x} \cdot v x^2 = -\frac{2 \log x}{x} \quad \therefore v' = -\frac{2 \log x}{x^3}$$

$$\therefore v = -\int \frac{2 \log x}{x^3} dx = -2 \int (\log x) \cdot x^{-3} dx + c$$

$$= -2 \left\{ (\log x) \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-2}\right) - \int \frac{1}{x} \left(-\frac{1}{2} x^{-2}\right) dx \right\} + c$$

$$= \frac{\log x}{x^2} - \int x^{-3} dx + c = \frac{\log x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + c$$

hence  $z = x^2 \left( \frac{\log x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + c \right) = C x^2 + \log x + \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{x^2} = C x^2 + \log x + \frac{1}{2}$

[3] (1)  $z = \sin y \in \mathcal{F}(x)$   $\frac{dz}{dx} = \cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$   $\sim$  this is  $\mathcal{F}(x)$ :

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + xz = 2x \quad \dots (*) \leftarrow \mathcal{F}(x)$$

①  $\frac{dz}{dx} + xz = 0 \in \mathcal{F}(x)$ :  $\frac{dz}{dx} = -xz \quad \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -x dx \quad \therefore \log z = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

$$\therefore z = e^c \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \therefore z = C \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

②  $z = v e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$   $\dots (*) \in \mathcal{F}(x)$   $\frac{dz}{dx} = v' e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + v(-x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}})$

$$\text{This (*) is } \lambda: e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot v' - \cancel{x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot v + \cancel{x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 2x \therefore v' = 2x e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\therefore v = 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + c$$

$$\text{Let } z = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (c + 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}) \therefore z = c e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 2 \therefore \underline{\underline{y = c e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + 2}}$$

$$(2) z = y^2 \text{ and } z' = 2y \cdot y' \text{ This is (*) is } \lambda:$$

$$z' - \frac{1}{x^2} z = e^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}} \quad (*) \leftarrow \text{Simplify}$$

$$\textcircled{1} z' - \frac{1}{x^2} z = 0 \text{ is } \lambda: \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{x^2} \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = x^{-2} dx \therefore \log z = -\frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$\therefore z = e^c \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \therefore z = c e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} z = v \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \text{ (*) is } \lambda: z' = v' e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + v \left( \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \right)$$

$$\text{This (*) is } \lambda: v' e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} v - \frac{1}{x^2} v e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$$

$$\therefore v' = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot e^{x-\frac{1}{x}} = e^x \therefore v = e^x + c$$

$$\text{Let } z = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (c + e^x) \therefore \underline{\underline{y^2 = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (c + e^x)}}$$

$$(3) y^2 = xz \text{ and } 2yy' = z + x \cdot z' \text{ This is (*) is } \lambda:$$

$$x(z + x \cdot z') + (x-1)xz = x^2 e^x \therefore \cancel{xz} + x^2 z' + x^2 z - \cancel{xz} = x^2 e^x$$

$$\therefore x^2 z' + x^2 z = x^2 e^x \therefore z' + z = e^x \quad (*) \leftarrow \text{Simplify}$$

$$\textcircled{1} z' + z = 0 \text{ is } \lambda: \frac{dz}{dx} = -z \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -dx \therefore \log z = -x + c \therefore z = e^c \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore z = c e^{-x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} z = v \cdot e^{-x} \text{ (*) is } \lambda: z' = v' e^{-x} - v e^{-x} \text{ This (*) is } \lambda:$$

$$\cancel{v' e^{-x}} - \cancel{v' e^{-x}} + \cancel{v' e^{-x}} = e^x \therefore v' = e^{2x} \therefore v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c$$

$$1) \text{ 上の } z = e^{-x} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c \right) = ce^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} e^x \quad \therefore y^2 = xz = cxe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} xe^x$$

$$\therefore y^2 = cxe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} xe^x$$

[4] 5.1.1の定理の解  $y_1, z = y - y_1$  とおく。5.1.1の定理より

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + P(x)z + \left\{ \frac{dy_1}{dx} + P(x)y_1 - Q(x)y_1 \right\} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} + P(x)z = 0, \quad \therefore \text{変数分離法による解 } z = ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$$

$$\therefore y = ce^{-\int P(x)dx} + y_1$$

$$\text{特に, 上の(4.2)より } y = ce^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} + x^2 = ce^{-\ln x} + x^2 = \frac{c}{x} + x^2 \quad \therefore y = \frac{c}{x} + x^2$$

[5] 初期条件を考慮する。解の公式より  $y(x) = e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t r(t) dt$  とおく。右辺の

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in [0, \delta], |r(x)| \leq M$  とおく。右辺の

$$\begin{aligned} |y(x)| &\leq e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t |r(t)| dt \leq e^{-x} \int_0^x M e^t dt = M e^{-x} [e^t]_0^x \\ &= M e^{-x} (e^x - 1) \leq M e^{-x} \cdot e^x = M. \end{aligned}$$

# 問題 1.2.4

□ (1) ① 完全性の確認:  $P = \cos x + 2xy$ ,  $Q = x^2$  とおく.  $P_y = 2x$ ,  $Q_x = 2x$   
 $\therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore$  完全

①  $U_x = \cos x + 2xy$  とおく  $U$  を求める.  $U = \int (\cos x + 2xy) dx + w(y) = \sin x + x^2 y + w(y)$

②  $U_y = x^2$  とおく  $x^2 = w'(y)$  とおく.  $x^2 + \frac{dw}{dy} = x^2 \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$

以上より  $U = \sin x + x^2 y$ .  $\therefore \sin x + x^2 y = c$

(2) ① 完全性の確認:  $P = 2x + e^y$ ,  $Q = xe^y$  とおく.  $P_y = e^y$ ,  $Q_x = e^y \therefore P_y = Q_x$   
 $\therefore$  完全

①  $U_x = 2x + e^y$  とおく  $U$  を求める.  $U = \int (2x + e^y) dx + w(y) \therefore U = x^2 + xe^y + w(y)$

②  $U_y = xe^y$  とおく  $xe^y = w'(y)$  とおく.  $xe^y + \frac{dw}{dy} = xe^y \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$

以上より  $U = x^2 + xe^y$ .  $\therefore x^2 + xe^y = c$

(3) ① 完全性の確認:  $P = 2xy$ ,  $Q = 1 + x^2$  とおく.  $P_y = 2x$ ,  $Q_x = 2x \therefore P_y = Q_x$   
 $\therefore$  完全

①  $U_x = 2xy$  とおく  $U$  を求める.  $U = \int 2xy dx + w(y) = x^2 y + w(y)$

②  $U_y = 1 + x^2$  とおく  $1 + x^2 = w'(y)$  とおく.  $x^2 + \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 + x^2 \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 \therefore w(y) = y$

以上より  $U = x^2 y + y$ .  $\therefore x^2 y + y = c$

(4) ① 完全性の確認:  $P = x^3 + 2xy + y$ ,  $Q = y^3 + x^2 + x$  とおく.  $P_y = 2x + 1$ ,

$Q_x = 2x + 1 \therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore$  完全

①  $U_x = x^3 + 2xy + y$  とおく  $U$  を求める.  $U = \int (x^3 + 2xy + y) dx + w(y)$

$$\therefore U = \frac{y^4}{4} + x^2y + yx + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = y^3 + x^2 + x + w'(y) \stackrel{!}{=} 10xy \stackrel{!}{=} 10xy \therefore x^2 + x + \frac{dw}{dy} = y^3 + x^2 + x \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = y^3$$

$$\therefore w(y) = \frac{y^4}{4}$$

$$\text{以上より } U = \frac{y^4}{4} + x^2y + xy + \frac{y^4}{4} \therefore \frac{y^4}{4} + x^2y + xy + \frac{y^4}{4} = c$$

$$\textcircled{5} \textcircled{1} \text{完全性の確認: } P = x^3 + 5xy^2, Q = 5x^2y + 2y^3 \text{ とおく. } P_y = 10xy,$$

$$Q_x = 10xy \therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore \text{完全}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = x^3 + 5xy^2 \text{ とおく } U \text{ を求める: } U = \int (x^3 + 5xy^2) dx + w(y) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5}{2}x^2y^2 + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = 5x^2y + 2y^3 \stackrel{!}{=} w'(y) \stackrel{!}{=} 5x^2y + 2y^3 \therefore 5x^2y + \frac{dw}{dy} = 5x^2y + 2y^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 2y^3 \therefore w(y) = \frac{y^4}{2}$$

$$\text{以上より } U = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{2} \therefore \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5}{2}x^2y^2 + \frac{y^4}{2} = c$$

$$\textcircled{6} \textcircled{1} \text{完全性の確認: } P = y^2 + e^x \sin y, Q = 2xy + e^x \cos y \text{ とおく. } P_y = 2y + e^x \cos y$$

$$Q_x = 2y + e^x \cos y \therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore \text{完全}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = y^2 + e^x \sin y \text{ とおく } U \text{ を求める: } U = \int (y^2 + e^x \sin y) dx + w(y) = xy^2 + e^x \sin y + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = 2xy + e^x \cos y \stackrel{!}{=} w'(y) \stackrel{!}{=} 2xy + e^x \cos y \therefore 2xy + e^x \cos y + \frac{dw}{dy} = 2xy + e^x \cos y$$

$$\therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\text{以上より } U = xy^2 + e^x \sin y \therefore xy^2 + e^x \sin y = c$$

[2] (1)  $\frac{1}{\sin y} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow dx + \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = 0$

① ~~完全微分~~  $P=1, Q=\frac{\cos y}{\sin y}$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}=0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=0 \therefore P_y=Q_x$  ~~完全~~

①  $U_x = 1 \Rightarrow U = x + w(y)$

②  $U_y = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \Rightarrow U = \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = \log \sin y$

以上より  $U = x + \log \sin y = \log(e^x \sin y) \therefore \log(e^x \sin y) = c \therefore e^x \sin y = e^c$

$\therefore e^x \sin y = c$

(2)  $\frac{1}{x^2} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow (\frac{2}{x} + y) dx + x dy = 0$

① ~~完全微分~~  $P=\frac{2}{x}+y, Q=x$   $P_y=1, Q_x=1 \therefore P_y=Q_x$  ~~完全~~

①  $U_x = \frac{2}{x} + y \Rightarrow U = \int (\frac{2}{x} + y) dx = 2 \log x + xy + w(y)$

②  $U_y = x \Rightarrow U = \int x dy = xy + w(y)$

以上より  $U = 2 \log x + xy$   $\therefore xy + 2 \log x = c$

(3)  $e^y \int \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow (ye^y + e^y \cos x) dx + (xe^y + ye^y + e^y \sin x) dy = 0$

① ~~完全微分~~  $P=ye^y + e^y \cos x, Q=xe^y + ye^y + e^y \sin x$   $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}=e^y + e^y \cos x, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=e^y + e^y \sin x$   $\therefore P_y=Q_x$  ~~完全~~

$P_y = e^y + ye^y + e^y \cos x, Q_x = e^y + ye^y + e^y \sin x \therefore P_y=Q_x$  ~~完全~~

①  $U_x = ye^y + e^y \cos x \Rightarrow U = \int (ye^y + e^y \cos x) dx = ye^y \sin x + w(y)$

$\therefore U = ye^y \sin x + w(y)$

$$(2) u_y = x e^x + x y e^y + e^x \sin x \quad \text{Find } u(x, y) \text{ such that } u(0,0) = 0$$

$$x(e^x + y e^y) + e^x \sin x + \frac{dw}{dy} = x e^x + x y e^y + e^x \sin x \quad \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \quad \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\text{Let } u = e^x (x y + \sin x) \quad \therefore e^x (x y + \sin x) = c$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ Find } u(x, y) \text{ such that } \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \left(1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Let } P = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ Find } P_y = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - y(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$Q_x = -\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{-x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\therefore P_y = Q_x \quad \therefore \text{Let } u =$$

$$\textcircled{1} u_x = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ Find } u(x, y) \text{ such that } u = \int \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx + w(y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y} + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} u_y = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \text{ Find } u(x, y) \text{ such that } \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 \quad \therefore w(y) = y$$

$$\text{Let } u = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y} + y \quad \therefore \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y} + y = c$$

$$(5) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} \text{ Find } u(x, y) \text{ such that } x y^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} dx + (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Let } P = x y^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}, Q = (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} \text{ Find } P_y =$$

$$P_y = 3 x y^2 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} + x y^3 \left(-y x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}\right) = (3 x y^2 - x^3 y^4) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}$$

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

$$= (3 x y^2 - x^3 y^4) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}$$

$$\therefore P_y = Q_x \quad \therefore \text{Let } u =$$

①  $U_x = xy^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}$  とおき  $U$  を求める:

$$U = \int xy^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} dx + w(y) = y \left( -e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} \right) + w(y) = -y e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} + w(y)$$

②  $U_y = (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}$  とおき  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} U = w'(y)$  とおく:

$$-e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} - y \left( -y x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} \right) + \frac{dw}{dy} = (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} \quad \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \quad \therefore w(y) = 0$$

よって  $U = -y e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} \quad \therefore y e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}} = c$

③  $u = x^m y^n$  とおき  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} u$  とおく

①  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u = P$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} u = Q$  とおく.  $P = 2x^{m+1} y^{n+1}$ ,  $Q = x^m y^{n+2} - x^{m+2} y^n \quad \therefore P_y = 2(n+1)x^{m+1} y^n$

$$Q_x = m x^{m-1} y^{n+2} - (m+2)x^{m+1} y^n \quad \begin{cases} m=0 \\ -(m+2) = 2(n+1) \end{cases} \quad \therefore m=0, n=-2 \quad \therefore u = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$\oint_C \frac{2x}{y} dx + \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) dy = 0$  とおく.  $P_y = Q_x$  とおく

②  $U_x = \frac{2x}{y}$  とおき  $U$  を求める.  $U = \int \frac{2x}{y} dx + w(y) = \frac{x^2}{y} + w(y)$

③  $U_y = 1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}$  とおき  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} U = w'(y)$  とおく.  $-\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \quad \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 \quad \therefore w(y) = y$

よって  $U = \frac{x^2}{y} + y \quad \therefore \frac{x^2}{y} + y = c$

④ ①  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} u = P$ ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} u = Q$  とおく.  $P = x^{m+1} y^{n+1} + x^m y^{n+2}$ ,  $Q = x^{m+1} y^{n+1} - x^{m+2} y^n$  とおく

$$P_y = (n+1)x^{m+1} y^n + (n+2)x^m y^{n+1}, \quad Q_x = (m+1)x^m y^{n+1} - (m+2)x^{m+1} y^n$$

$$P_y = Q_x \quad \begin{cases} (m+2) = n+1 \\ m+1 = n+2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore m=-1, n=-2 \quad \therefore u = \frac{1}{x y^2}$$

$\oint_C \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy = 0$  とおく

$$\textcircled{2} U_x = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} U_y = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{2x}{y^3} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} \therefore w(y) = \log y$$

$$\text{よって } U = \frac{2}{y} + \log x + \log y \therefore \frac{2}{y} + \log x + \log y = C$$

$$\textcircled{3} P = x^m y^{n+2} - x^{m+1} y^{n+1}, Q = x^{m+2} y^n \text{ と } P_y = (n+2)x^m y^{n+1} - (n+1)x^{m+1} y^n,$$

$$Q_x = (m+2)x^{m+1} y^n \quad P_y = Q_x \text{ と } \begin{cases} m+2=0 \\ m+2=-(n+1) \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m=-1 \\ n=-2 \end{cases} \therefore u = \frac{1}{x y^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right) dx + \frac{x}{y^2} dy = 0 \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = \frac{x}{y^2} \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x}{y^2} \right) = -\frac{2x}{y^3} = \frac{x}{y^2} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\text{よって } U = \log x - \frac{x}{y} \therefore \log x - \frac{x}{y} = C$$

$$\textcircled{4} P = x^{m+2} y^{n+1} + 2x^m y^{n+3}, Q = x^{m+3} y^n + x^{m+1} y^{n+2} \text{ と } P_y = (n+1)x^{m+2} y^n + 2(n+3)x^m y^{n+2},$$

$$Q_x = (m+3)x^{m+2} y^n + (m+1)x^m y^{n+2}$$

$$P_y = Q_x \text{ と } \begin{cases} n+1=m+3 \\ 2(n+3)=m+1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} m-n=-2 \\ m-2n=5 \end{cases} \therefore m=-9, n=-7 \therefore u = \frac{1}{x^9 y^7}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^9 y^7} + \frac{2}{x^9 y^7} \right) dx + \left( \frac{1}{x^6 y^5} + \frac{1}{x^8 y^5} \right) dy = 0 \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{x^9 y^7} + \frac{2}{x^9 y^7} \right) = -\frac{9}{x^{10} y^7}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = x^9 y^6 + 2x^9 y^4 \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^9 y^6 + 2x^9 y^4) = 9x^8 y^6 + 18x^8 y^4$$

$$U = \int (x^9 y^6 + 2x^9 y^4) dx + w(y) = \frac{1}{10} x^{10} y^6 + \frac{2}{10} x^{10} y^4 + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = x^9 y^5 + x^9 y^3 \text{ と } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} U = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^9 y^5 + x^9 y^3) = 5x^9 y^4 + 3x^9 y^2$$

$$x^6y^{-7} + x^{-8}y^{-5} + \frac{dw}{dy} = x^6y^{-7} + x^{-8}y^{-5} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\text{Let } u = -\frac{1}{6x^6y^6} - \frac{1}{4x^8y^4} \therefore \frac{2}{x^6y^6} + \frac{3}{x^8y^4} = c$$

$$\therefore \underline{2x^2 + 3y^2 = cx^8y^6}$$

$$(5) P = x^m y^{n+4} + 2x^{m+4} y^{n+1}, Q = x^{m+5} y^n - 2x^{m+1} y^{n+3} \text{ E.T.C}$$

$$P_y = (n+4)x^m y^{n+3} + 2(m+1)x^{m+4} y^n, Q_x = (m+5)x^{m+4} y^n - 2(m+1)x^m y^{n+3}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} m+4 = -2(m+1) \\ 2(m+1) = m+5 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} 2m+n = -6 \\ m-2n = -3 \end{cases} \therefore m = -3, n = 0 \therefore \underline{u = \frac{1}{x^3}}$$

$$\text{Ex 2. } \left(\frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy\right)dx + \left(x^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x^2}\right)dy = 0 \text{ E.T.C}$$

$$\textcircled{1} u_x = \frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy \text{ E.T.C } u \text{ E.T.C}$$

$$u = \int \left(\frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy\right)dx + w(y) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2}y^4 + x^2y + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} u_y = x^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x^2} \text{ E.T.C } w(y) \text{ E.T.C}$$

$$-2x^{-2}y^3 + x^2 + \frac{dw}{dy} = x^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x^2} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\text{Let } u = -\frac{y^4}{2x^2} + x^2y \therefore x^2y - \frac{y^4}{2x^2} = c \therefore 2x^2y - \frac{y^4}{x^2} = 2c$$

$$\therefore \underline{2x^2y - \frac{y^4}{x^2} = c}$$

$$\boxed{4} \textcircled{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ P \cdot e^{-\int \frac{Q}{P} dx} \right\} = P_y \cdot e^{-\int \frac{Q}{P} dx}$$

$$-\frac{Q}{P} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ Q \cdot e^{-\int \frac{Q}{P} dx} \right\} = Q_x \cdot e^{-\int \frac{Q}{P} dx} + Q \left( -\frac{Q}{P} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{Q}{P} dx} \right)$$

$$= e^{-S_0 \ln \Omega} \{ Q_1 - g(\Omega) Q \} = e^{-S_0 \ln \Omega} \{ Q_1 - Q + P_g \} = P_g \cdot e^{-S_0 \ln \Omega}$$

$$g = \frac{Q_1 - P_g}{Q}$$

↑  
P2: ~~問題3~~ 278.

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ P \cdot e^{S_0 \ln y} \} = P_g \cdot e^{S_0 \ln y} + P (4 \ln y \cdot e^{S_0 \ln y})$$

$$= e^{S_0 \ln y} (P_g + 4 \ln y \cdot P) = e^{S_0 \ln y} (P_g + Q - P_g) = Q \cdot e^{S_0 \ln y}$$

$$4 = \frac{Q - P_g}{P}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ Q \cdot e^{S_0 \ln y} \} \quad \text{for } \text{問題3}$$

$$(3) \text{ for } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} \theta(y) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y} \cdot 2y$$

$$= -y \theta(y) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y}$$

$$\text{for } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2} \theta(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x} \cdot 2x$$

$$= -x \theta(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x}$$

↑  
P2:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (P \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y}) = P_g \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y} + P (-y \theta(y)) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln y} (P_g - y P \cdot \theta(y)) \dots (*)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Q \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x}) = Q_x \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x} + Q (-x \theta(x)) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \ln x} (Q_x - x Q \cdot \theta(x)) \dots (**)$$

$$\therefore \theta(y) = \frac{Q_1 - P_g}{x Q - y P} \quad \text{for } x Q \cdot \theta(x) - y P \cdot \theta(y) = Q_1 - P_g$$

$$\therefore P_g - y P \cdot \theta(y) = Q_1 - x Q \cdot \theta(x) \quad \text{for } (*), (**)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(P e^{-\frac{1}{2}S(x,y)}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Q e^{-\frac{1}{2}S(x,y)}) \quad \text{--- 1.1.3}$$

$$(*) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{S(x,y)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} e^{S(x,y)} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \xi(v) e^{S(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{S(x,y)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} e^{S(x,y)} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y \xi(v) e^{S(x,y)}$$

よ2.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(P \cdot e^{S(x,y)}) &= P_y e^{S(x,y)} + x(Q \xi(v)) \cdot e^{S(x,y)} \\ &= e^{S(x,y)} (P_y + x(Q \xi(v))) \quad \dots (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Q \cdot e^{S(x,y)}) &= Q_x e^{S(x,y)} + y(Q \xi(v)) \cdot e^{S(x,y)} \\ &= e^{S(x,y)} (Q_x + y(Q \xi(v))) \quad \dots (**) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_x - P_y}{xQ - yP} = \xi(v) \text{ となる } x(Q \xi(v)) - y(P \xi(v)) = Q_x - P_y$$

$$\therefore P_y + xQ \xi(v) = Q_x + yP \xi(v) \quad \text{よ2. (*), (**) より}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(P \cdot e^{S(x,y)}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Q \cdot e^{S(x,y)}) \quad \text{よ2. 1.1.3}$$

例 1.1.2:

$$(1) \quad P = \sin y, Q = \cos y \text{ とおく. } P_y = \cos y, Q_x = 0. \text{ よ2 } (Q_x - P_y)/P = -\frac{\cos y}{\sin y} = -\cot y$$

$$\int -\cot y \, dy = -\int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \, dy = -\log \sin y \quad \therefore \mu = e^{-\log \sin y} = \frac{1}{\sin y}$$

$$(2) \quad P = 2x + y^2, Q = x^3 \text{ とおく. } P_y = 2y, Q_x = 3x^2. \text{ よ2 } (Q_x - P_y)/Q = (3x^2 - 2y)/x^3 = \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2y}{x^3}$$

$$\int P dx = \int \frac{2}{x} dx = 2 \log x = \log x^2 \quad \therefore y = e^{-\log x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$(3) P = y + \cos x, Q = x + xy + \sin x \quad P_y = 1, Q_x = 1 + y + \cos x$$

$$\therefore (Q_x - P_y)/P = (1 + y + \cos x - 1)/(y + \cos x) = 1 = \psi \quad \therefore \int \psi dy = \int dy = y$$

$$\therefore y = e^y$$

$$(4) P = y, Q = x^2 + y^2 - x \quad P_y = 1, Q_x = 2x - 1 \quad \therefore (Q_x - P_y)/(xQ - yP)$$

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

$$H(u) = \frac{2}{u} \quad (u = x^2 + y^2) \quad \therefore \int H(u) du = 2 \log u$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(2 \log u)} = e^{-\log u} = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(5) P = xy^3, Q = x^2y^2 - 1 \quad P_y = 3xy^2, Q_x = 2xy^2$$

$$\therefore Q_x - P_y = 2xy^2 - 3xy^2 = -xy^2, \quad xP - yQ = x^2y^3 - x^2y^3 + y = y$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_x - P_y}{xP - yQ} = \frac{-xy^2}{y} = -xy \quad \therefore \xi(v) = -v \quad (v = xy) \quad \therefore \int \xi(v) dv = \int -v dv = -\frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{x^2y^2}{2}}$$

# 習題 1.2.5

□ (1)  $y = x + p x$ . ~~微分~~  $x \frac{dp}{dx} = 1 + x \frac{dp}{dx} + p \therefore x \frac{dp}{dx} = -1$

$\therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x} \therefore p = -\log x + c$ . ~~代入~~  $x(-\log x + c) = y - x$

$\therefore y = x(1 + c - \log x)$

(2)  $x y = x + p \therefore y = 1 + \frac{p}{x}$ . ~~微分~~  $p = \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot x - p$

$\therefore x^2 p = x \frac{dp}{dx} - p \therefore x \frac{dp}{dx} = (x^2 + 1)p \therefore \frac{dp}{p} = (x + \frac{1}{x}) dx$

$\therefore \log p = \frac{x^2}{2} + \log x + c \therefore p = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + \log x + c}$ . ~~代入~~

$e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + \log x + c} = x y - x \therefore \frac{x^2}{2} + \log x + c = \log x + \log(y - 1) \therefore y - 1 = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + c}$

$\therefore y = e^c e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + 1 \therefore y = C e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} + 1$

(3)  $y = \frac{1}{3}(p^3 + 3p^2)$ . ~~微分~~  $p = \frac{1}{3}(3p^2 \frac{dp}{dx} + 6p \frac{dp}{dx})$

$\therefore p = (p^2 + 2p) \frac{dp}{dx} \therefore (p+2) \frac{dp}{dx} = 1 \therefore \frac{1}{2}(p+2)^2 = x + c \therefore x = \frac{1}{2}(p+2)^2 - c$

~~代入~~  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(p+2)^2 - c \\ y = \frac{1}{3}(p^3 + 3p^2) \end{cases}$

(4)  $3xp = y - y^2 p^2 \therefore x = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{y}{p} - y^2 p^2)$ . ~~微分~~

$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{p - y \frac{dp}{dy}}{p^2} - y^2 \frac{dp}{dy} - p(2y) \right) \therefore \frac{y(1 + y p^3)}{p} \frac{dp}{dy} = -2(1 + y p^2)$

$\therefore \frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{2}{y} dy \therefore \log p = -2 \log y + c \therefore p = \frac{e^c}{y^2} \therefore p = \frac{c}{y^2}$

~~代入~~  $x = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{y^3}{c} - c) \therefore y^3 = c(3x + c)$

(5)  $y = xp + x\sqrt{1+p^2}$ . ~~用微分法~~:  $p = p + x \frac{dp}{dx} + \sqrt{1+p^2} + x \cdot \frac{p}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \frac{dp}{dx}$

$$\therefore \frac{p+\sqrt{1+p^2}}{1+p^2} dp = -\frac{1}{x} dx \quad \therefore \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2p}{1+p^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \right\} dp = -\log x + c$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(1+p^2) + \log(p + \sqrt{1+p^2}) = -\log x + c = \log \frac{e^c}{x}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{e^c}{\sqrt{1+p^2} (p + \sqrt{1+p^2})} \quad \therefore x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+p^2} (p + \sqrt{1+p^2})} \quad (e^c \rightarrow c)$$

代入原式:

$$y = (p + \sqrt{1+p^2}) \cdot \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+p^2} (p + \sqrt{1+p^2})} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+p^2}}$$

用这个变数  $t$  替换  $p$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+t^2} (1 + \sqrt{1+t^2})} \\ y = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \end{cases}$$

所以, 上式中的  $t$  消除掉.  $x^2 + y^2 = 2cx$

(6)  $e^{2y} = \frac{1-p}{p^2} e^{4x}$ . ~~用微分法~~  $2y = \log(1-p) - 2\log p + 4x$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2} \log(1-p) - \log p + 2x \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

上式代入原式 ~~用微分法~~:  $p = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{1-p} \frac{dp}{dx} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dx} + 2$

$$\therefore \frac{-(p-2)}{p(p-1)} \frac{dp}{dx} = 2(p-2) \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{p(p-1)} = -2dx$$

$$\therefore \int \left\{ \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{1}{p} \right\} dp = -2x + c \quad \therefore \log(p-1) - \log p = -2x + c$$

$$\therefore \log \frac{p}{p-1} = 2x - c \quad \therefore \frac{p}{p-1} = c_1 e^{2x} \quad (e^c \rightarrow c_1) \quad \therefore p = c_1 e^{2x} (p-1)$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{c_1 e^{2x}}{c_1 e^{2x} - 1} \quad \text{用 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 代入}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\gamma &= \log\left(1 - \frac{c_1 e^{2x}}{c_1 e^{2x} - 1}\right) - 2 \log \frac{c_1 e^{2x}}{c_1 e^{2x} - 1} + 4x \\
 &= \log \frac{1 - c_1 e^{2x}}{(c_1 e^{2x})^2} + 4x = \log \frac{1 - c_1 e^{2x}}{c_1^2 e^{4x}} + \log e^{4x} = \log \frac{1 - c_1 e^{2x}}{c_1^2} \\
 \therefore e^{2\gamma} &= \frac{1 - c_1 e^{2x}}{c_1^2} \quad \therefore e^{2\gamma} = \frac{1}{c_1^2} - \frac{1}{c_1} e^{2x}
 \end{aligned}$$

[2] (1)  $p^2 + 5\gamma p + 6\gamma^2 = (p+2\gamma)(p+3\gamma)$ .  $p+2\gamma=0$  or  $\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = -2\gamma \therefore \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} = -2dx$

$\therefore \log \gamma = -2x + C_1 \therefore \gamma = e^{C_1} e^{-2x} \therefore \gamma = C_1 e^{-2x}$ . -b.  $p+3\gamma=0$  or  $\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = -3\gamma$

$\therefore \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} = -3dx \therefore \log \gamma = -3x + C_2 \therefore \gamma = e^{C_2} e^{-3x} \therefore \gamma = C_2 e^{-3x}$ .  $\therefore \gamma \perp \gamma$ .

$(\gamma - C_1 e^{-2x})(\gamma - C_2 e^{-3x}) = 0$

(2)  $x^2 p^2 + 3x\gamma p + 2\gamma^2 = (xp+2\gamma)(xp+\gamma)$   $xp+2\gamma=0$  or  $\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = -\frac{2\gamma}{x}$

$\therefore \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} = -\frac{2}{x} dx \therefore \log \gamma = -2 \log x + C_1 \therefore \gamma = \frac{C_1}{x^2} \therefore \gamma = \frac{C_1}{x^2}$

-b.  $xp+\gamma=0$  or  $\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = -\frac{\gamma}{x} \therefore \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} = -\frac{dx}{x} \therefore \log \gamma = -\log x + C_2 \therefore \gamma = \frac{C_2}{x}$

$\therefore \gamma = \frac{C_2}{x}$ .  $\therefore \gamma \perp \gamma$ .  $(\gamma - \frac{C_1}{x^2})(\gamma - \frac{C_2}{x}) = 0$

(3)  $x^2 p^2 + x\gamma(1+\gamma)p + \gamma^3 = (xp+\gamma)(xp+\gamma^2)$ .  $xp+\gamma=0$  or  $\gamma = \frac{C_1}{x}$  (12a)

$\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $xp+\gamma^2=0$  or  $\frac{d\gamma}{dx} = -\frac{\gamma^2}{x} \therefore -\frac{d\gamma}{\gamma^2} = \frac{dx}{x} \therefore \frac{1}{\gamma} = \log x + C_2$

$\therefore \gamma = \frac{1}{\log x + C_2}$ .  $\therefore \gamma \perp \gamma$ .  $(\gamma - \frac{C_1}{x})(\gamma - \frac{1}{\log x + C_2}) = 0$

(4)  $p(p+\gamma) = x(x+\gamma) \therefore p^2 + p\gamma - x^2 - x\gamma = 0 \therefore (p-x)(p+x) + \gamma(p-x) = 0$

$$\therefore (p-x)(p+x+y)=0 \quad p-x=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx}=x \therefore y=\frac{x^2}{2}+c_1$$

$$\rightarrow b. \quad p+x+y=0 \text{ or } y'+y=-x \leftarrow \text{1st order linear (*)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y'+y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx}=-y \therefore \frac{dy}{y}=-dx \therefore \ln y=-x+c \therefore y=e^c \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore y=c_2 e^{-x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y=U \cdot e^{-x} \text{ (*)} \text{ then } y'=U'e^{-x}+U(-e^{-x}) \text{ then (*)} \text{ is } U'e^{-x}-Ue^{-x}=-x$$

$$U'e^{-x}-Ue^{-x}=-x \therefore U'=-xe^x \therefore U=-\int x e^x dx + c_2$$

$$\therefore U=-\left(xe^x - \int e^x dx\right) + c_2 = -xe^x + e^x + c_2$$

$$\therefore y=e^{-x}(-xe^x + e^x + c_2) = -x + 1 + c_2 e^{-x}$$

$$\text{Let } (y - \frac{x^2}{2} - c)(y - 1 + x - c e^{-x}) = 0$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad (a) \quad \text{with } p = p + x \frac{dp}{dx} + f(p) \frac{dp}{dx} \text{ then}$$

$$(x+f(p)) \frac{dp}{dx} = 0 \therefore x+f(p)=0 \text{ or } \frac{dp}{dx}=0 \text{ or } p=c \text{ (constant)}$$

$$\text{then with } y = c(x+f(c)) \text{ or } y = c(x+f(c))$$

$$\text{To find } y = c(x+f(c))$$

$$(b) \quad p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} / \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-f'(t) - t f''(t) + f'(t)}{-f''(t)} = t \text{ for } x = -f'(p)$$

$$y = -p f'(p) + f(p) \text{ then } y = x p + f(p) \text{ or } y = x p + f(p) \text{ then } t = p = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{Let } x = -f'(t) \text{ then } y = -t f'(t) + f(t) \text{ then } t = p = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{To find } y = -t f'(t) + f(t) \text{ then } y = x p + f(p) \text{ then } t = p = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

(1) 一般解  $y = cx - \log c$ . 特異解  $f(t) = -\log t$   $\varepsilon \delta < \varepsilon$   $f'(t) = -\frac{1}{t}$ .  $\delta > 2$ .

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t} \\ y = 1 - \log t = 1 + \log \frac{1}{t} \end{cases} \therefore y = 1 + \log x$$

(2) 一般解  $y = cx + \sqrt{1+c^2}$ . 特異解  $f(t) = \sqrt{1+t^2}$   $\varepsilon \delta < \varepsilon$   $f'(t) = 2t \left( \frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$   
 $= \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ .  $\delta > 2$ .  $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \\ y = -\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + \sqrt{1+t^2} = \frac{-t^2 + 1 + t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$

$$1 - x^2 = 1 - \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1+t^2-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \therefore \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

(3) 一般解  $y = cx + c^2$ . 特異解  $f(t) = t^2$   $\varepsilon \delta < \varepsilon$   $f'(t) = 2t$ .  $\delta > 2$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2t \\ y = -2t^2 + t^2 \end{cases} \therefore y = -t^2 = -\frac{1}{4}(-2t)^2 = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 \therefore y = -\frac{x^2}{4}$$

(4) 一般解  $y = cx + \frac{1}{c}$ . 特異解  $f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$   $\varepsilon \delta < \varepsilon$   $f'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2}$ .  $\delta > 2$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{t^2} \\ y = \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{2}{t} \end{cases} \therefore y^2 = \frac{4}{t^2} = 4x \therefore y^2 = 4x$$

# P1.2.6

$$\boxed{1} \quad a) \quad y''' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \therefore y'' = \log x + C_1, \quad y' = x \log x - x + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = \int x \log x dx - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} x^2 + C_2 x + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \log x dx = x(x \log x - x) - \int (x \log x - x) dx = x^2 \log x - x^2 - \int x \log x dx + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2 \int x \log x dx = x^2 \log x - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \therefore \int x \log x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\text{Hence } y = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 + C_1 x^2 + C_2 x + C_3 \quad \left( \frac{C_1}{2} \rightarrow C_1 \right)$$

$$(2) \quad p = y' \in \mathbb{R} \quad y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \int 2 \cdot 5 \pi \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 2e^x$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{dp}{dx} = -p \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{p} = -dx \quad \therefore \log p = -x + C = \log e^C \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore p = e^C \cdot e^{-x} \quad \therefore p = C e^{-x} \quad \text{Hence } p = C e^{-x} \quad \int 2 \cdot 5 \pi \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 2e^x$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -e^{-x} \cdot C + e^{-x} \frac{dC}{dx} \quad \text{Hence } \int 2 \cdot 5 \pi \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 2e^x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dC}{dx} = 2e^{2x} \quad \therefore C = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) + C_1 = e^{2x} + C_1 \quad p = e^{-x} (e^{2x} + C_1)$$

$$\therefore y' = e^x + C_1 e^{-x} \quad \therefore y = e^x - C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 \quad \therefore y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 + e^x$$

$$(3) \quad p = y' \in \mathbb{R} \quad y \in \mathbb{R} \quad p \in \mathbb{R} \quad y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} \quad \text{Hence } \int 2 \cdot 5 \pi \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore y p \frac{dp}{dy} = -(p^2 + 1) \quad \therefore \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} dp = -\frac{dy}{y} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2p}{p^2 + 1} dp = -\log y + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(p^2 + 1) = -\log y + C \quad \therefore \log(p^2 + 1) = -2 \log y + 2C = \log \frac{e^{2C}}{y^2}$$

$$\therefore p^2 + 1 = \frac{e^{2C}}{y^2} \quad \therefore p^2 = \frac{C_1}{y^2} - 1 \quad \therefore p^2 = \frac{C_1 - y^2}{y^2} \quad \therefore p = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C_1 - y^2}}{y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C_1 - y^2}}{y} \quad \therefore \frac{y}{\sqrt{C_1 - y^2}} dy = \pm dx \quad \therefore \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{C_1 - y^2}} dy = \pm x + C_2$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{C_1 - y^2} = \pm x + C_2 \quad \therefore \sqrt{C_1 - y^2} = \mp x + C_2 \quad \therefore C_1 - y^2 = x^2 \mp 2C_2 x + C_2^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 72Cx + (C_1 + C_2^2) \quad \therefore \underline{x^2 + y^2 = C_1x + C_2}$$

(4)  $p = y'$  எனில்  $y \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{R}$  எனில்

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy} \quad \text{This is the case} \quad y p \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = 2p$$

$$\therefore y p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2 + 2p \quad \therefore y \frac{dp}{dy} = p + 2 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{p+2} = \frac{dy}{y} \quad \therefore \log(p+2) = \log y + c$$

$$\therefore p+2 = e^c \cdot y \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = C_1 y - 2 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{C_1 y - 2} = dx \quad \therefore \frac{1}{C_1} \log(C_1 y - 2) = x + C_2$$

$$\therefore \log(C_1 y - 2) = C_1 x + C_1 C_2 \quad \therefore C_1 y - 2 = e^{C_1 x + C_1 C_2} \quad \therefore y = \frac{e^{C_1 C_2}}{C_1} e^{C_1 x} + \frac{2}{C_1}$$

$$\therefore \underline{y = C e^{C_1 x} + \frac{2}{C_1}}$$

(5)  $p = y'$  எனில்  $p \frac{dp}{dx} = 1 \quad \therefore p dp = dx \quad \therefore \frac{p^2}{2} = x + C \quad \therefore p^2 = 2x + 2C \quad \therefore p^2 = 2x + C_1$

$$\therefore y'' = \pm \sqrt{2x + C_1} \quad \therefore y' = \pm \frac{1}{3} (2x + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \quad \therefore \underline{y = \pm \frac{1}{15} (2x + C_1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C_2 x + C_3}$$

(6)  $p = y'$  எனில்  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$ . This is the case:  $\frac{dp}{dx} + 2p = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = -2p$

$$\therefore \frac{dp}{p} = -2dx \quad \therefore \log p = -2x + C_1 \quad \therefore p = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-2x} \quad \therefore y'' = C_1 e^{-2x}$$

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{C_1}{2} e^{-2x} + C_2 \quad \therefore y = \frac{C_1}{4} e^{-2x} + C_2 x + C_3 \quad \therefore \underline{y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x + C_3}$$

(7)  $p = y'$  எனில்  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$ . This is the case:  $\frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p \quad \therefore \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4} p$

$$\text{And } 2 \frac{dp}{dx} \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ and } 2 \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} p \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{p}{2} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = \int \frac{p}{2} dp = \frac{p^2}{4} + C_1 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}} \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}} = \pm \frac{x}{2} + C_2 \quad \therefore \log(p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}) = \pm \frac{x}{2} + C_2 = \log e^{C_2} \cdot e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\therefore p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4c_1} = e^{c_2} \cdot e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4c_1})(p - \sqrt{p^2 + 4c_1}) = p^2 - (p^2 + 4c_1) = -4c_1 \text{ Traze } \textcircled{1} \& \textcircled{2}$$

$$p - \sqrt{p^2 + 4c_1} = -\frac{4c_1}{e^{c_2}} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \& \therefore 2p = e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} - 4c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} \therefore y'' = \frac{e^{c_2}}{2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} - 2c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\therefore y' = \pm e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} \pm 4c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} + c_3$$

$$\therefore y = \pm 2e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} \pm 8c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} + c_3 x + c_4 \therefore y = c_1 e^{\frac{x}{2}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + c_3 x + c_4$$

$$(\text{8}) p = y'' \text{ Traze } y''' = \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} \text{ Traze } \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p - 1 \text{ Traze } \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p - 1 \text{ Traze } \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{p-1}^2 + c_1$$

$$2 \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = 2(p-1) \frac{dp}{dx} \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = 2(p-1) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = 2 \int (p-1) dp + c_1 = (p-1)^2 + c_1 \therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dp}{\sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}} = \pm 1 \therefore \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}} = \pm x + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}} \xrightarrow{q=p-1} \int \frac{dq}{\sqrt{q^2 + c_1}} = \log(q + \sqrt{q^2 + c_1})$$

$$= \log(p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1})$$

$$\therefore \log(p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}) = \pm x + c_2 = \log e^{c_2} \cdot e^{\pm x}$$

$$\therefore p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1} = e^{c_2} \cdot e^{\pm x} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$(p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1})(p-1 - \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}) = (p-1)^2 - (p-1)^2 - c_1 = -c_1$$

$$\therefore p-1 - \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1} = -c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp x} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ 例. } z(p-1) = e^{c_2} e^{\pm x} - c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp x}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{e^{c_2}}{2} e^{\pm x} - \frac{c_1 e^{-c_2}}{2} e^{\mp x} + 1 \quad \therefore y'' = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + 1$$

$$\therefore y' = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x} + x + c_3 \quad \therefore y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c_3 x + c_4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 例. } \int_0^x \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = y' \quad (x \geq 0). \quad \text{また } x \geq 0 \text{ かつ } y'' = \sqrt{1+(y')^2}.$$

$$y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ の条件を考慮する.}$$

$$p = y' \text{ とおくと } y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}. \quad \text{また } y'' = \sqrt{p^2+1} \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2+1}} = dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2+1}} = x + c_1 \quad \therefore \log(p + \sqrt{p^2+1}) = x + c_1 \quad \therefore p + \sqrt{p^2+1} = e^{c_1} e^x \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore (p + \sqrt{p^2+1})(p - \sqrt{p^2+1}) = p^2 - (p^2+1) = -1$$

$$\therefore p - \sqrt{p^2+1} = -\frac{1}{p + \sqrt{p^2+1}} = -e^{-c_1} e^{-x} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ 例. } z p = e^{c_1} e^x - e^{-c_1} e^{-x} \quad \therefore y' = \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} e^x - \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} e^x + \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} e^{-x} + c_2 \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ 例. } \begin{cases} \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} + \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} + c_2 = 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \\ \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} - \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 例. } e^{c_1} = e^{-c_1} \quad \therefore c_1 = -c_1 \quad \therefore c_1 = 0. \quad \text{また } \textcircled{3} \text{ 例. } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + c_2 = 1 \quad \therefore c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{したがって } y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

# PAER 1.3.1

$$\text{I} \quad (1) \quad c_1(1+x+3x^2) + c_2(1+2x-x^3) + c_3(-2-4x+x^2-x^3) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(c_1+c_2-2c_3) + (c_1+2c_2-4c_3)x + (3c_1+c_3)x^2 + (-c_2-c_3)x^3 = 0. \quad \text{係數比較}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1+c_2-2c_3=0 \\ c_1+2c_2-4c_3=0 \\ 3c_1+c_3=0 \\ c_2+c_3=0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore c_1=c_2=c_3=0$$

1.2.2.1

$$(2) \quad c_1(1+x+3x^2) + c_2(1+2x-x^3) + c_3(1+3x-3x^2-2x^3) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(c_1+c_2+c_3) + (c_1+2c_2+3c_3)x + (3c_1-3c_3)x^2 + (-c_2-2c_3)x^3 = 0 \quad \text{係數比較}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1+c_2+c_3=0 \\ c_1+2c_2+3c_3=0 \\ c_1-c_3=0 \\ c_2+2c_3=0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} c_1-c_3=0 \\ c_2+2c_3=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } c_3=t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -2t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad t=1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_1=c_3=1, c_2=-2. \quad \text{1.2.2.1}$$

$$\text{PAER}, \quad 1+3x-3x^2-2x^3 = -(1+x+3x^2) + 2(1+2x-x^3)$$

$$(3) \quad c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + c_3 x^2 e^x = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2) e^x = 0 \quad \therefore c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 = 0$$

$$x=0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_1=0. \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_2 x + c_3 x^2 = 0. \quad x=1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_2 + c_3 = 0, \quad -c_2 + c_3 = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } c_2=c_3=0 \quad \therefore c_1=c_2=c_3=0 \quad \therefore \text{1.2.2.1}$$

$$(4) \quad c_1 + c_2 \sin x + c_3 \sin^2 x = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x=0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_1=0. \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_2 \sin x + c_3 \sin^2 x = 0.$$

$$x=\pi/2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad c_2 + c_3 = 0, \quad -c_2 + c_3 = 0. \quad \therefore c_2=c_3=0 \quad \therefore c_1=c_2=c_3=0 \quad \therefore \text{1.2.2.1}$$

[2] (1)  $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 x^3 + C_2 |x|^3 = 0$  for  $\lambda = \pm 1$  only.  $C_1 + C_2 = 0, -C_1 + C_2 = 0$   
 $\therefore C_1 = C_2 = 0$  for  $y_1, y_2$  are linearly independent.

(2)  $\lambda \geq 0$  only for  $\overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} x^3 & x^3 \\ 3x^2 & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 3x^5 - 3x^5 = 0$

$\lambda < 0$  only for  $\overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} x^3 & -x^3 \\ 3x^2 & -3x^2 \end{vmatrix} = -3x^5 - (-3x^5) = 0$

for  $\lambda = 0$  only  $\overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = 0$ .

[3] (1)  $y = x^m$  for  $\lambda$ .  $y' = mx^{m-1}$ ,  $y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$ . This is Euler's equation:  
 $x^2 \cdot m(m-1)x^{m-2} + x \cdot m x^{m-1} - 2x^m = 0 \therefore (m^2 - 2)x^m = 0 \therefore m = \pm \sqrt{2}$ . for  $y_1 = x^{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  
 $y_2 = x^{-\sqrt{2}}$  are linearly independent.  $y_1/y_2 = x^{2\sqrt{2}}$  is not a constant.  $\therefore$  general solution  $y = C_1 x^{\sqrt{2}} + C_2 x^{-\sqrt{2}}$

(2)  $y = x^m$  for  $\lambda$ .  $y' = mx^{m-1}$ ,  $y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$ . This is Euler's equation:

$x^2 \cdot m(m-1)x^{m-2} + 4x \cdot m x^{m-1} - 4x^m = 0 \therefore (m^2 + 3m - 4)x^m = 0 \therefore m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0$   
 $\therefore (m+4)(m-1) = 0 \therefore m = 1, -4$ . for  $y_1 = x$ ,  $y_2 = x^{-4}$  are linearly independent.  $y_1/y_2 = x^5$  is not a constant.  
 $\therefore$  general solution  $y = C_1 x + C_2/x^4$ .

[4] (1)  $P = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y_1 = x^2$ . for  $\int P dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \log x \therefore \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int P dx} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^4} e^{-\log x} dx$   
 $= \int \frac{dx}{x^5} = \frac{1}{-5+1} x^{-5+1} = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-4} \therefore y_2 = x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} x^{-4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-2}$

$\therefore y = C_1 x^2 - \frac{C_2}{4} x^{-2} \therefore y = C_1 x^2 + C_2/x^2$  ( $-\frac{C_2}{4} \rightarrow C_2$ )

(2)  $P = -\frac{x+1}{x} = -1 - \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y_1 = e^x$ . for  $\int P dx = -x - \log x$

$\therefore \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int P dx} dx = \int e^{-2x} \cdot e^{x+\log x} dx = \int x e^{-x} dx = x(-e^{-x}) - \int (-e^{-x}) dx$

$= -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} = -(x+1)e^{-x} \therefore y_2 = e^x \{-(x+1)e^{-x}\} = -(x+1)$

$\therefore y = C_1 e^x - C_2(x+1) \therefore y = C_1(x+1) + C_2 e^x$  ( $C_1 \rightarrow C_2, -C_2 \rightarrow C_1$ )

$$(3) P = -\frac{5}{x}, f_1 = x^3 \quad \int_2 \int P dx = -5 \log x = -\log x^5 \therefore e^{\int P dx} = e^{\log x^5} = x^5$$

$$\therefore y_2 = x^3 \cdot \int x^{-6} \cdot x^5 dx = x^3 \left( \frac{dx}{x} \right) = x^3 \cdot \log|x| \therefore \underline{y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^3 \log|x|}$$

# 習題 1.3.2

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$$\square (1) \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 8 = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 2) = 0 \therefore \lambda = -2, 4 \therefore y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{4x}$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = (\lambda - 3)^2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 3 \text{ (重解)} \therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{3x}$$

$$(3) \lambda^2 + \lambda = \lambda(\lambda + 1) = 0 \therefore \lambda = -1, 0 \therefore y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-x} \therefore y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$(4) \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)^2 + 1 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 1 \pm i \therefore y = e^x (C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$$

$$(5) \lambda^2 + 3 = 0 \therefore \lambda = \pm \sqrt{3}i \therefore y = e^0 (C_1 \sin \sqrt{3}x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{3}x) \therefore y = C_1 \sin \sqrt{3}x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{3}x$$

$$(6) \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 2)^2 + 2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}i \therefore y = e^{2x} (C_1 \sin \sqrt{2}x + C_2 \cos \sqrt{2}x)$$

$$\square (1) u = \log x \in \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{du}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{du} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{du} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{du} \left( \frac{dy}{du} \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \quad \text{代入 (5) 中:}$$

$$x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \right) - x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{du} - 3y = 0 \therefore \frac{d^2y}{du^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{du} - 3y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \therefore \lambda = -1, 3 \therefore y = C_1 e^{-u} + C_2 e^{3u}$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{-\log x} + C_2 e^{3\log x} = \underline{C_1/x + C_2 x^3}$$

$$(2) u = \log x \in \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \quad (1) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 代入 (5) 中: } \frac{d^2y}{du^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{du} + 5y = 0 \therefore \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2 \pm i \therefore y = C_1 e^{2u} \sin u + C_2 e^{2u} \cos u \therefore y = \underline{C_1 x^2 \sin \log x + C_2 x^2 \cos \log x}$$

$$(3) u = \log x \in \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C} \quad (1) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 代入 (5) 中: } \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{du} + 4y = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = (\lambda + 2)^2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = -2 \text{ (重解)} \therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 u) e^{-2u}$$

$$\therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 \log x) e^{-2\log x} = \underline{(C_1 + C_2 \log x) / x^2}$$

(4)  $y = \log x$  とき (1) の変数分離形は  $\frac{d^2 y}{du^2} + 6 \frac{dy}{du} + 11y = 0$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 11 = (\lambda + 3)^2 + 2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = -3 \pm \sqrt{2}i \therefore y = e^{-3u} (C_1 \sin \sqrt{2}u + C_2 \cos \sqrt{2}u)$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-3 \log x} (C_1 \sin(\sqrt{2} \log x) + C_2 \cos(\sqrt{2} \log x)) = \underline{\underline{(C_1 \sin(\sqrt{2} \log x) + C_2 \cos(\sqrt{2} \log x)) / x^3}}$$

# 例 1.3.3

□ 推測特解  $y_0$  的形式。

$$(1) y_0 = a_0 x^2 + a_1 x + a_2 \quad (2) y_0 = a e^x \quad (3) y_0 = (a_0 x + a_1) e^{-x}$$

$$(4) y_0 = a \sin x + b \cos x \quad (5) y_0 = a e^x \sin x + b e^x \cos x$$

$$(6) 2e^{3x} \rightarrow a e^{3x}, \sin x \rightarrow b \sin x + c \cos x \therefore y_0 = a e^{3x} + b \sin x + c \cos x$$

$$(7) 6x \rightarrow a_0 x + a_1, 8e^{2x} \text{ 基本解 } y = e^{2x} \text{ 与 } 6x \text{ 不重合 } 8e^{2x} \rightarrow b x e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore y_0 = a_0 x + a_1 + b x e^{2x}$$

$$(8) y_0 = a_0 x^2 + a_1 x + a_2 \quad (9) y_0 = (a_0 x + a_1) e^x \sin 2x + (b_0 x + b_1) e^x \cos 2x$$

$$(10) \cos 2x \rightarrow a \sin 2x + b \cos 2x, 5x \rightarrow cx + d \therefore y_0 = a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x + cx + d$$

$$(11) \text{ 基本解 } e^{-x} \text{ 与 } 2x \text{ 重合 } 2x \rightarrow x(a_0 x + a_1), 3 \cos x \rightarrow b_1 \sin x + b_2 \cos x,$$

$$e^{-x} \text{ 基本解 } e^{-x} \text{ 与 } e^{-x} \text{ 重合 } e^{-x} \rightarrow c x e^{-x} \text{ 以上}$$

$$y_0 = x(a_0 x + a_1) + (b_1 \sin x + b_2 \cos x) + c x e^{-x}$$

$$\square (1) \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 8 = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 4) = 0 \therefore \lambda = -2, -4. \text{ 基本解 } y_1 = e^{-2x}, y_2 = e^{-4x}$$

$$\text{故 } W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & e^{-4x} \\ -2e^{-2x} & -4e^{-4x} \end{vmatrix} = -4e^{-6x} + 2e^{-6x} = -2e^{-6x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-R(x)y_2}{W(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{-\frac{2}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{-4x}}{-2e^{-6x}} = \frac{e^{-4x}}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{6x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{-R(x)y_2}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(1+e^{2x})$$

$$-\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{R(x) y_1}{W(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{\frac{2}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2e^{-6x}} = -\frac{e^{-2x}}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{6x} = -\frac{e^{4x}}{1+e^{2x}} = -\frac{e^{2x}(1+e^{2x}) - e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

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

$$\therefore \int \frac{R(x) y_1}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx = \int \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} - e^{2x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(1+e^{2x}) - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore y_0 = e^{-2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log(1+e^{2x}) + e^{-4x} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \log(1+e^{2x}) - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right\}$$

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

$$\therefore y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-4x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2x} + e^{-4x}) \log(1+e^{2x})$$

$$\therefore y_1 = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2x} + e^{-4x}) \log(1+e^{2x}) \quad (C_1 - \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow C_1)$$

$$(2) \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \therefore \lambda = \pm i. \text{ So } y_1 = \sin x, y_2 = \cos x \text{ P.I.} =$$

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = -\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1$$

$$\therefore \frac{-R(x) y_2}{W(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \cos x}{-1} = 1 \therefore \int \frac{-R(x) y_2}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx = \int 1 dx = x$$

$$-\frac{1}{h} \cdot \frac{R(x) y_1}{W(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x}{-1} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \therefore \int \frac{R(x) y_1}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx = \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \log |\cos x|$$

$$\therefore y_0 = x \sin x + (\cos x) \log |\cos x| \therefore y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + x \sin x + (\cos x) \log |\cos x|$$

# PAGE 1.4.1

$$\boxed{1} \quad (1) \quad (3D+2)x^2 = 3Dx^2 + 2x^2 = \underline{\underline{6x + 2x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (D^3 - 2D^2 + D - 4)x^4 &= -4x^4 + Dx^4 - 2D^2x^4 + D^3x^4 \\ &= -4x^4 + 4x^3 - 2(12x^2) + 24x = \underline{\underline{-4x^4 + 4x^3 - 24x^2 + 24x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad (D-1)(D+2)e^{2x} &= (D-1)(De^{2x} + 2e^{2x}) = (D-1)(2e^{2x} + 2e^{2x}) = (D-1)(4e^{2x}) \\ &= -4e^{2x} + D(4e^{2x}) = -4e^{2x} + 8e^{2x} = \underline{\underline{4e^{2x}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad (D+4)(D-1)(e^x + \cos x) &= (D+4)\{D(e^x + \cos x) - (e^x + \cos x)\} \\ &= (D+4)(e^x - \sin x - e^x - \cos x) = (D+4)(-\sin x - \cos x) \\ &= D(-\sin x - \cos x) + 4(-\sin x - \cos x) = -\cos x + \sin x - 4\sin x - 4\cos x \\ &= \underline{\underline{-3\sin x - 5\cos x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad (D+1)(D+2)(D+3)\sin x &= (D+1)(D+2)(\cos x + 3\sin x) \\ &= (D+1)\{(-\sin x + 3\cos x) + 2(\cos x + 3\sin x)\} = (D+1)(5\sin x + 5\cos x) \\ &= 5\cos x - 5\sin x + 5\sin x + 5\cos x = \underline{\underline{10\cos x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad (D-1)^3(x^4 e^{-x}) &= (D-1)^2\{(D-1)x^4 e^{-x}\} \\ &= (D-1)^2\{4x^3 e^{-x} - x^4 e^{-x}\} = (D-1)^2(4x^3 e^{-x} - 2x^4 e^{-x}) \\ &= (D-1)\{(D-1)(4x^3 e^{-x} - 2x^4 e^{-x})\} \\ &= (D-1)\{(12x^2 e^{-x} - 4x^3 e^{-x} - 8x^3 e^{-x} + 2x^4 e^{-x}) - (4x^3 e^{-x} - 2x^4 e^{-x})\} \\ &= (D-1)(12x^2 e^{-x} - 12x^3 e^{-x} + 2x^4 e^{-x} - 4x^3 e^{-x} + 2x^4 e^{-x}) \\ &= (D-1)(12x^2 e^{-x} - 16x^3 e^{-x} + 4x^4 e^{-x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (24x e^{-x} - 12x^2 e^{-x} - 48x^2 e^{-x} + 16x^3 e^{-x} + 16x^3 e^{-x} - 4x^4 e^{-x}) \\
&\quad - (12x^2 e^{-x} - 16x^3 e^{-x} + 4x^4 e^{-x}) \\
&= 24x e^{-x} - 60x^2 e^{-x} + 32x^3 e^{-x} - 4x^4 e^{-x} - 12x^2 e^{-x} + 16x^3 e^{-x} - 4x^4 e^{-x} \\
&= \underline{24x e^{-x} - 72x^2 e^{-x} + 48x^3 e^{-x} - 8x^4 e^{-x}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad (D^2 + D + 1)(e^x \cos 2x) &= e^x \cos 2x + D(e^x \cos 2x) + D^2(e^x \cos 2x) \\
&= e^x \cos 2x + (e^x \cos 2x - 2e^x \sin 2x) + \{e^x \cos 2x - 2e^x \sin 2x - 2(e^x \sin 2x + 2e^x \cos 2x)\} \\
&= \cancel{2e^x \cos 2x} - 2e^x \sin 2x + \cancel{e^x \cos 2x} - 2e^x \sin 2x - 2e^x \sin 2x - 4e^x \cos 2x \\
&= \underline{-e^x \cos 2x - 6e^x \sin 2x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(8) \quad (D-1)(D^2-2D+3)(e^{2x} \sin x) &= (D-1)\{3e^{2x} \sin x - 2D(e^{2x} \sin x) + D^2(e^{2x} \sin x)\} \\
&= (D-1)\{3e^{2x} \sin x - 2(2e^{2x} \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x) + (4e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \cos x - e^{2x} \sin x)\} \\
&= (D-1)(\cancel{3e^{2x} \sin x} - 4e^{2x} \sin x - 2e^{2x} \cos x + \cancel{3e^{2x} \sin x} + 4e^{2x} \cos x) \\
&= (D-1)(2e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x) \\
&= (\cancel{4e^{2x} \sin x} + 2e^{2x} \cos x + 4e^{2x} \cos x - 2e^{2x} \sin x) - (2e^{2x} \sin x + 2e^{2x} \cos x) \\
&= \underline{2e^{2x} \sin x + 6e^{2x} \cos x - 2e^{2x} \sin x - 2e^{2x} \cos x = 4e^{2x} \cos x}
\end{aligned}$$

[2] (1)  $\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$  81.  $\lambda = 1, -2, 3$

基本解  $e^x, e^{-2x}, e^{3x}$ . 一般解  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x} + c_3 e^{3x}$

(2)  $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda - 2 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$  81.

$\lambda = 2, -1$  (2重解). 基本解  $e^{2x}, e^{-x}, x e^{-x}$ . 一般解  $y = c_1 e^{2x} + (c_2 + c_3 x) e^{-x}$ .

(3)  $\lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda^2 - 1)^2 = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 1$  (2重解),  $-1$  (2重解). 基本解  $e^x, x e^x, e^{-x}, x e^{-x}$ . 一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-x}$ .

基本解  $e^x, x e^x, e^{-x}, x e^{-x}$ . 一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-x}$ .

(4)  $(\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)^2 = \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} = 0$  81.  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$  (2重解). 基本解  $e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$ . 一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$ .

基本解  $e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x, x e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$ . 一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$ .

一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$ .

(5)  $(\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5) = (\lambda - 1)^2 \{(\lambda - 1)^2 + 4\} = 0 \therefore \lambda = 1$  (2重解),  $\lambda = 1 \pm 2i$

基本解  $e^x, x e^x, e^x \sin 2x, e^x \cos 2x$ .

一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + e^x (c_3 \sin 2x + c_4 \cos 2x)$

(6)  $(\lambda + 2)^3 (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5)^2 = (\lambda + 2)^3 \{(\lambda - 2)^2 + 1\}^2 = 0$  81.  $\lambda = -2$  (3重解),

$\lambda = 2 \pm i$  (2重解). 基本解  $e^{-2x}, x e^{-2x}, x^2 e^{-2x}, e^{2x} \sin x, x e^{2x} \sin x,$

$e^{2x} \cos x, x e^{2x} \cos x$ . 一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2) e^{-2x} + (c_4 + c_5 x) e^{2x} \sin x + (c_6 + c_7 x) e^{2x} \cos x$ .

一般解  $y = (c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2) e^{-2x} + (c_4 + c_5 x) e^{2x} \sin x + (c_6 + c_7 x) e^{2x} \cos x$ .

③ 与式(1) ~~定数係数~~ 3階同次線形 O.D. 一般解の形を、基本解  $e^{-x}$ ,

$e^x \sin \sqrt{2}x$ ,  $e^x \cos \sqrt{2}x$  による特性方程式の解  $\lambda = -1, \pm \sqrt{2}i$  による。

特性方程式  $(\lambda+1)(\lambda^2+2)= (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2-2\lambda+3) = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + \lambda + 3$ .

一方、与式の特性多項式  $\lambda^3 + a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c$  と比較して、 $a=-1, b=1, c=3$ 。

## 問題 14.2

□ 推測特殊解  $y_0$  の形

$$(1) y_0 = a_0 x^2 + a_1 x + a_2 \quad (2) y_0 = a \sin x + b \cos x \quad (3) y_0 = a e^x \quad (4) y_0 = a \sin x + b \cos x$$

$$(5) y_0 = (a_0 x + a_1) e^{-x} \quad (6) y_0 = (a_0 x^2 + a_1 x + a_2) e^{2x} \quad (7) y_0 = a e^{2x} \sin 3x + b e^{2x} \cos 3x$$

$$(8) y_0 = a e^{-x} \sin x + b e^{-x} \cos x$$

□ 推測特殊解  $y_0$  の形

$$(1) \text{基本解} \neq \text{定数倍} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad y_0 = x(a_0 x^2 + a_1 x + a_2)$$

$$(2) \text{特性方程式} \neq 0 \rightarrow 2 \text{重解} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad y_0 = x^2(a_0 x + a_1)$$

$$(3) e^{-3x} \text{ 基本解} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad e^{-3x} \rightarrow a x e^{-3x} \quad \rightarrow 3 \text{重} \quad a x e^{-3x} \neq \text{基本解} \rightarrow \text{定数倍} \rightarrow \text{合型}$$

$$a x e^{-3x} \rightarrow a x^2 e^{-3x} \quad \therefore y_0 = a x^2 e^{-3x}$$

$$(4) 2 \cos 3x \text{ 基本解} \rightarrow \text{定数倍} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad y_0 = x(a \sin 3x + b \cos 3x)$$

$$(5) e^x \cos x \text{ 基本解} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad y_0 = x(a e^x \sin x + b e^x \cos x)$$

$$(6) e^x \text{ 基本解} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad e^x \rightarrow a x e^x \quad \rightarrow 3 \text{重} \quad a x e^x \neq \text{基本解} \rightarrow \text{定数倍} \rightarrow \text{合型}$$

$$a x e^x \rightarrow a x^2 e^x \quad \therefore y_0 = a x^2 e^x$$

$$\boxed{3} (1) \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x, \quad \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a, \quad \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \rightarrow b \sin 2x + c \cos 2x$$

$$\therefore y_0 = a + b \sin 2x + c \cos 2x$$

$$(2) \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x. \quad \text{基本解} \neq \text{定数倍} \rightarrow \text{合型} \quad \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a x$$

$$\text{f.e. } -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \rightarrow b \sin 2x + c \cos 2x \quad \therefore y_0 = a_1 x + b \sin 2x + c \cos 2x$$

$$(3) \quad 2 \cos x \cdot \cos 2x = \cos x + \cos 3x, \quad \cos x \rightarrow a_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos x, \quad \cos 3x \rightarrow b_1 \sin 3x + b_2 \cos 3x$$

$$\therefore y_0 = a_1 \sin x + a_2 \cos x + b_1 \sin 3x + b_2 \cos 3x$$

$$(4) \quad (e^x + 1)^2 = e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1, \quad e^{2x} \rightarrow a e^{2x}, \quad 2e^x \rightarrow b e^x, \quad 1 \rightarrow c$$

$$\therefore y_0 = a e^{2x} + b e^x + c$$