

令和3年度応用数学I試験問題（河邊担当）

令和3年8月6日 13:00～14:10

[1] 変数 x の関数 $y = y(x)$ に関する微分方程式

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

の一般解を求めよ.

[2] 積分因子を見つけ、全微分方程式

$$(x^2 + y)dx - xdy = 0$$

の一般解を求めよ.

[3] 変数 x の関数 $y = y(x)$ に関する微分方程式

$$y'' - y' - 6y = \cos x$$

の一般解を、ラプラス変換を用いずに解け。ラプラス変換を用いた場合は零点とします。

[4] 変数 t の関数 $f = f(t)$ に関する次の初期値問題を解け.

$$f'' + 2f' + f = e^{-t}; \quad f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$$

[5] 変数 t の関数 $f = f(t)$, $g = g(t)$ に関する連立微分方程式

$$\begin{cases} f' + 2g = \cos t \\ f - g' = \sin t \end{cases}$$

を、初期条件 $f(0) = 0$, $g(0) = 1$ のもとで解け.

令和3年度心算数学I試験の解答

$$\square \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2} y = 1 \quad \leftarrow \downarrow \text{階級降}\equiv$$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2} y = 0 \text{ について}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \log y &= \int \frac{2}{x} dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = 2 \log x - \frac{1}{-2+1} x^{-1} + c = \log x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + c \\ &= \log e^c \cdot x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} y = x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ の } y' \text{ と } \frac{1-2x}{x^2} y \text{ の差を } v \text{ とする。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2x e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{dv}{dx} \\ &= (2x-1) e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{dv}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

v と $\frac{1-2x}{x^2} y$ との関係:

$$(2x-1) e^{\frac{1}{x}} + x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{1-2x}{x^2} \cdot x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

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

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

$$\square P = x^2 + y, Q = -x \in \mathcal{R}[x, y], P_y = 1, Q_x = -1 \quad \therefore P_y \neq Q_x \quad \therefore \text{完全微分}$$

積分法として $\mu = x^m y^n \in \mathcal{R}[x, y]$.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^{m+2} y^n + x^m y^{n+1}) = n x^{m+2} y^{n-1} + (n+1) x^m y^n$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-x^{m+1}y^n) = -(m+1)x^m y^n$$

$$\therefore P_y = Q_x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} n=0 \\ n+1=-(m+1) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} m=-2 \\ n=0 \end{cases}$$

∴ 2. ~~積分法~~ 3. ~~積分法~~ $\mu = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx - \frac{1}{x} dy = 0 \text{ 是 } \text{全}$$

① $u_x = 1 + \frac{y}{x^2}$ 且 u 是 x 的函数

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

② $u_y = -\frac{1}{x}$ 且 u 是 $w(y)$ 的函数

$$-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{dw}{dy} = -\frac{1}{x} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

③ 以上得 $u = x - \frac{y}{x}$ 且 $u = c$

3 ① 基本解: $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2) = 0 \therefore \lambda = 3, -2$

$$\therefore y_1 = e^{3x}, y_2 = e^{-2x}$$

② 特解形式: $y_0 = a \sin x + b \cos x \therefore y_0' = a \cos x - b \sin x$

$$y_0'' = -a \sin x - b \cos x \text{ 且 } \lambda = \pm i$$

$$(-a \sin x - b \cos x) - (a \cos x - b \sin x) - 6(a \sin x + b \cos x) = \cos x$$

$$\therefore (b - 7a) \sin x - (a + 7b + 1) \cos x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} b - 7a = 0 \\ |a + 7b + 1| = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a = -1/50 \\ b = -7/50 \end{cases} \therefore y_0 = -\frac{1}{50} \sin x - \frac{7}{50} \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 一般解} : y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{50} \sin x - \frac{7}{50} \cos x$$

□ ① ラプラス変換 :

$$s^2 F - \underbrace{f(0)}_0 s - \underbrace{f'(0)}_1 + 2(sF - \underbrace{f(0)}_0) + F = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\therefore s^2 F - 1 + 2sF + F = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

② F について解く

$$(s^2 + 2s + 1)F = 1 + \frac{1}{s+1} \therefore (s+1)^2 F = 1 + \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^3}$$

③ ラプラス逆変換

$$F = \mathcal{L}(t)(s+1) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(t^2)(s+1)$$

$$= \mathcal{L}(e^{-t}t) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(e^{-t}t^2) = \mathcal{L}(e^{-t}t + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}t^2)$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2}\right)e^{-t}$$

⑤ ① ラプラス変換

$$\begin{cases} sF - f(0) + 2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\ F - (sG - g(0)) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} sF + 2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\ F - sG = \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 \end{cases}$$

② F, G について解く

$$\begin{cases} sF + 2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \\ sF - s^2G = \frac{s}{s^2+1} - s \end{cases} \quad \therefore (s^2+2)G = s \quad \therefore G = \frac{s}{s^2+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore F &= sG + \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 = \frac{s^2}{s^2+2} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 = 1 - \frac{2}{s^2+2} + \frac{1}{s^2+1} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{2}{s^2+2} \end{aligned}$$

③ ラプラス逆変換:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{s^2+2} = \mathcal{L}(\sin t) - \sqrt{2} \mathcal{L}(\sin \sqrt{2}t) \\ &= \mathcal{L}(\sin t - \sqrt{2} \sin \sqrt{2}t) \quad \therefore \underline{f(t) = \sin t - \sqrt{2} \sin \sqrt{2}t} \end{aligned}$$

-b.

$$G = \frac{s}{s^2+2} = \mathcal{L}(\cos \sqrt{2}t) \quad \therefore \underline{g(t) = \cos \sqrt{2}t}$$