

問題 2.3

① $y' + 2xy = 0$ 変数分離 $\frac{dy}{y} = -2x dx \therefore \log y = -x^2 + c$
 $\therefore y = e^c \cdot e^{-x^2} \therefore y = ce^{-x^2}$

② $y = v e^{-x^2}$ と仮定して $y' = \frac{dv}{dx} e^{-x^2} - 2xv e^{-x^2}$ とする。
 $e^{-x^2} \frac{dv}{dx} - 2xv e^{-x^2} + 2xv e^{-x^2} = x \therefore \frac{dv}{dx} = x e^{x^2} \therefore v = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$
 $\therefore y = e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c \right) = \underline{\underline{ce^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}}}$

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

② $y = \frac{v}{x}$ と仮定して $y' = \frac{v'x - v}{x^2}$ とする。
 $x \cdot \frac{xv' - v}{x^2} + \frac{v}{x} = \sin x \therefore v' - \frac{v}{x} + \frac{v}{x} = \sin x \therefore v' = \sin x \therefore v = -\cos x + c$
 $\therefore y = \underline{\underline{\frac{c - \cos x}{x}}}$

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

② $y = \frac{v}{x^4}$ と仮定して $y' = \frac{v'x^4 - 4x^3v}{x^8} = \frac{v'}{x^4} - \frac{4v}{x^5}$
 $\therefore x \left(\frac{v'}{x^4} - \frac{4v}{x^5} \right) + \frac{4v}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x^4} \therefore \frac{v'}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^4} \therefore v' = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\therefore v = \log x + c \therefore y = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x^4} (\log x + c)}}$

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

② $y = \frac{v}{\cos x}$ と仮定して $y' = \frac{v' \cos x + v \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$
 $\therefore \cos x \cdot \frac{v' \cos x + v \sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \sin x \cdot \frac{v}{\cos x} = \sin 2x$

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

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

(5) ① $xy' - (x+1)y = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ $\cdot x \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+1)y \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$

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

② $y = v \cdot x e^x$ $\cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = v' x e^x + v (e^x + x e^x)$

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

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

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

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

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

② $y = v \cdot x^2$ $\cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = v' x^2 + 2vx$ $\cdot x(v' x^2 + 2vx) - 2v x^2 = x^2 e^{-x^2} \quad \therefore x^3 v' = x^2 e^{-x^2} \quad \therefore v' = x e^{-x^2}$

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

(7) ① $y' + y \tan x = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ $\cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$

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

② $y = v \cdot \cos x$ $\cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = v' \cos x - v \sin x$ $\cdot v' \cos x - v \sin x + v \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \cos x \quad \therefore v' = 1 \quad \therefore v = x + c$

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

(8) ① $(x \log x)y' + y = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}^+}$: $(x \log x) \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x \log x}$

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

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

② $y = \frac{v}{\log x}$ ~~5行5列=5行5列~~: $y' = \frac{v' \log x - v \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2}$

$= \frac{v'}{\log x} - \frac{v}{x(\log x)^2}$ ~~7行5列=7行~~

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

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

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

[2] ① $z = y^{-5} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}^+}$ ~~5行5列=5行5列~~: $z' = -5y^{-6} \cdot y'$ $\therefore y' = -\frac{1}{5} y^6 \cdot z'$ ~~7行5列=7行~~:

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

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

② $z' - \frac{5}{x} z = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}^+}$: $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{5z}{x} \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{5}{x} dx \therefore \log z = 5 \log x + c$

$\therefore z = e^c \cdot x^5 \therefore z = Cx^5$

③ $z = v \cdot x^5$ ~~(*)~~ ~~5行5列=5行5列~~: $z' = v' x^5 + 5v x^4$ ~~7行5列=7行~~

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

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

~~1行1列~~ $z = x^5 \left(\frac{5}{2} x^{-2} + c \right) = cx^5 + \frac{5}{2} x^3 \therefore \frac{1}{y^5} = cx^5 + \frac{5}{2} x^3$

(2) ① $z = y^{-\frac{3}{2}} = y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ とおく $z' = -\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot y' \therefore y' = -2y^{\frac{3}{2}} z'$ ~~これは変換~~ :

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

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

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

③ $z = v \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ とおく ~~(*)~~ $z' = v' e^{\alpha x} + v \cdot e^{\alpha x}$ ~~これは変換~~ :

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

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

~~これは変換~~ $z = e^{\alpha x} (\alpha e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\alpha x} + c) = ce^{\alpha x} + \alpha + 1 \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = ce^{\alpha x} + \alpha + 1$

(3) ① $z = y^{-2} = \frac{1}{y}$ とおく $z' = -\frac{1}{y^2} y' \therefore y' = -y^2 z'$ ~~これは変換~~ :

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

② $z' + \alpha z = 0$ とおく $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\alpha z \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -\alpha dx \therefore \log z = -\frac{\alpha x^2}{2} + c$

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

③ $z = v \cdot e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}}$ とおく ~~(*)~~ $z' = v' e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} - \alpha x e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} \cdot v$ ~~これは変換~~ :

~~これは変換~~ $v' e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} - \alpha x e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} \cdot v + \alpha x e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} \cdot v = -\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} \therefore v' = -\alpha x e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}}$

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

~~これは変換~~ $z = e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} (e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} + c) = ce^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} + e^{-\alpha x^2} \therefore \frac{1}{y} = ce^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}} + e^{-\alpha x^2}$

(4) ① $z = y^{-3} = y^{-2}$ だと $z' = -2y^{-3} \cdot y'$ $\therefore y' = -\frac{y^3}{2} z'$ \sim ~~この式は~~ $\times \times \times$:

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

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

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

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

③ $z = v x^2$ ~~だと~~ $\frac{dz}{dx} = v' x^2 + 2xv$ ~~だと~~ $\times \times \times$:

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

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

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

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

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

(3) (1) $z = \sin y$ だと $\frac{dz}{dx} = \cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$ ~~だと~~ $\times \times \times$:

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

① $\frac{dz}{dx} + xz = 0$ ~~だと~~ $\frac{dz}{dx} = -xz \quad \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -x dx \quad \therefore \log z = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

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

② $z = v e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ ~~だと~~ $\frac{dz}{dx} = v' e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + v \left(-x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right)$

$$\text{Ans (1) I=Ax: } e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot v' - x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} v + x v e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 2x \therefore v' = 2x e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

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

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

$$(2) z = y^2 \text{ I=Ax } z' = 2y \cdot y' \text{ Ans (5) I=Ax}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Ans (1) I=Ax: } v' e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} v - \frac{1}{x^2} v e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$$

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

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

$$(3) y^2 = xz \text{ I=Ax } 2yy' = z + xz' \text{ Ans (5) I=Ax}$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore z = ce^{-x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} z = v \cdot e^{-x} \text{ I=Ax: } z' = v' e^{-x} - v e^{-x} \text{ Ans (1) I=Ax}$$

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

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

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

4) 5) α の任意の解 y_1 と $z = y - y_1$ とおく。5) $z' = \alpha z$ とおく

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

$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} + P(x)z = 0$ 。2) の結果 $\frac{dy_1}{dx} + P(x)y_1 - Q(x)y_1 = 0$ とおく。 $z = ce^{-\int P(x) dx}$

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

7) $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$ のとき $y = ce^{-\int \alpha dx} + x^2 = ce^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + x^2 = \frac{c}{x} + x^2 \quad \therefore y = \frac{c}{x} + x^2$

5) 初期条件 $y(0) = 1$ を満たす解 $y(x) = e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t |r(t)| dt$ とおく。5) の結果

$\forall \epsilon > 0$ と $\delta > 0$ を $|r(t)| \leq M$ とおく。 $\forall \epsilon > 0$ と $\delta > 0$ を

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