

習題 1.25

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

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

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

(2) $xy = x + p \therefore y = 1 + \frac{p}{x}$. ~~Divide x by p and x~~ : $p = \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot x - p$

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

$\therefore \log p = \frac{x^2}{2} + \log x + c \therefore p = e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + \log x + c}$. ~~Use x to eliminate x~~ :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~Use x to eliminate x~~ . p is eliminated. $x = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{y^3}{c} - c) \therefore y^3 = c(3x + c)$

$$(5) y = xp + x\sqrt{1+p^2} \quad \text{Diferensial: } p = p + x \frac{dp}{dx} + \sqrt{1+p^2} + x \cdot \frac{p}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

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

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

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

Substitusi:

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

Pada variabel x dan y substitusi

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

Sika, substitusi ke persamaan $x^2 + y^2 = 2cx$

$$(6) e^{2y} = \frac{1-p}{p^2} e^{xy} \quad \text{Diferensial: } 2y = \log(1-p) - 2\log p + 4cx$$

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

$$\text{Diferensial: } p = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{1-p} \frac{dp}{dx} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dx} + 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{2} \quad (1) \quad p^2 + 5p + 6y^2 = (p+2y)(p+3y). \quad p+2y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -2y \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -2dx$$

$$\therefore \log y = -2x + C_1 \quad \therefore y = e^{-2x} e^{C_1} \quad \therefore y = C_1 e^{-2x} \quad \text{or } p+3y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -3y$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -3dx \quad \therefore \log y = -3x + C_2 \quad \therefore y = e^{-3x} e^{C_2} \quad \therefore y = C_2 e^{-3x} \quad \text{LXEM.}$$

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

$$(2) \quad x^2 p^2 + 3xyp + 2y^2 = (xp+2y)(xp+y) \quad xp+2y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2y}{x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{2}{x} dx \quad \therefore \log y = -2 \log x + C_1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{C_1}{x^2} \quad \therefore y = \frac{C_1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{or } xp+y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \log y = -\log x + C_2 \quad \therefore y = \frac{C_2}{x}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{C_2}{x} \quad \text{LXEM.} \quad \underline{(y - \frac{C_1}{x^2})(y - \frac{C_2}{x}) = 0}$$

$$(3) \quad x^2 p^2 + xy(1+p) + y^3 = (xp+y)(xp+y^2). \quad xp+y=0 \text{ or } y = \frac{C_1}{x} \quad (2) \text{ or }$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2}{x} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{y} = \log x + C_2$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{\log x + C_2} \quad \text{LXEM.} \quad \underline{(y - \frac{C_1}{x})(y - \frac{1}{\log x + C_2}) = 0}$$

$$(4) \quad p(p+y) = x(x+y) \quad \therefore p^2 + py - x^2 - xy = 0 \quad \therefore (p-x)(p+x) + y(p-x) = 0$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{1} y'+y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = -dx \therefore \ln y = -x + c_2 \therefore y = e^{c_2} \cdot e^{-x}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} y = v \cdot e^{-x} \text{ (*) } \frac{dy}{dx} = v' e^{-x} + v(-e^{-x}) \therefore y' = v' e^{-x} + v(-e^{-x}) \text{ substitute (*) in (1):}$$

$$v' e^{-x} - v e^{-x} + v e^{-x} = -x \therefore v' = -x e^x \therefore v = -\int x e^x dx + c_2$$

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

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

$$\text{LHM. } \left(y - \frac{x^2}{2} - c\right) \left(y - 1 + x - c e^{-x}\right) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} (a) \text{ with } \alpha \text{ and } \beta \text{ are constants } p = p + \alpha \frac{dp}{d\alpha} + \beta \frac{dp}{d\beta} \text{ is}$$

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

with α and β are constants $y = c(x + f(c))$ is a solution to the equation

to solve -

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

$$y = -p f(p) + f(p) \text{ is a solution to } y = x p + f(p) \text{ and } x = -f(p) \text{ is a solution to } x = -f(p) \text{ is a solution to } x = -f(p)$$

to solve $y = x p + f(p)$ with $x = -f(p)$ is a solution to $y = x p + f(p)$ and $x = -f(p)$ is a solution to $x = -f(p)$

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(1) 一般解 $y = cx - \log c$. 特異解: $f(x) = -\log x \in \mathcal{D}K \in \mathcal{F}(K) = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \mathcal{D}2$.

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

(2) 一般解 $y = c(x + \sqrt{1+c^2})$. 特異解: $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} \in \mathcal{D}K \in \mathcal{F}(K) = 2x \left(\frac{1}{2} (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$

$$= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \mathcal{D}2 \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ y = -\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 1 + x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow

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

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

(3) 一般解 $y = cx + c^2$. 特異解: $f(x) = x^2 \in \mathcal{D}K \in \mathcal{F}(K) = 2x \cdot \mathcal{D}2$

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

(4) 一般解 $y = cx + \frac{1}{c}$. 特異解: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \in \mathcal{D}K \in \mathcal{F}(K) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \mathcal{D}2K$

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