

習題 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) $\sin y = x - 1 + c e^{-x}$ or $\sin y = x - 1 + c e^{-x}$. $y' \cos y = 1 - c e^{-x}$ for.
 $\sin y = x - (1 - \cos x^{-1}) = x - y' \cos y \therefore y' \cos y + \sin y = x \therefore y' + \tan y = \frac{x}{\cos y}$.
 $x = 0 \text{ or } y = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } 2$. $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = 0 - 1 + c \therefore c = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \therefore \sin y = x - 1 + \frac{3}{2} e^{-x}$

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

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

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

$x = 0 \text{ or } y = 0 \text{ or } 2$. $\therefore x = 1 + \frac{c}{(t-1)^2} \therefore c = -(t-1)^2$

$\therefore y = \frac{t^2}{(t-1)^2} (-(t-1)^2) = -t^2$. $y = 0 \text{ or } 2$ $t = 0 \therefore c = -1$. for.

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

(4) $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$. $y' = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x}$. $y'' = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} = y \therefore y'' - y = 0$

$y(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 0$, $y(1) = c_1 e + c_2 e^{-1} = 1 \therefore c_2 = -c_1 \therefore \frac{c_1 e^2 - c_1}{e} = 1$

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

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

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

$$(2) \quad \tan(x+c) = \frac{y}{x} \quad \therefore x+c = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{Diferensial}$$

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

$$(3) \quad y = x^c \quad \therefore \log y = c \log x \quad \therefore c = \frac{\log y}{\log x} \quad \text{Diferensial}$$

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

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

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

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

Diferensial

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

Diferensial

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

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{y'}{(y-1)^2} = -c_1 \quad \text{Diferensial}$$

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

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

$$(4) \quad c_1 x^2 + c_2 y^2 = 1 \quad \therefore 2c_1 x + 2c_2 y \cdot y' = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\therefore 2c_1 + 2c_2 \{ (y')^2 + y \cdot y'' \} = 0 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$(2) \times x: 2c_1 x + 2c_2 \{ x(y')^2 + x y \cdot y'' \} = 0 \quad \dots (2')$$

$$(2') - (1): 2c_2 \{ x(y')^2 + x y \cdot y'' \} - 2c_2 y y' = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{x(y')^2 + x y y'' = y y'}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

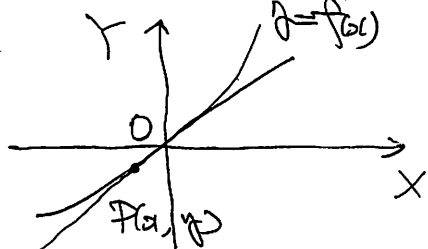
$$\therefore \frac{du}{u} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx \therefore \log u = \log \cos x + c = \log e^c \cdot \cos x \therefore u = e^c \cdot \cos x$$

$$\therefore u = C \cdot \cos x \therefore x - y = C \cos x \therefore \underline{y = x - C \cos x}$$

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

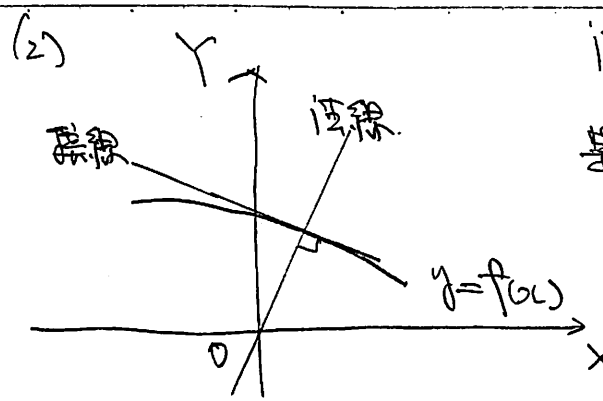
$$\therefore \frac{1}{b} \left(\frac{du}{dx} - a \right) = f(u) \therefore \frac{du}{dx} = b f(u) + a \leftarrow x \in u = \text{பெரிய பிழை}$$

$$\boxed{4} (1) \text{ நேரிடையாக } y = f(x) \text{ எனில் } \text{தொடுகோடு} : y - y_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} (x - x_1)$$

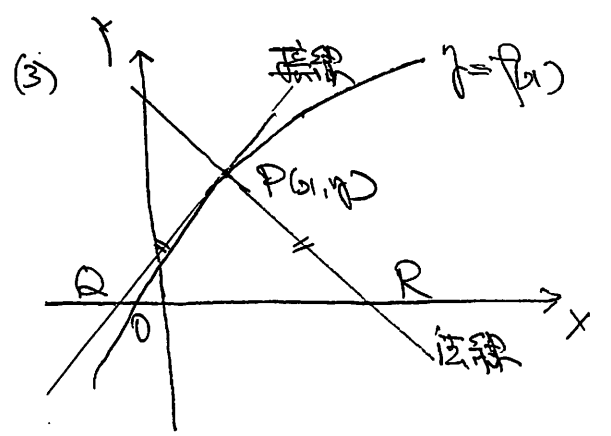


$$\text{தொடுகோடு} : y - y_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} (x - x_1) \therefore x \frac{dy}{dx} = y \therefore \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

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

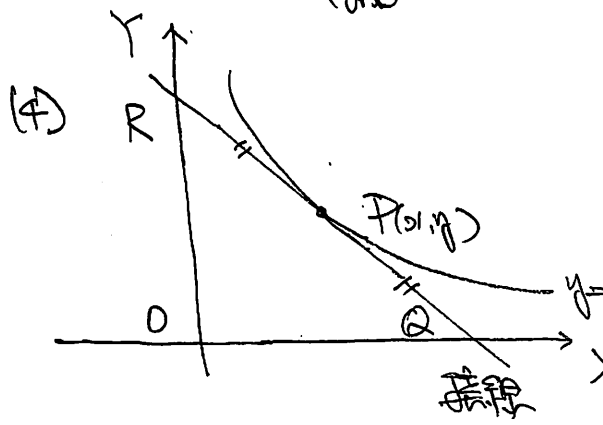


法線方程式: $Y - y = -\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}(X - x)$
 題意より $0 - y = -\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}(0 - x) \therefore y \frac{dy}{dx} = -x$
 $\therefore dy = -x dx \therefore \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + c$
 $\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 2c \therefore x^2 + y^2 = c$



法線方程式: $Y - y = \frac{dy}{dx}(X - x)$
 Qの座標: $(x - \frac{y}{\frac{dy}{dx}}, y)$
 法線方程式: $Y - y = -\frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}(X - x)$
 Rの座標: $(x + \frac{dy}{dx}y, y)$

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



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

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

1.2.2

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{2(\frac{y}{x})}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2}$. $v = \frac{y}{x}$ एवम् $y = xv$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$

अतः $v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v}{1+v^2} \therefore x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{2v}{1+v^2} - v = \frac{2v - v - v^3}{1+v^2}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{y-x} = \frac{1+\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x}-1}$. $v = \frac{y}{x}$ एवम् $y = xv$ $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$. अतः

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

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

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

(4) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$. $v = \frac{y}{x}$ एवम् $\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$. अतः

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

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

(5) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{y}{x} + 1$. $v = \frac{y}{x}$ एवम् $\frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$. अतः

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

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

$$(6) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}, \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \text{ एके } \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ आहे. } \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{2} (1) \text{ 2 रेषा } x - y - 1 = 0, \quad x - 2y - 1 = 0 \text{ का छेदन बिंदु } (x, y) = (1, 0). \text{ जो } p = x - 1, \quad q = y$$

$$\text{एके. } \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dp} \text{ तो } \frac{dq}{dp} = \frac{p - q}{p - 2q} = \frac{1 - q/p}{1 - 2q/p}, \quad v = \frac{q}{p} \text{ एके } \frac{dq}{dp} = v + p \frac{dv}{dp}$$

$$\frac{dq}{dp} = v + p \frac{dv}{dp} \quad \therefore v + p \frac{dv}{dp} = \frac{1-v}{1-2v} \quad \therefore \frac{2v-1}{2v^2-2v+1} dv = -\frac{dp}{p}$$

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

$$\therefore 2v^2 - 2v + 1 = \frac{c}{p^2} \quad \therefore p^2 - 2pq + 2q^2 = c \quad \therefore \underline{(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)y + 2y^2 = c}$$

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

$$p = x - \frac{1}{2}, \quad q = y \text{ एके. } \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dp} \text{ तो } \frac{dq}{dp} = \frac{6p - 2q}{2p + 2q} = \frac{3p - q}{p + q}$$

$$= \frac{3 - q/p}{1 + q/p}, \quad v = \frac{q}{p} \text{ एके } \frac{dq}{dp} = v + p \frac{dv}{dp} \text{ आहे. } \therefore \frac{dq}{dp} = v + p \frac{dv}{dp}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

② $y = V \cdot x^2$: $y' = V' \cdot x^2 + 2Vx$

$$x(V' x^2 + 2Vx) - 2Vx^2 = x^2 e^{-x^2} \quad \therefore x^3 V' = x^2 e^{-x^2} \quad \therefore V' = x e^{-x^2}$$

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

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

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

② $y = V \cdot \cos x$: $y' = V' \cos x - V \sin x$

$$V' \cos x - V \sin x + V \cos x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \cos x \quad \therefore V' = 1 \quad \therefore V = x + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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 $\frac{dz}{dx} = z \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = dx \therefore \ln z = x + c \therefore z = e^x \cdot e^c \therefore z = ce^x$

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 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -\alpha z \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -\alpha dx \therefore \ln z = -\frac{\alpha x^2}{2} + c$

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

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

① $y^2 = x$ とき $z = y^2$ とおくと $z' = 2y \cdot y'$ とき $5x^4 = 4x^3$ とき

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

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

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

(2) $z = y^2$ とき $z' = 2y \cdot y'$ とき $5x^4 = 4x^3$ とき

$z' - \frac{1}{x^2} z = 0$ とき $z = e^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$ (*) \leftarrow ~~積分~~

① $z' - \frac{1}{x^2} z = 0$ とき $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{z}{x^2} \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = x^{-2} dx \therefore \log z = -\frac{1}{x} + c$

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

② $z = v \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ とき (*) とき $z' = v' e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + v \left(\frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \right)$

とき $z' - \frac{1}{x^2} z = 0$ とき $v' e^{-\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} v - \frac{1}{x^2} v e^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$

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

③ $y^2 = x$ とき $z = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (c + e^x)$ $\therefore \underline{\underline{y^2 = e^{-\frac{1}{x}} (c + e^x)}}$

(3) $y^2 = x$ とき $z = y^2$ とき $z' = 2y \cdot y'$ とき $5x^4 = 4x^3$ とき

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

$\therefore x^2 z' + x^2 z = x^2 e^x \therefore z' + z = e^x$ (*) \leftarrow ~~積分~~

① $z' + z = 0$ とき $\frac{dz}{dx} = -z \therefore \frac{dz}{z} = -dx \therefore \log z = -x + c \therefore z = e^c \cdot e^{-x}$

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

② $z = v \cdot e^{-x}$ とき (*) とき $z' = v' e^{-x} - v e^{-x}$ とき $z' + z = e^x$ とき

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

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

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

4) 5行目の任意の解 y_1 と $z = y - y_1$ とおく。5行目を xz とおく

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

$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} + P(x)z = 0$ 。この微分方程式を解くと $z = ce^{-\int P(x) dx}$

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

例題 4) $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2$ の解 $y = ce^{-x} + x^2 = \frac{c}{e} + x^2 \quad \therefore y = \frac{c}{e} + x^2$

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

$|f(t)| \leq M$ とおく。 $\int_0^x e^t |f(t)| dt \leq M \int_0^x e^t dt = M(e^x - 1) \leq M e^x$

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

$= M e^{-x} (e^x - 1) \leq M e^{-x} \cdot e^x = M$

問題 1.2.4

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

① $U_x = \cos x + 2xy$ と仮定して積分: $U = \int (\cos x + 2xy) dx + w(y) = \sin x + x^2 y + w(y)$

② $U_y = x^2 \sin x = w'(y)$ と仮定して積分: $x^2 + \frac{dw}{dy} = x^2 \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$

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

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

① $U_x = 2x + e^y$ と仮定して積分: $U = \int (2x + e^y) dx + w(y) \therefore U = x^2 + xe^y + w(y)$

② $U_y = xe^y = w'(y)$ と仮定して積分: $xe^y + \frac{dw}{dy} = xe^y \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$

以上より $U = x^2 + xe^y \therefore \underline{\underline{x^2 + xe^y = c}}$

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

① $U_x = 2xy$ と仮定して積分: $U = \int 2xy dx + w(y) = x^2 y + w(y)$

② $U_y = 1 + x^2 = w'(y)$ と仮定して積分: $x^2 + \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 + x^2 \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 \therefore w(y) = y$

以上より $U = x^2 y + y \therefore \underline{\underline{x^2 y + y = c}}$

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

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

① $U_x = x^3 + 2xy + y$ と仮定して積分: $U = \int (x^3 + 2xy + y) dx + w(y)$

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

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = y^3 + x^2 + x + w'(y) \stackrel{\text{I}}{=} (w'(y)) \stackrel{\text{II}}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} : x^2 + x + \frac{dw}{dy} = y^3 + x^2 + x \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = y^3$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{5} \textcircled{1} \text{完全微分の判定: } P = x^3 + 5xy^2, Q = 5x^2y + 2y^3 \text{ とおく. } P_y = 10xy,$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = 5x^2y + 2y^3 \text{ とおく } (w'(y)) \text{ を } y \text{ で積分: } 5x^2y + \frac{dw}{dy} = 5x^2y + 2y^3$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{6} \textcircled{1} \text{完全微分の判定: } P = y^2 + e^x \sin y, Q = 2xy + e^x \cos y \text{ とおく } P_y = 2y + e^x \cos y$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = 2xy + e^x \cos y \text{ とおく } (w'(y)) \text{ を } y \text{ で積分: } 2xy + e^x \cos y + \frac{dw}{dy} = 2xy + e^x \cos y$$

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

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

$$(2) (1) \frac{1}{\sin y} \varepsilon \text{ (exact) } = P(x,y) dx + \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Exactness: } P=1, Q=\frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \text{ etc } P_y=0, Q_x=0 \therefore P_y=Q_x \therefore \text{Exact}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = 1 \text{ etc } U \varepsilon \int dx: U = x + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \text{ etc } U \varepsilon \int dy: \frac{dw}{dy} = \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} \therefore w(y) = \log \sin y$$

$$\text{Exact } U = x + \log \sin y = \log(e^x \sin y) \therefore \log(e^x \sin y) = c \therefore e^x \sin y = e^c$$

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

$$(2) \frac{1}{x^2} \varepsilon \text{ (exact) } = P(x,y) dx + 2xy dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Exactness: } P = \frac{2}{x} + y, Q = 2x \text{ etc } P_y = 1, Q_x = 1 \therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore \text{Exact}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = \frac{2}{x} + y \text{ etc } U \varepsilon \int dx: U = \int (\frac{2}{x} + y) dx + w(y) \therefore U = 2 \log x + xy + w(y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_y = 2 \text{ etc } U \varepsilon \int dy: 2 + \frac{dw}{dy} = 2 \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$$

$$\text{Exact } U = 2 \log x + xy \therefore \underline{xy + 2 \log x = c}$$

$$(3) e^y \varepsilon \text{ (exact) } = P(x,y) dx + (xe^y + ye^y + e^y \sin x) dy = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Exactness: } P = ye^y + e^y \cos x, Q = xe^y + ye^y + e^y \sin x \text{ etc}$$

$$P_y = e^y + ye^y + e^y \cos x, Q_x = e^y + ye^y + e^y \sin x \therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore \text{Exact}$$

$$\textcircled{1} U_x = ye^y + e^y \cos x \text{ etc } U \varepsilon \int dx: U = \int (ye^y + e^y \cos x) dx + w(y)$$

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

② $u_y = x e^x + x y e^y + e^x \sin x$ (Tos) $(P = W(y))$ $\int dx$:

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

∴ $u = e^x(x y + \sin x) \therefore e^x(x y + \sin x) = c$

(4) $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$ (Tos) $(P = W(y))$ $\int dx$: $\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dx + (1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}) dy = 0$

① $P = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ (Tos) $P_y = \frac{x^2+y^2 - y(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$, $Q_x = \frac{x^2+y^2 - x(2x)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$

$\therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore$ (Tos)

① $u_x = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$ (Tos) $(P = W(y))$ $\int dx$: $u = \int \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dx + W(y) = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y} + W(y)$

② $u_y = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ (Tos) $(P = W(y))$ $\int dy$: $\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^2} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) + \frac{dw}{dy} = 1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$

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

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

(5) $e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$ (Tos) $(P = W(y))$ $\int dx$: $x y^3 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx + (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dy = 0$

① $P = x y^3 e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$, $Q = (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}$ (Tos)

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

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

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

$\therefore P_y = Q_x \therefore$ (Tos)

① $u_x = xy^3 e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}$ とおき $u = \int dx$ とおき

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

② $u_y = (x^2 y^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{x^2 y^2}{2}}$ とおき $u = \int dy$ とおき

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

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 $u_x = m x^{m-1} y^n$ とおき

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

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

$\int dx \quad \frac{2x}{y} dx + \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) dy = 0 \quad \text{EITC} \quad P_y = Q_x \text{ EITC}$

② $u_x = \frac{2x}{y}$ とおき $u = \int dx = \frac{x^2}{y} + w(y)$

③ $u_y = 1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2}$ とおき $u = \int dy = y - \frac{x^2}{2y} + w(x) \quad -\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{dw}{dx} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{y^2} \quad \therefore \frac{dw}{dx} = 1 \quad \therefore w(x) = x$

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

② $P = x^{m+1} y^{n+1} + x^m y^{n+2}, Q = x^{m+1} y^{n+1} - x^{m+2} y^n$ とおき

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

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

$\int dx \quad \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy = 0 \quad \text{EITC}$

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

③ $U_y = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2}$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ : $-\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{dw}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = \frac{1}{y} \therefore w(y) = \log y$

ㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ $U = \frac{x}{y} + \log x + \log y \therefore \frac{x}{y} + \log x + \log y = c$

(3) $P = x^m y^{m+2} - x^{m+1} y^{m+1}$, $Q = x^{m+2} y^n$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱ : $P_y = (m+2)x^m y^{m+1} - (m+1)x^{m+1} y^m$

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

ㄷㄸ $(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}) dx + \frac{x}{y^2} dy = 0$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱ

① $U_x = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ : $U = \int (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}) dx + w(y) = \log x - \frac{x}{y} + w(y)$

② $U_y = \frac{x}{y^2}$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ : $\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{dw}{dy} = \frac{x}{y^2} \therefore \frac{dw}{dy} = 0 \therefore w(y) = 0$

ㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ $U = \log x - \frac{x}{y} \therefore \log x - \frac{x}{y} = c$

(4) $P = x^{m+2} y^{m+1} + 2x^m y^{m+3}$, $Q = x^{m+3} y^n + 2x^{m+1} y^{n+2}$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱ

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

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

ㄷㄸ $(\frac{1}{x^2 y^6} + \frac{2}{x^9 y^4}) dx + (\frac{1}{x^6 y^7} + \frac{1}{x^8 y^5}) dy = 0$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱ

① $U_x = x^9 y^6 + 2x^8 y^4$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ :

$U = \int (x^9 y^6 + 2x^8 y^4) dx + w(y) = -\frac{1}{6} x^{-6} y^6 - \frac{1}{4} x^{-8} y^4 + w(y)$

② $U_y = x^6 y^7 + 2x^8 y^5$ ㄷㄸㄹㄱㄴㄽㄾㄿ :

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

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

$\therefore 2x^2 + 3y^2 = c x^8 y^6$

(5) $P = x^m y^{m+4} + 2x^{m+4} y^{m+1}, Q = x^{m+5} y^m - 2x^{m+1} y^{m+3}$ ETC

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

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

Ex 2. $(\frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy)dx + (x^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x^2})dy = 0$ ETC

① $u_x = \frac{y^4}{x^3} + 2xy$ ETC $u \in \mathbb{R}$

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

② $u_y = x^2 - \frac{2y^3}{x^2}$ ETC $w \in \mathbb{R}$

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

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

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

[4] (a) $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ P \cdot e^{-\int \frac{P_y}{P} dx} \} = P_y \cdot e^{-\int \frac{P_y}{P} dx}$

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

$$= e^{-S_0 \omega t} \{ Q_1 - g \omega Q \} = e^{-S_0 \omega t} \{ Q_1 - Q_1 + P_y \} = P_y \cdot e^{-S_0 \omega t}$$

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

∴ ~~1/2~~ ~~1/2~~ ~~1/2~~ ~~1/2~~

$$(2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ P \cdot e^{S_0 \omega t} \} = P_y \cdot e^{S_0 \omega t} + P (4 \gamma P \cdot e^{S_0 \omega t})$$

$$= e^{S_0 \omega t} (P_y + 4 \gamma P) = e^{S_0 \omega t} (P_y + Q_1 - P_y) = Q_1 \cdot e^{S_0 \omega t}$$

$$4 \gamma = \frac{Q_1 - P_y}{P}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ Q \cdot e^{S_0 \omega t} \} \quad \text{for } \frac{1}{2} \text{ (1) (2)}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \{ e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} \} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} \cdot 2y$$

$$= -\gamma \theta \omega e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t}$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \{ e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} \} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2} \theta \omega e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} \cdot 2x$$

$$= -\alpha \theta \omega e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t}$$

∴ ~~1/2~~

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (P \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t}) = P_y \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} + P (-\gamma \theta \omega) e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} S_0 \omega t} (P_y - \gamma P \cdot \theta \omega) \dots (*)$$

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

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

$$\therefore \theta \omega = \frac{Q_1 - P_y}{\alpha Q - \gamma P} \quad \text{To } \alpha Q \cdot \theta \omega - \gamma P \cdot \theta \omega = Q_1 - P_y$$

$$\therefore P_y - \gamma P \cdot \theta \omega = Q_1 - \alpha Q \cdot \theta \omega \quad \text{for } (*) \text{ and } (**)$$

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

$$(A) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \alpha \xi(x) e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \gamma \xi(x) e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx}$$

∴

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{Q_x - P_y}{\alpha Q - \gamma P} = \xi(x) \quad \text{∴ } \alpha (P \xi(x)) - \gamma (P \xi(x)) = Q_x - P_y$$

$$\therefore P_y + \alpha (P \xi(x)) = Q_x + \gamma (P \xi(x)) \quad \text{∴ } (*) \text{ と } (***) \text{ と}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (P \cdot e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Q \cdot e^{\int \xi(x,y) dx}) \quad \text{積の微分}$$

例 12:

$$(1) P = \sin y, Q = \cos y \text{ とおく } P_y = \cos y, Q_x = 0 \quad \therefore (Q_x - P_y)/P = -\frac{\cos y}{\sin y} = -4$$

$$\int -4 dy = -\int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = -\log |\sin y| \quad \therefore \mu = e^{-\log |\sin y|} = \frac{1}{\sin y}$$

$$(2) P = 2x + 9x^2 y, Q = x^3 \text{ とおく } P_y = 9x^2, Q_x = 3x^2 \quad \therefore (Q_x - P_y)/Q = (3x^2 - 9x^2)/x^3 = -\frac{2}{x} = -4$$

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

$$(3) P = y + \cos x, Q = x + xy + \sin x \text{ である } P_y = 1, Q_x = 1 + y + \cos x$$

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

$$\therefore y = e^y$$

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

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

$$M(u) = \frac{2}{u} \quad (u = x^2 + y^2) \text{ である } \int M(u) du = 2 \log u$$

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

$$(5) P = xy^3, Q = x^2y^2 - 1 \text{ である } P_y = 3xy^2, Q_x = 2xy^2$$

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

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

$$\int \xi(v) dv = \int -v dv = -\frac{v^2}{2} \quad \therefore y = e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{x^2y^2}{2}}$$

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

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

Sifat, substitusi x dan y dieliminasi. $x^2 + y^2 = 2cx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \log y = -2x + C_1 \quad \therefore y = e^{4-2x} \quad \therefore y = C_1 e^{-2x} \quad \text{--- b. } p+3y=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -3y$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{--- b. } xp+y^2=0 \text{ or } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y^2}{x} \quad \therefore -\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{y} = \log x + C_2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{3} (a) \text{ with } \alpha \text{ and } \beta \text{ are constants } p = p + \alpha \frac{dp}{dx} + f(p) \frac{dp}{dx} \text{ or } p.$$

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

with $\alpha \neq 0$ and $\beta \neq 0$ $y = c(x + f(c))$ or $\frac{dy}{dx} = c$ or $y = cx + d$

or $\alpha = 0$ or $\beta = 0$

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

$$y = -p f(p) + f(p) \text{ or } y = x p + f(p) \text{ or } y = x p + f(p) \text{ or } y = x p + f(p) \text{ or } y = x p + f(p)$$

or $\alpha = 0$ or $\beta = 0$ or $\alpha = -f'(t)$ or $\beta = -t f''(t) + f'(t)$

or $\alpha = 0$ or $\beta = 0$ or $\alpha = -f'(t)$ or $\beta = -t f''(t) + f'(t)$

(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 $y = Cx + \sqrt{1+C^2}$. 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 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \in \mathcal{D}K \in \mathcal{F}(K) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \mathcal{D}2K$

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

PA 1.2.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore p = e^c \cdot e^{-x} \quad \therefore p = c e^{-x} \quad \text{Ans. } p = c e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -e^{-x} \cdot c + e^{-x} \frac{dc}{dx} \quad \text{Ans. } -e^{-x} \cdot c + e^{-x} \frac{dc}{dx} + c e^{-x} = 2e^x$$

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

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

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

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} \quad \text{Ans. } y p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 + 1 = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) $p = y'$ एतिका $y \in \text{प्रतिबन्ध}$, $p \in y$ का प्रतिबन्ध है।

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy} \quad \text{जिससे प्रतिबन्ध है: } y p \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = 2p$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) $p = y''$ एतिका $y''' = \frac{dp}{dx}$ जिससे प्रतिबन्ध है: $\frac{dp}{dx} + 2p = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{p} = -2dx$

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

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

(7) $p = y''$ एतिका $y^{(4)} = \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2}$ जिससे प्रतिबन्ध है: $\frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p \quad \therefore \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4} p$

$$\text{अब } 2 \frac{dp}{dx} \text{ प्रतिबन्ध है } 2 \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot \frac{dp}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} p \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{p}{2} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4a})(p - \sqrt{p^2 + 4a}) = p^2 - (p^2 + 4a) = -4a \text{ Traaz' } \textcircled{1} \text{ m.}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ m. } 2p = e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} - 4a e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} \therefore y'' = \frac{e^{c_2}}{2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} - 2a e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}}$$

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

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

$$\textcircled{8} \quad p = y'' \text{ Traaz' } y'' = \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} \quad \int \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p - 1 \quad \text{Traaz' } \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p - 1 \quad \text{Traaz' } \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{p-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\Rightarrow

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

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

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

$$\therefore p = \frac{e^{c_2}}{2} e^{\pm x} - \frac{c_1 e^{-c_2}}{2} e^{\mp x} + 1 \quad \therefore y'' = c_1 e^{x_1} + c_2 e^{-x_1} + 1$$

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

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

$$f_0: \text{M. } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ or } f_2: \text{M. } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$$

$$p = y' \quad y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \sqrt{p^2+1} \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2+1}} = dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore y = \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} e^x + \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} e^{-x} + c_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ M. } \\ \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} + \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} + c_2 = 1 \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} - \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} = 0 \quad \textcircled{4} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ M. } e^{c_1} = e^{-c_1} \quad \therefore c_1 = -c_1 \quad \therefore c_1 = 0. \quad f_2 \textcircled{3} \text{ M. } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + c_2 = 1 \quad \therefore c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{M. } y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

PROB 1.3.1

1) $C_1(1+x+3x^2) + C_2(1+2x-x^3) + C_3(-2-4x+x^2-x^3) = 0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $(C_1+C_2-2C_3) + (C_1+2C_2-4C_3)x + (3C_1+C_3)x^2 + (-C_2-C_3)x^3 = 0$ 係數比較

$$\begin{cases} C_1+C_2-2C_3=0 \\ C_1+2C_2-4C_3=0 \\ 3C_1+C_3=0 \\ C_2+C_3=0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore C_1=C_2=C_3=0$$

1次多项式

2) $C_1(1+x+3x^2) + C_2(1+2x-x^3) + C_3(1+3x-3x^2-2x^3) = 0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $(C_1+C_2+C_3) + (C_1+2C_2+3C_3)x + (3C_1-3C_3)x^2 + (-C_2-2C_3)x^3 = 0$ 係數比較

$$\begin{cases} C_1+C_2+C_3=0 \\ C_1+2C_2+3C_3=0 \\ C_1-C_3=0 \\ C_2+2C_3=0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{cases} C_1-C_3=0 \\ C_2+2C_3=0 \end{cases} \text{ } \exists \text{ } C_3 = t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -2t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ } t=1 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_1=C_3=1, C_2=-2 \text{ } \text{1次多项式}$$

~~1次多项式~~, $1+3x-3x^2-2x^3 = -(1+x+3x^2) + 2(1+2x-x^3)$

3) $C_1e^x + C_2xe^x + C_3x^2e^x = 0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } (C_1+C_2x+C_3x^2)e^x = 0 \therefore C_1+C_2x+C_3x^2=0$
 $x=0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_1=0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_2x+C_3x^2=0 \text{ } x=1 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_2+C_3=0, -C_2+C_3=0$
 $\text{ } \exists \text{ } C_2=C_3=0 \therefore C_1=C_2=C_3=0 \therefore \text{1次多项式}$

4) $C_1 + C_2 \sin x + C_3 \sin^2 x = 0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } x=0 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_1=0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_2 \sin x + C_3 \sin^2 x = 0$
 $x=\pi/2 \text{ } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ } C_2+C_3=0, -C_2+C_3=0 \therefore C_2=C_3=0 \therefore C_1=C_2=C_3=0 \therefore \text{1次多项式}$

[2] (1) $C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 = C_1 x^3 + C_2 |x|^3 = 0$ εδκ $\lambda = I \downarrow$ αεδκ. $C_1 + C_2 = 0, -C_1 + C_2 = 0$
 $\therefore C_1 = C_2 = 0$ $\int_{\geq 2} y_1, y_2$ ~~πδ~~ \downarrow ~~κδ~~

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

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

\downarrow ~~κδ~~ $\int_{\geq 2} \alpha \lambda \delta \overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = 0$

[3] (1) $y = x^m$ εδκε. $y' = m x^{m-1}$, $y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$. $\int_{\geq 2} \delta \downarrow \delta \downarrow$
 $x^2 \cdot m(m-1)x^{m-2} + x \cdot m x^{m-1} - 2x^m = 0 \therefore (m^2 - 2)x^m = 0 \therefore m = \pm \sqrt{2}$. $\int_{\geq 2} y_1 = x^{\sqrt{2}}$
 $y_2 = x^{-\sqrt{2}}$ ~~πδ~~ $\int_{\geq 2} y_1/y_2 = x^{2\sqrt{2}}$ ~~πδ~~ $\int_{\geq 2} \delta \downarrow \delta \downarrow$ ~~πδ~~ $y = C_1 x^{\sqrt{2}} + C_2 x^{-\sqrt{2}}$

(2) $y = x^m$ εδκε. $y' = m x^{m-1}$, $y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$. $\int_{\geq 2} \delta \downarrow \delta \downarrow$
 $x^2 \cdot m(m-1)x^{m-2} + 4x \cdot m x^{m-1} - 4x^m = 0 \therefore (m^2 + 3m - 4)x^m = 0 \therefore m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0$

$\therefore (m+4)(m-1) = 0 \therefore m = 1, -4$. $\int_{\geq 2} y_1 = x$, $y_2 = x^{-4}$ ~~πδ~~ $\int_{\geq 2} y_1/y_2 = x^5$ ~~πδ~~
 $\int_{\geq 2} \delta \downarrow \delta \downarrow$ ~~πδ~~ $y = C_1 x + C_2/x^4$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(3) P = -\frac{5}{x}, f_1 = x^3, f_2 = \int P dx = -5 \log x = -\log x^5 \therefore e^{\int P dx} = e^{\log x^5} = x^5$$

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

習題 1.3.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\square 2 (1) u = \log x \in JK \text{E} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{du}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{du} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du} + \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{d}{du} \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{du} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{d^2y}{du^2} \quad \text{「此處 } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \text{」}$$

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

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

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

$$(2) u = \log x \in JK. (1) \in \text{「E」} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{du} = 0 \therefore \lambda^2 + 2\lambda = \lambda(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 0, -2 \therefore \underline{y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2u} = C_1 + C_2 e^{-2 \log x} = C_1 + C_2/x^2}$$

$$(3) u = \log x \in JK. (1) \in \text{「D」} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{du^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{du} + 4y = 0$$

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

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

(4) $y = \log x$ 変換 (1) $\in \mathbb{R}$ の計算 $u = \log x$ $\frac{d^2 y}{du^2} + 6 \frac{dy}{du} + 11y = 0$

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

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

問題 1.3.3

□ 推定形を求めよ (1) $y'' = R(x)$

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

$$(4) y_0 = a \sin x + b \cos x \quad (5) y_0 = a e^{2x} \sin x + b e^{2x} \cos x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_2. \overline{W}(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & e^{-4x} \\ -2e^{-2x} & -4e^{-4x} \end{vmatrix} = -4e^{-6x} + 2e^{-6x} = -2e^{-6x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{-R(x)A_2}{\overline{W}(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{-\frac{2}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{-4x}}{-2e^{-6x}} = \frac{e^{-4x}}{1+e^{2x}} \cdot e^{6x} = \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{-R(x)A_2}{\overline{W}(y_1, y_2)} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(1+e^{2x})$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \therefore \lambda = \pm i \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \cos x dx \quad y_1 = \sin x, y_2 = \cos x \quad W =$$

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

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

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

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

~~PAPER 1.4.1~~

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

$$(2) (D^3 - 2D^2 + D - 4)x^4 = -4x^4 + Dx^4 - 2D^2x^4 + D^3x^4 \\ = -4x^4 + 4x^3 - 2(12x^2) + 24x = \underline{-4x^4 + 4x^3 - 24x^2 + 24x}$$

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

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

$$(5) (D+1)(D+2)(D+3)\sin x = (D+1)(D+2)(\cos x + 3\sin x) \\ = (D+1) \{ (-\sin x + 3\cos x) + 2(\cos x + 3\sin x) \} = (D+1)(5\sin x + 5\cos x) \\ = 5\cos x - 5\sin x + 5\sin x + 5\cos x = \underline{10\cos x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{(3) } \lambda^4 - 2\lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda^2 - 1)^2 = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = 1 \text{ (2重解)}, -1 \text{ (2重解)}. \text{ 基本解} \pi \ e^x, x e^x, e^{-x}, x e^{-x}$$

$$\text{基本解} \pi \ e^x, x e^x, e^{-x}, x e^{-x} \text{ 一般解: } \underline{y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + (c_3 + c_4 x) e^{-x}}$$

$$\text{(4) } (\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)^2 = \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} i \right)^2 = 0 \text{ 81. } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \text{ (2重解)}. \text{ 基本解} \pi \ e^{-\frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}, x e^{-\frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}, e^{-\frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}, x e^{-\frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}.$$

$$\text{基本解} \pi \ e^{-\frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}, x e^{-\frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}, e^{-\frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}, x e^{-\frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x}.$$

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

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

$$\text{基本解} \pi \ e^x, x e^x, e^x \sin 2x, e^x \cos 2x.$$

$$\text{一般解: } \underline{y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + e^x (c_3 \sin 2x + c_4 \cos 2x)}$$

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

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

$$e^{2x} \cos x, x e^{2x} \cos x. \text{ 一般解:}$$

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

③ 与式(1) ~~定数~~ 系数 3 阶同次微分方程 $y''' + ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ 一般解形式. 基本解为 e^{-x} ,

$e^x \sin \sqrt{2}x$, $e^x \cos \sqrt{2}x$. λ^2 特征方程的解为 $\lambda = -1, \pm \sqrt{2}i$. $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$.

特征多项式为 $(\lambda+1)(\lambda^2+2) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2-2\lambda+3) = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + \lambda + 3$.

\rightarrow 与式(1)特征多项式 $\lambda^3 + a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c$. 两者比较 (2). $a = -1, b = 1, c = 3$.

問題 14.2

□ 推測特殊解 y_0 の形

(1) $y_0 = A_0 x^2 + A_1 x + A_2$ (2) $y_0 = A \sin x + B \cos x$ (3) $y_0 = A e^x$ (4) $y_0 = A \sin x + B \cos x$

(5) $y_0 = (A_0 x + A_1) e^{-x}$ (6) $y_0 = (A_0 x^2 + A_1 x + A_2) e^{2x}$ (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) 基本解 \neq ~~定数倍~~ $\in \mathbb{R} \cos^2$: $y_0 = x(A_0 x^2 + A_1 x + A_2)$

(2) 特性方程式 $\neq 0 \in \mathbb{R} \cos^2$: $y_0 = x^2(A_0 x + A_1)$

(3) e^{-3x} \neq 基本解 $\neq \cos^2$: $e^{-3x} \rightarrow A x e^{-3x}$. $\in \mathbb{R} \cos^2$: $A x e^{-3x} \neq$ 基本解 \neq 定数倍 $\neq \cos^2$

$A x e^{-3x} \rightarrow A x^2 e^{-3x}$. $\int_{>2}$ $y_0 = A x^2 e^{-3x}$

(4) $2 \cos 3x$ \neq 基本解 \neq 定数倍 $\neq \cos^2$: $y_0 = x(A \sin 3x + B \cos 3x)$

(5) $e^x \cos x$ \neq 基本解 $\neq \cos^2$: $y_0 = x(A e^x \sin x + B e^x \cos x)$

(6) e^x \neq 基本解 $\neq \cos^2$: $e^x \rightarrow A x e^x$. $\in \mathbb{R} \cos^2$: $A x e^x \neq$ 基本解 \neq 定数倍 $\neq \cos^2$

$A x e^x \rightarrow A x^2 e^x$. $\int_{>2}$ $y_0 = A x^2 e^x$

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

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

(2) $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$. 基本解 \neq ~~定数倍~~ $\in \mathbb{R} \cos^2$: $\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a x$

$$\text{f.t. } -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \rightarrow b \sin 2x + c \cos 2x \quad \therefore y_0 = A_1 x + b \sin 2x + c \cos 2x$$

$$(3) \quad 2 \cos x \cdot \cos 2x = \cos x + \cos 3x, \quad \cos x \rightarrow A_1 \sin x + A_2 \cos x, \quad \cos 3x \rightarrow b_1 \sin 3x + b_2 \cos 3x$$

$$\therefore y_0 = A_1 \sin x + A_2 \cos x + b_1 \sin 3x + b_2 \cos 3x$$

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

$$\therefore y_0 = Ae^{2x} + be^x + c$$