

解答例

1 (1) 変数分離形なので.

$$\frac{\cos y}{\sin y} y' = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \int \frac{\cos y}{\sin y} dy = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$\log \sin y = -\log \cos x + C.$$

$$\sin y = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot e^C = \frac{C}{\cos x} \quad (e^C \rightarrow C) \quad \text{と}\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}}$$

(2) $y' + \frac{4}{x}y = x^{-5}$ と $\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}}$. \therefore $y' - \frac{4}{x}y$ を解くと.

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \frac{4}{x} dx \quad \text{よ}\bar{\text{し}} \quad \log y = 4 \log x + C.$$

$$y = e^C \cdot x^4 = C \cdot x^4 \quad (e^C \rightarrow C)$$

\therefore C を $v(x)$ でおきかえ、与式に代入すると.

$$y' = v'x^4 - 4vx^5 \quad \text{よ}\bar{\text{し}}$$

$$v'x^4 - 4vx^5 + 4vx^5 = x^{-5} \quad \therefore v' = x^{-1}$$

$$v = \log x + C \quad \text{と}\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}}$$

$$\therefore y = (\log x + C)x^4 \quad \text{と}\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}}.$$

(3) $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2x + e^y) = e^y$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x e^y = e^y$ よ. \therefore これは完全.

\therefore $u(x, y) = \int 2x + e^y dx + w(y) = x^2 + x e^y + w(y)$ と $\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}}$.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} u = x e^y \quad \text{と}\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}} \quad w(y) \text{ を求}\bar{\text{め}}\bar{\text{ら}}\bar{\text{す}}.$$

$$x e^y + w'(y) = x e^y \quad \text{よ}\bar{\text{し}} \quad w'(y) = 0 \quad \text{と}\bar{\text{な}}\bar{\text{す}}. \quad w(y) = 0 \text{ をえ}\bar{\text{ら}}\bar{\text{す}}.$$

$$\therefore x^2 + x e^y = C \quad \text{が}\bar{\text{解}}\bar{\text{で}}\bar{\text{あ}}\bar{\text{る}}.$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x-y-1=0 \\ x-2y-1=0 \end{cases} \text{ を解くと } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \text{ となる.}$$

$\therefore X=x-1, Y=y$ で変数変換すると $\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ より5式は

$$Y' = \frac{X-Y}{X-2Y} = \frac{1-\frac{Y}{X}}{1-2\frac{Y}{X}} \text{ となる. } \therefore v = \frac{Y}{X} \text{ とおくと.}$$

$$Y' = v + Xv' \text{ より5式は}$$

$$v + Xv' = \frac{1-v}{1-2v}$$

$$v' = \frac{1}{X} \left(\frac{1-v}{1-2v} - v \right) = \frac{1}{X} \frac{1-2v+2v^2}{1-2v} = -\frac{2}{X} \frac{2v^2-2v+1}{4v-2} \text{ となる}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{4v-2}{2v^2-2v+1} dv = \int -\frac{2}{X} dX \text{ となる}$$

$$\log(2v^2-2v+1) = -2\log X + C$$

$$2v^2-2v+1 = e^C \cdot X^{-2} = C \cdot X^{-2} \quad (e^C \rightarrow C) \text{ となる.}$$

$$v = \frac{Y}{X} \text{ より } 2Y^2 - 2XY + X^2 = C \text{ となる}$$

$$2y^2 - 2(x-1)y + (x-1)^2 = C \text{ をえら.$$

$$3. \text{ 特性方程式は } \lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \text{ より } \lambda = \pm 2.$$

\therefore 基本解は e^{2x}, e^{-2x} である

推測特殊解を

$$y_0 = ae^{3x} + b\sin x + c\cos x \text{ と可ると}$$

$$y_0' = 3ae^{3x} + b\cos x - c\sin x$$

$$y_0'' = 9ae^{3x} - b\sin x - c\cos x \text{ より}$$

$$9ae^{3x} - b\sin x - c\cos x - 4(ae^{3x} + b\sin x + c\cos x) = 2e^{3x} + \sin x \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\therefore 5a = 2, -5b = 1, -5c = 0 \quad \text{より} \quad a = \frac{2}{5}, b = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{一般解は} \quad y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{2}{5} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{5} \sin x \quad \text{である}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t \, dt = \left[-\frac{1}{s} t e^{-st} \right]_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \left[-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s^2} \quad \text{となる.} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. L(1 - e^{2t}) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s-2} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L\left(\frac{1 - e^{2t}}{t}\right) &= \int_s^{\infty} \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p-2} \, dp = \left[\log p - \log p - 2 \right]_s^{\infty} \\ &= \left[\log \frac{p}{p-2} \right]_s^{\infty} = -\log \frac{s}{s-2} = \log \frac{s-2}{s} \quad \text{である.} \end{aligned}$$

6. 両辺をラプラス変換すると.

$$s^2 F(s) - 2 - 6sF(s) + 9F(s) = 0.$$

$$(s^2 - 6s + 9)F(s) = 2.$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{(s-3)^2} = 2L(t)(s-3) = L(2te^{3t}) \quad \text{となる}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = 2te^{3t} \quad \text{である.}$$

7. 5式をラプラス変換すると.

$$\begin{cases} sF(s) - 1 + G(s) = 0 \\ sG(s) - 2 - F(s) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より}$$

$$s^2 F(s) + sG(s) = s$$

$$\text{--- } \underline{s^2 F(s) + sG(s) = 2.}$$

$$(s^2 + 1)F(s) = s - 2$$

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

$$\therefore f(t) = \cos t - 2\sin t \quad \text{である。また。}$$

$$g(t) = -f'(t) = \sin t + 2\cos t \quad \text{である。}$$